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ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

CEYLON.

1869.

COLOMBO:
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1870.

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Statistical view of the Progress of Ceylon, from the year 1821 to 1869, inclusive.

PART I.

REVENUE.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Revenue Administration Report of the Government Agent, Colombo, for the year 1869.

Revenue.—A.

The Revenue of the Western Province for 1869 exceeded that of 1868 by £10,390 14*s.* 9½*d.*, there having been an increase of £7,510 4*s.* 11¾*d.* in "Lands sold," and of £5,990 in the "Grain Rents," with a deduction of £3,638 5*s.* 9¾*d.* for "Rents, exclusive of Land" and "Licenses"—owing to the continued operation of the causes which reduced the income from these sources by £15,831 13*s.* 8½*d.* in the latter year—viz., the completion of the Railway Works, the withdrawal of the traffic on the Kandy road, and the restriction of distillation to stills of not less than 150 gallons.

Grain Rents.—B.

The superior harvests taken in, in all the Districts except Sabaragamuwa,—where the abundance of rain, by which the crops of the Maritime Districts were benefited, proved excessive,—account for the increase in the Grain rents, and the annexed table of lands sold or disposed of according to the provisions of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, for the increase under that head.

Sale of Lands.—C.

Plumbago.—D.

The Royalty on Plumbago advanced to £1,449 6*s.* 11*d.*, or £409 11*s.* 0*d.* in excess of 1868; but the article was at the end of the year less in request. The industry of the people employed in its production, however, was not much affected, by being temporarily diverted to the cultivation of their lands. The attention to these throughout the year was rewarded with a supply of food so plentiful that, after providing for the present requirements of the people, large quantities of fruit and roots were dried and stored in the Southern Kóralés for future consumption.

The weather peculiarly favoured the extension of Cocoanut plantations; and the Tobacco crop in the Alut Kúru Kóralé, from the greater care bestowed on the plant, was very considerable, and found a ready sale in the local markets—foreign seed varieties of which had been from time to time distributed through the District, with the object of introducing the kinds of Tobacco most esteemed in Europe, appear generally to have failed. The Mudaliyar of Negombo estimates the produce of the Tobacco fields of the Alut Kúru Kóralé at 235,000 lbs., the probable value having been £11,732.

Health.

The health of the people was excellent, and afforded a marked contrast to that of the previous year. The effect on the population has doubtless been to restore the tendency to steady augmentation checked by the prevalence of the fever, which formed the subject of a painful reference in my last Annual Report.

The Population Returns from the several Districts justify this inference.

Population Return, and Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

		1868.		1869.	
Population	...	628,286	..	636,112	E.
Births	...	13,032	...	13,195	
Marriages	...	3,291	..	4,318	F.
Deaths	...	19,598	...	12,957	

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Murrain among cattle was of rare occurrence, and the mortality, where most frequent, in the Three and Four Kóralés, has been attributed by the Assistant Agent entirely to neglect. With the view to perpetuate this almost exceptional immunity from sickness, and to induce a better treatment of native stock, the present appears a suitable opportunity for considering whether the suggestions of the Cattle Disease Commissioners, for the segregation of cattle affected with infectious diseases, and for their destruction when necessary, might not be advantageously enforced by a legislative enactment.

The interference of the Legislature for such a purpose could scarcely be deemed uncalled for, in connection with the recent importation of Indian bulls by Government, for the improvement of the island breeds—a measure, the value of which would be more extensively felt were these precautions, and some others for the prevention of the intercrossing at an early age and without selection, to which the degeneration of native cattle is owing, adopted.

Municipality.—G.

The local revenues for Roads and Municipal purposes have advanced with the general prosperity; but the latter is still insufficient for the requirements of the community. A Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Municipality is appended. The funds have just admitted of the preservation of the public thoroughfares in good order and of the observance of cleanliness;—but do not admit of many desired improvements being carried out, among the most important of which is a system of drainage, long since approved and even entered upon, although indispensable for the public comfort and security.

Roads, &c.—H., I. and J.

The amount of Commutation under the Road Ordinance during the year was £15,805 2*s.*; the mode of its application, which, with the Government grant, served to keep all the Principal and Minor Roads and the Channels of Inland navigation in a passable state, at the same time that a considerable reduction in the cost of their general maintenance was effected, is shewn in the Appendix. The bridge over the Maha Oya at Polgahawela was completed in December, having been erected in the interest of the Railway and the people of the Four Kóralés, who will derive great benefit by the direct communication afforded between Kégalla and the nearest Railway Station.

Irrigation Works.

The only Irrigation Works undertaken by the people in connection with the Government scheme, were the Kinchigama Channel and Kivulpella, an aqueduct in the Sabaragamuwa District.

In the District of Colombo the disposition is still generally prevalent to do without Government aid. The proprietors of a tract of fields at Tudella have however applied for assistance in a project for its protection from inundation by an embankment extending from Já-ela to Dandugam; and Captain Fyers, who considers the scheme to be perfectly practicable, is preparing a Plan and Estimate to be submitted by the Board of Irrigation, in due course, for the sanction of Government.

Commutation.

The Commutation of the Kégalla District was completed, and that of Sabaragamuwa considerably advanced, during the year. In the Pasdun Kóralé the people have declined to commute on the same terms (2*s.* 6*d.* a bushel, the rate fixed by Government and originally agreed to by them), and the assessment which, under such circumstances, was unnecessary, has not been continued in 1870.

There has always been an unwillingness on the part of the Paddy growers in the Maritime Districts to bind themselves to any money payment to Government. The payment in kind they have been long accustomed to, and they prefer it, with all the inconveniences arising from the renting system, to committing themselves to an obligation which their improvidence, of which they are not unconscious, might disable them from fulfilling, and the non-fulfilment of which would entail the possible loss of the property which secures the ultimate recovery of whatever may be due by them.

I regret not to have it in my power to report of uniform success in the experiments made in different parts of this Province to introduce the Carolina Paddy—the most encouraging account yet received with regard to it being from Miguel Perera, Muhandiram of Rágama (a village in Alut Kúru Kóralé South, distant about 8 miles from Colombo), who has raised 50 bushels, of a quality not inferior to the imported seed, from a little more than a bushel and a half, and is now prepared to cultivate twenty acres of land with the produce, after having delivered to me the usual Government share in furtherance of fresh trials elsewhere.

Police.

The stations formed towards the close of 1868 in Kótté and Moratuwa having, besides the preservation of local order, greatly promoted the efficient working of the Municipal and General Police, it has been proposed to extend the cordon towards the north of Colombo, with new stations in Ambatalenpahala and Kanuwana, so as to intercept the traffic in stolen goods between the Metropolis and the villages which surround it, which has been

hitherto carried on without hinderance, and it is trusted will no longer be found practicable.

The proposed changes in the management of Schools not having been yet brought into full operation, the advantages of the new system have still to be developed. The existing schools, however, both those supported by the Government and by Missionary Societies, are flourishing; and the Returns with regard to the attendance of the pupils, and the fees paid for their instruction, afford gratifying evidence of a better appreciation of Education than at any former time by the people.

CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Government Agent.

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, 18th June, 1870.

APPENDIX.

A.

REVENUE of the Western Province, for 1868 and 1869.

	For 1868.	For 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrears of Revenue ..	15,234 16 9¼	14,374 0 6¼	...	860 16 3
Land Sale	10,164 16 2	17,675 1 1¾	7,510 4 11¾	...
Land Revenue ...	22,509 8 4½	28,499 8 4½	5,990 0 0	...
Rents, exclusive of Land ...	16,820 9 3¾	15,727 11 6¾	...	1,092 17 9
Licenses	63,350 0 4¾	60,804 12 4¾	1 0 0	2,545 8 0¾
Taxes	997 8 11¾	1,304 2 3¾	306 13 4	...
Fines and Forfeitures ...	972 14 2	1,008 16 2½	36 2 0½	...
Stamps	1,456 5 4	2,358 13 3	902 7 11	...
Sale of Government Property ...	379 0 3¾	510 2 8¼	131 2 4½	. . .
Reimbursements ...	2,702 4 10¾	2,252 8 9½	...	449 16 1¼
Miscellaneous ...	261 12 8¼	599 17 11¼	338 5 3	...
Interest	1,009 10 2¼	972 11 4	...	36 18 10¼
Special Receipt ...	238 15 4	384 18 9½	146 3 5½	...
Postage	44 5 2	59 17 7½	15 12 5½	...
TOTAL ...£	136,141 8 1	146,532 2 10½	15,376 11 9¾	4,985 17 0¼
		Deduct Decrease... ...	4,985 17 0¼	
		Net Increase in 1869 £...	10,390 14 9½	

B.

STATEMENT shewing the Extent of Paddy Land sown, and the Value of the Government Share of the Crops realized for the Maha, Muttes, and Yala Harvests of 1868 and 1869.

	Maha for 1868.		Maha for 1869.		Muttes for 1868.		Muttes for 1869.		Yala for 1868.		Yala for 1869.	
	Sowing Extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount realized.
	B. P.	£ s. d.	B. P.	£ s. d.	B. P.	£ s. d.	B. P.	£ s. d.	B. P.	£ s. d.	B. P.	£ s. d.
Salpiṭi Kóralé	1482 3½	85 12 0	3337 0½	348 13 0	100 3	1 15 0	7 0	0 14 6	7229 2	895 6 0	9327 2⅜	1020 15 0
Héwágam Kóralé	5666 1½	257 8 0	5316 0⅜	577 19 0	921 3½	28 18 0	1109 2½	34 2 0	5918 1	853 19 0	9139 3	1107 16 0
Hapiṭigam Kóralé	5281 1⅞	740 1 9	4842 1⅝	926 7 0	—	—	1 2	0 4 0	1590 12/8	348 19 0	936 1	143 12 6
Pasdun Kóralé	123 3 4/8	15 3 0	164 2⅞	33 3 0	110 3	8 14 0	88 3	12 14 6	10758 1	2830 4 0	14913 0⅜	2861 19 0
Pánaduré and Kalutara District	21 0 6/8	3 9 0	37 1½	8 3 0	1 2	0 3 0	1 0	0 4 0	9659 16/8	1448 4 0	7490 1⅝	1092 0 0
Alut Kúru Kóralé, South	4996 3 2/8	447 11 9½	6231 0 6/8	675 0 0	75 3	8 11 0	49 3	2 4 6	3753 0⅛	463 16 0	4888 3 2/8	665 13 0
Alut Kúru Kóralé, North	1007 2½	636 12 0	10565 1⅜	962 0 0	125 1	9 2 0	99 1	11 0 0	3056 3⅞	342 2 0	2785 0⅛	123 10 0
Siyané Kóralé, Adikári and Méda Pattús ...	4614 2 2/8	470 16 0	8207 2 6/8	721 6 0	1020 14/8	69 6 0	1101 3	67 18 0	4908 3⅝	571 11 6	9900 3	1318 11 0
Siyané Kóralé, Gangaboda and Udugaha Pattús ...	10034 0⅛	572 9 0	6960 0⅛	1024 17 0	966 2 2/8	88 10 0	859 2½	69 8 6	2451 0⅛	255 13 0	3022 2⅝	377 7 0
Rayigam Kóralé	1487 3 6/8	66 18 0	2926 2	282 4 0	66 3	4 3 6	79 14/8	8 16 6	13559 16/8	2477 17 5	19328 1⅝	2828 3 0
Four Gravets of Colombo	13 2	0 13 0	—	—	13 3	1 9 0	2 0	0 5 0	34 2	2 8 0	64 0	6 1 0
TOTAL...	34730 0⅝	3296 13 6½	48588 2⅜	5559 12 0	3413 12/8	220 11 6	3399 2 4/8	207 11 6	62919 2 4/8	10489 19 11	90796 3 6/8	11545 7 6

C.

STATEMENT of Lands sold and otherwise disposed of from 1849 to 1869, as specified hereunder.

YEAR.	Waste Lands sold.			Lands disposed of under the 8th clause of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 at ½ improved value.			Lands disposed of under the 7th clause of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, Certificate against the Crown.			Lands disposed of under the Minute of 8th August, 1844.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.		No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.		A R. P.			A. R. P.	£ s. d.
1849	57	52 0 17	1299 0 6	2	0 0 31	7 11 4	—	—		—	—	—
1850	52	201 3 19	497 6 2	1	0 1 21	43 3 1	—	—		—	—	—
1851	43	110 2 14	399 0 0	1	1 0 37	5 0 0	—	—		—	—	—
1852	26	170 2 30	355 2 4	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
1853	10	90 0 24	495 5 6	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
1854	46	53 1 5	873 4 0	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
1855	11	22 0 33	502 7 0	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
1856	70	2745 0 37	4688 16 3	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
1857	55	2815 2 21	4725 15 0	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
1858	283	2642 0 18	7777 5 6	6	40 0 30	31 3 8	—	—		—	—	—
1859	632	6125 2 11	9603 10 9	165	390 3 27	750 4 11	114	502 3 10		11	147 3 11	102 10 7
1860	804	5682 3 22	9321 17 7	155	456 2 5	708 1 9	527	1620 2 37		26	170 2 23	138 17 1¼
1861	957	6619 1 39	11420 7 11	188	500 1 33	794 1 10	948	1338 0 33		112	384 0 20	477 2 6
1862	645	4313 3 20	7028 7 7	91	191 2 8	244 3 9	1068	2843 1 17		250	1441 0 34	520 6 3¼
1863	570	4425 0 0	9661 5 0	123	305 3 22	504 6 6	1153	1856 1 3		64	565 2 6	244 4 4
1864	756	14201 9 2	29887 9 6	99	179 0 7	447 0 7	773	1087 3 37		210	1526 2 0	619 2 4¾
1865	1020	8945 2 5	15523 18 8	224	480 3 14	704 12 9	1007	2126 1 32		84	606 1 2,	240 5 2¾
1866	1814	11596 3 24	20571 17 9	620	999 3 21	1298 8 5	2708	4718 2 36		81	713 3 15	205 15 2½
1867	1698	7864 0 4	18750 2 4	505	994 1 26	1328 19 2	2863	7122 3 37		102	732 2 11	277 9 10¼
1868	871	2698 0 0	6092 19 8	327	597 0 0	783 11 3	2011	4798 0 34		46	578 2 5	205 19 2
1869	1357	7274 0 0	12974 6 1	599	1355 0 0	2313 4 5	1409	2834 0 38		77	568 0 15	361 8 9

D.

MEMORANDUM of Royalty on Plumbago received in 1868—1869.

	For 1868.			For 1869.		
	Tons. cwts. lbs.	£ s. d.		Tons. cwts. lbs.	£ s. d.	
Pasdun Kóralé	1,147 2 14	917 13 8¾		1,329 15 63	1,225 15 4	
Hewágam do.	80 7 0	64 6 1		55 10 110	52 9 4	
Hápiṭigam do.	41 2 0	32 17 8		70 10 66	62 19 1	
Rayigam do.	27 0 0	21 12 0		51 4 8	33 11 4	
Kalutara	—	—		15 1 0	13 10 8	
	1,295 11 14	1,036 9 5¾		1,522 2 23	1,388 5 9	

E.

RETURN of Population for 1868—69.

	1868.		1869.	
Colombo (Four Gravets)	26,900	28,700	27,325	28,850
Salpiṭi Kóralé	28,406	25,454	28,652	25,669
Héwágam Kóralé	17,432	15,546	17,553	15,653
Siyané Kóralé, Adikári and Méda Pattu	23,273	23,723	22,725	23,820
Do. Gangaboda and Uḍugaha Pattu	14,596	12,815	14 337	12,158
Hápiṭigam Kóralé	8 620	8,302	8,874	7,672
Alutkúru Kóralé North, and Negombo	33,634	31,947	33,726	32,143
Do. South, and Ambatalenpahala	21,490	20,042	21,827	20,434
Ragam Kóralé	22,030	20,120	22,077	20,149
Kalutara and Kaluamódara	27,971	24,929	28,375	25,198
Pánaduré	10,257	9,752	10.398	9,892
Pasdun Kóralé	9.420	8,765	11 983	8,251
Walalláwiṭi Kóralé	1,765	1,522	2,609	2,170
Four Kóralés	35,056	20,965	35,518	21,237
Three Kóralés	6,907	6,868	7,430	7,335
Lower Bulatgama	2,414	2,057	2,451	2,119
Ratnapura	41,794	34,814	43,222	34,274
	331,965	296,321	339,088	297,024

F.

RETURN of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the years 1868 and 1869.

	1868.			1869.		
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Colombo	471	813	1030	498	1092	1253
Negombo	126	388	411	128	387	266
Dásiya Pattu, Alutkúru Kóralé	198	647	909	243	610	366
Dunágaha Pattu do.	148	393	822	171	396	359
Ragam Pattu do.	182	785	799	237	728	434
Uḍugaha Pattu, Siyané Kóralé	56	227	444	93	217	166
Gangaboda Pattu do.	55	274	437	110	252	242
Adikári Pattu do.	169	513	877	246	531	447
Méda Pattu do.	133	457	875	175	378	279
Uḍugaha Pattu, Hapiṭigam Kóralé	40	146	385	50	125	177
Yatigaha Pattu do.	27	164	489	50	201	153
Uḍugaha Pattu, Héwágam Kóralé	27	134	258	34	112	77
Adikári Pattu do.	63	121	241	81	151	113
Pallé Pattu do.	92	278	358	237	291	174
Méda Pattu do.	36	149	268	43	132	136
Uḍugaha Pattu, Salpiṭi Kóralé	61	107	92	94	128	70
Pallé Pattu do.	560	998	909	677	1058	686
Adikári Pattu, Raygam Kóralé	50	129	147	57	137	78
Uḍugaha Pattu do.	16	113	65	26	107	71
Kumbuke Pattu do.	33	102	84	34	113	78
Munwatte-bagé Pattu do.	139	335	412	215	391	348
Maha Pattu, Pasdun Kóralé	48	127	126	43	164	127
Gangaboda Pattu do.	9	23	31	67	53	65
Iddagoda Pattu do.	44	182	138	94	175	144
Walalláwiṭi Kóralé	35	132	89	40	113	72
Wélápura and Desáṣtera Kalutara	160	435	385	193	445	359
Beruwala and Maggona	132	398	286	170	662	460
Pánaduré Proper	174	320	242	194	270	190
	3,284	8,890	11,609	4,300	9,419	7,390
Ratnápura District	3	2,593	[illegible]	8	2254	3445
Kégalla District	4	1,549		10	1522	2122
	7	4,142		18	3776	5,567

G.

ABSTRACT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colombo Municipality for 1869.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 31st Decr., 1868, in Fixed Deposit	2500	0	0			
„ Balance in Current account	414	12	2¼			
				2914	12	2¼
„ Stamp duties				449	16	6
„ Judicial fines				516	11	8
„ Assessment tax				8966	0	0
„ Tax on Animals and Vehicles				1493	4	2
„ Tolls				7565	4	2¼
„ Market rent and fees				1214	8	11¾
„ Licenses				1376	6	5¼
„ Commutation rate				2504	0	4
„ Costs on Arrears of tax				49	18	10½
„ Fees from Circular Walk, Racket Court, and Galle Face				65	17	8
„ Interest from Oriental Bank Corporation				82	12	3
„ Refunds under Public Works Department				83	4	7
„ Rent of Waste Lands				9	19	9
„ Sale of Tolls and Stores				15	14	8
„ Sale of Bullocks				230	4	0
„ Mulcts				43	6	1
„ Miscellaneous				26	7	0
				£...27607	9	0

		£	s.	d.
By Fixed Establishment		2732	1	8
„ Provisional		30	0	0
„ Police and Assessment Charges		7513	8	2
„ Tax on Animals and Vehicles account		75	13	3
„ Tolls	Do.	526	13	5
„ Market	Do.	1213	17	11
„ License	Do.	40	0	3
„ Commutation	Do.	271	19	9
„ Judicial fine	Do.	4	11	5
„ Mulct	Do.	28	6	8
„ Latrine	Do.	351	10	2
„ Slaughter-house	Do.	314	13	8
„ Refunds	Do.	19	13	3
„ Tools and Stores	Do.	423	10	9¼
„ Stationery	Do.	20	13	1
„ Printing and Advertisements	Do.	153	17	5
„ Scavenging	Do.	1803	10	9
„ Upkeep of Racket Court, Galle Face, and Circular Walk		357	6	7
„ Office Contingencies		34	15	0
„ Improving Madampitiya and New Cemetery road		1369	2	5
„ Cattle Establishment		104	19	1
„ Filling in, Drainage, &c., of St. John's Canal		1551	10	2¼
„ Compensation on account of Road improvements		34	16	0
„ Public Works Department		8279	18	8
„ Miscellaneous Disbursements		43	9	3
„ Balance on the 31st December		507	10	2
		£ ..27607	9	0

H.

PROVISIONAL RETURN of all Revenues raised and appropriated under the authority of any Municipal or other body, not accounted in the General Revenue of the Colony for 1869.

REVENUE.				Amount collected in Pounds Sterling.
WESTERN PROVINCE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collected in the year 1869, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, Commutation in lieu of labour — — —	15805 2 0			
Add balance of Commutation money of 1868, unexpended at the close of the year 1868 —	2152 2 5½			
Do. do. 1867 do. —	2203 17 1½			
Do. do. 1866 do. —	248 5 9			
Do. do. balance prior to do. —	29 9 2½			
	4633 14 6½			
Arrears of Commutation of 1868 received during the year 1869 — — — —	1449 11 2			
Do. do. 1867 do. —	530 2 7			
Do. do. 1866 do. —	135 6 0			
Do. do. prior to do. —	334 3 9			
	2449 3 6		22888 0 0½	
Rent and Collections of Rest-houses during the year 1869 —	307 9 9			
Add balance under this head — — — —	6 13 5			
			314 3 2	
Applied for Principal Works— — —				
Do. Minor works, 188 men —	28 4 0			
Total..£			23202 3 2½	

EXPENDITURE.				Amount expended in Pounds Sterling.
WESTERN PROVINCE.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Principal Roads and Canals.				
Payment to the Director of Public Works from Commutation money collected during the year 1869, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 — — —		5800 10 0		
Minor Roads and Canals.				
Disbursed on account of Minor roads and canals from the Commutation money of 1869, consisting in pay of Superintendents, Overseers. hire of Artificers and Coolies, and petty expenses	3399 5 8¼			
Do. from balance of 1868 do.	1066 19 11			
Do. do. 1867 do.	1771 0 9¾			
Do. do. 1866 do.	297 15 10½			
Do. do. prior to do.	192 9 11			
		6727 12 2½		
Charges.				
Pay of Clerks — — —	619 5 0			
Commission to Division Officers — —	1623 16 5			
Miscellaneous charges — —	912 7 11			
Payment on account of Rest-houses —	493 7 0¼			
		3648 16 4¼		
Rest-Houses.				16176 18 6¾
Charges incurred in paying Rest-house keepers, and repairing and fitting up Rest-houses — —		—		295 18 2
Balance.				
Commutation money — — — —		6711 1 5¾		
Rest-house funds — — — —		18 5 0		
				6729 6 5¾
Total ...£				23202 3 2½

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Appendix.

I.

STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred during the year 1869 for the Upkeep of the Roads and Canals in the Western Province.

Names of Roads and Canals.	Total length of each Road and Canal.	Amount spent from Road Ordinance Funds.	Amount spent from General Revenue.	Total.
	Miles.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colombo to Bentota	34	892 18 6	1,345 17 8	2,238 16 2
Grandpass to Avisáwélla	28	606 7 4	1,588 11 2	2,194 18 6
Avisáwélla to Karawenęlla	9	55 12 3	265 18 4	321 10 7
Avisáwélla to Ratnapura	28½	45 5 5	2,669 4 10	2,714 10 3
Karawenélla to Ginigathéna	14	—	1,430 3 9	1,430 3 9
Do. in Central Province	9	—	559 0 0	559 0 0
Pęlmaḍulla to Rakwána	16	56 11 0	845 8 0	901 19 0
Ratnapura to Pęlmaḍulla	11¼	—	1,224 12 2	1,224 12 2
Pęlmaḍulla to Genokandena	31½	136 4 0	3,259 12 0	3,395 16 0
Grandpass to Tóppu	23½	383 15 3	676 10 2	1,060 5 5
Negombo to Giriulla	22⅝	208 2 9	354 17 7	563 0 4
Véyangoḍa to Já-ęla road	25	439 18 5	685 5 0	1,125 3 5
Branch roads, Negombo District	5	162 14 5	30 2 4	192 16 9
Colombo to Kóṭṭe	7½	249 5 8	43 15 10	293 1 6
U'rugoḍawatta road	5¼	—	419 19 10	419 19 10
Ambépusse to Alawwa ferry	4¾	—	111 16 3	111 16 3
Warakápola to Kinadeniya	3¼	—	115 18 5¼	115 18 5¼
Grandpass to Kodigomuwa	64¾	678 17 9	5,195 17 0	5,874 14 9
Pórádeniya to Kodigomuwa	6	160 12 0	402 8 9	563 0 9
Ballápána to Karawenęlla	18½	91 9 1	173 17 3	265 6 4
Rambukkana and Dolosbáge	20	319 3 6	1,616 9 5	1,935 12 11
Canal, Colombo to Kalutara	30	251 1 9	131 8 6	382 10 3
Do. Colombo to Tóppu	24	529 3 10	610 10 11	1,139 14 9
	—	5,267 2 11	23,757 5 2¼	29,024 8 1¼

J.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure on Minor Roads.

1869.	Expenditure on Minor Roads.	Extent of Minor Roads.	
	£ s. d.	Miles.	Yards.
District of Colombo	2,389 3 11½	144	882
Negombo	1,143 0 9	70	129
Kalutara	1,107 14 5	127	1,344
Kęgalla	1,263 16 1½	85	1,443
Ratnapura	823 16 11½	259	—
Total...	6,727 12 2½	687	278

K.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Schools in the Western Province, and the Amount of Fees collected for the year 1869, compared with that of 1868.

	No. of Schools in 1868.	No. of Schools in 1869.	Amount of Fees in 1868.	Amount of Fees in 1869.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Western Province	79	78	1,655 2 5½	1,485 6 3½*

* The falling off is to the abolition of the Queen's College, attached to the Colombo Academy.

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1869.

THE Year 1869 has not been a remarkable one, so far as the District of Sabaragamuwa is concerned. The country has been gradually recovering from the depression caused by the general sickness and failure of crops in 1868. The Revenue has increased from £10,094 to £13,468; and a reference to the annexed Comparative Statement will shew, that this increase has taken place under the very heads of service which indicate prosperity and advancement. Nor have I any doubt, that, if a wise expenditure of public money is made upon roads, and works of irrigation, the District will still further, and more rapidly, progress. At present it is but little known, but the time is I think approaching, when good roads will intersect the hitherto inaccessible forests, and thus bring European energy and capital to bear on the undeveloped resources of a naturally fine and well-favoured country.

PART I.—REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of Revenue in 1868 *and* 1869.

		1868.				1869.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Arrears of Rented Revenue ..	..	1,348	11	0¼	..	706	11	5
Land Sales ..	..	612	9	3	..	1,964	9	6
Land Revenue—Paddy rented	..	2,875	11	5	..	3,469	1	11
Fine Grain do.	..	—			..	41	13	6
Rents of Gardens and other lands		2	3	0	..	3	4	6
Royalty, Plumbago	..	3	6	5	..	16	2	9
Rents—Tolls— Ferry Tolls ..	..	180	4	11	..			
Rents—Tolls— Bridge Tolls ..	..	441	0	0	..	2,972	8	4½
Rents—Tolls— Road Tolls ..	..	1,252	3	4	..			
Government Buildings	..	95	0	0	..	95	0	0
Licenses— Retail of Arrack	..	1,333	9	0	..	2,290	12	0
Do. other Spirits	..	6	0	0	..	—		
Carriers' .	..	89	8	0	..	45	6	0
Traders' ..	..	—			..	—		
Fire Arms ..	..	18	17	6	..	15	12	6
Stamps— Judicial .	..	237	19	6	..	239	17	6
Receipt and Blank	..	784	18	9	..	718	5	3
Postage .	..	119	6	7	..	157	2	0
Taxes— Assessment on Houses	..	208	2	8¼	..	219	0	8½
Postage— On private Letters	..	44	5	2	..	59	17	7½
Fines— District Court	..	12	8	0	..	—		
Police Court	..	159	14	0	..	129	8	10¼
Sale of Govt. Property— Weights and Measures	..	0	7	0	..	0	1	6
Timber ..	..	35	6	7	..	79	19	1
Unserviceable Stores	..	—			..	—		
Arrack confiscated	..	0	0	10	..	1	10	5
Reimbursements—School Fees	..	14	1	2	..	10	18	1
School Books	..	5	2	5	..	2	0	6
Stationery ..	..	5	9	4	..	3	8	9
Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaol		1	15	5	..	—		
Do. Patients in Hospital		8	15	0	..	15	5	0
Prison Labour	..	—			..	—		
Rural Police	..	100	19	8	..	114	10	8
Interest	..	75	8	0¼	..	57	19	5
Special Receipts—Fees on Title Deeds	..	22	12	3	..	39	3	10
		10,094	16	2¾		13,468	11	7¾

Arrears of Rented Revenue.

The decrease under this head, and the head of Interest, proves that the Rents of 1868 were favourable to the renters, and left but small arrears to be recovered by legal pressure.

Land Sales.

Land, to the value of nearly £2,000, was sold during the year, and I trust that this is only the first instalment of large sales, which must take place when the forests of Kukul Kóralé, and the lands lying between Maskeliya and Ratnapura attract notice, and are opened up to the public.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

SABARAGAMUWA.

Report.

In my Report of 1868, I drew attention to the proposed trace to connect Dik-Oya and Maskeliya with Ratnapura. Mr. Young of the Public Works' Department has since made a full reconnaissance and report, and has even traced the road beyond the boundary of the Central Province. Mr. Young agrees with me in considering this road one of the most important and remunerative works that could be undertaken by the Government. As most of the forest that will be opened up lies within that portion of Sabaragamuwa which has been recently attached to the Central Province, the increase in "Land Sales" will be principally credited at Kandy; but I view the proposed road as something more than a local work affecting mere local revenue. I believe it to be a road of great general importance—connecting two important Provinces, opening up new and extensive tracts of forest to our principal enterprise, creating in fact a new Coffee District, and thereby developing and extending the material prosperity of the Island.

I might say very nearly the same in regard to the proposed road to connect Rakwána with the new cart road between Morawaka and Galle. Here 25 (or say 30) miles of new road would link Galle with Ratnapura, and thereby with Haputalé, Badulla, and Batticaloa. It would also open up some 5,000 acres of forest land available for Coffee, and would enable the already formed Districts of Rakwána and Morawak Kóralé to select Galle or Colombo as their port for shipment. I still adhere to the opinion expressed three years ago, that Galle will *not* be the curing town and shipping port for these Southern Districts; but even if it should become so, it will then be as necessary for the Rakwána District to have access to Galle, as it is now for the Morawak Kóralé to get to Colombo. The importance of carrying out the junction of the two roads cannot, I think, be over-estimated.

Land Revenue.

The increase in the Land Revenue, though not as large as I could wish, is perhaps as great as could be reasonably expected after the disastrous season of 1868. A serious failure of crops in one year generally leads to many lands lying fallow the next, simply for want of seed paddy. The exorbitant rate of interest, in kind, charged by those who can lend seed, is such as to deter people from cultivating more of their land than is absolutely necessary to secure a stock of seed for the whole extent in the ensuing year. I think that when the Commutation is fully settled, a system of Government seed loans, to be recovered (without interest) with the commuted rent, might advantageously be introduced; but any such scheme would require to be most carefully worked, as the people would regard it as an attempt to increase the Government Tax. There is no doubt too, that much land is annually going out of cultivation, from the want of cattle to till the ground, as well as from water-courses and Irrigation works falling into disrepair; but as these subjects will be noticed more fully hereafter in this Report, it is only necessary to allude to them now as being causes of continual and permanent decrease of revenue.

I still discourage the cultivation of fine grain in the higher districts; but having this year been permitted to issue licenses in the Bintenna districts, where land is useless for other purposes, there is a slight increase in the revenue derived from "Fine Grain."

Tables shewing the extent of Paddy and Fine Grain cultivated in each Kóralé, and the amount realized by the sale of the Government Tythe, are annexed.

PADDY :—

Kóralé.	1868. Sowing Extent.	1868. Amount realised by Govt. Tythe.	Kóralé.	1869. Sowing Extent.	1869. Amount realised by Govt. Tythe.
	B. s.	£ s. d.		B. s.	£ s. d.
Kuruwiṭi ...	5,731 8	519 16 3	Kuruwiṭi ..	5,265 13	670 15 0
Nawadun ...	9,330 8	.. 694 4 0	Nawadun ..	7,297 18	.. 818 2 8
Kukulu ...	1,258 20	.. 108 9 4	Kukulu ..	762 15	.. 146 1 0
Aṭakalaṇ	5,088 8	. 422 15 5	Aṭakalaṇ ..	3,470 0	.. 385 12 11
Kolonná ...	2,317 0	.. 224 3 0	Kolonná ..	1,655 8	. 165 15 6
Meḍa ...	4,014 15	.. 357 18 3	Meḍa ..	4,783 23	.. 536 2 1
Kaḍawatu ...	4,996 24	.. 483 18 0	Kaḍawatu ..	5,213 6	. 651 10 6
Total..	32,736 19	.. 2,810 14 3	Total...	28,447 19	.. 3,373 19 3

FINE GRAIN:—

Kóralé.	1868. Sowing Extent.	1868. Amount realised by Govt. Tythe.	Kóralé.	1869. Sowing Extent.	1869. Amount realised by Govt. Tythe.
	B. s.	£ s. d.		B. s.	£ s. d.
Kuruwiṭa ...	1 0	0 11 0	Kuruwiṭi ..	3 15	.. 1 4 0
Nawadun ...	0 0	.. 0 0 0	Nawadun .	0 0	.. 0 0 0
Kukulu ...	3 24	1 2 11	Kukulu ..	0 4	.. 0 1 0
Aṭakalaṇ ...	0 8	.. 0 13 0	Aṭakalaṇ ..	6 22	.. 6 8 0
Kolonná ...	75 24	.. 53 4 3	Kolonná ..	108 16	.. 86 2 6
Meḍa ..	22	. 9 8 0	Meḍa ..	47 8	.. 19 4 0
Kaḍawatu ...	0	.. 0 11 0	Kaḍawatu ..	0 0	.. 0 0 3
Total ..	6	.. 65 9 11	Total ...	166 1	.. 112 19 6

Rents.

The Toll Stations were recast in 1869, and two new Stations added, by which the rents fetched £1,000 over the sum realized in 1868. The rents for 1870, sold in 1869, shew a future increase of £225; and this increase would, I think, have been larger, but that at the time of sale a rumour was current, that a traction engine would run upon the road in a few months. The threatened invasion of this road steamer created, and is still creating, some consternation amongst carters and renters. There is no doubt that if a road steamer runs between this and Badulla, all carts will be driven off the line, and the rents will not sell at all. This will create a loss of revenue under the head, here and at Badulla, amounting to about £4,000 a year. There will, I presume, be a corresponding saving in road upkeep, after the road is once made practicable; but it is well to remember the loss in Tolls, when entering into an engagement with the Road Steamer Company.

Licenses.

The annual rent of Sabaragamuwa for 1869—1870 realized £2,700, being £603 above that of the two half years 1868—1869.

I think the price is a high one, but I believe it gives the Renter a very good return. It may not be generally known that Arrack Renters sub-let their taverns by public auction on terms somewhat as follows:—

The tavern is sold to the highest bidder, one-fourth or one-half of the rent money is paid down, and the balance in this wise:—Whenever a sub-renter takes Arrack from the renter, he pays 4*s.* 6*d.* a gallon, plus 2*s.* extra as rent money. Now, the object of this is obvious.—By law, Arrack must be retailed at 4*s.* 8*d.*, and it would never do for the renter to let it be known that his sub-renters pay him 6*s.* 6*d.* a gallon; so he pretends to sell it to them at 4*s.* 6*d.* This leaves the sub apparently a profit of 2*d.* a gallon (which in itself would never pay the purchase amount of the tavern) whilst in reality he pays nearly 7*s.* a gallon, and adulterates and dilutes the Arrack, until he can realise a sufficient profit upon this. I hardly know whether the advantages of such a violation of law are not equal to the disadvantages. There is much to be said both ways; certainly the practice cannot be called one of "unmixed" evil, and there is no doubt that it leads to a higher price being given for the Government rent Litigants and dram-drinkers are fit objects for taxation, but I should like to see a greater share of the tax come to Government instead of going to the legal or illegal practitioner.

Stamps.—Judicial and Blank.

There appears a slight decrease under this head, but a large number of Stamps were obtained by the vendors direct from the Treasury, and the decrease is thus accounted for.

Postage.

"Postage Stamps" and "Postage paid" combined, shew an increase from £163 11*s.* 7*d.* to £206 19*s.* 7½*d.*, or of over 25 per cent. This is very satisfactory. In the Appendix A. will be found a Table shewing the number and description of letters received and despatched during the year 1869.

In addition to the Mail Coach between Colombo and Ratnapura, a Coach now runs between Ratnapura and Pelmadulla. This latter station is 12 miles on the road to Badulla and Rakwána.

Reimbursements.

Under the head of School Fees, school books and stationery have decreased from £25 to £16; this is accounted for in the remarks made by me under the head Education.

The other heads of service call for no remark.

Part II.—General Remarks.

Population.

With a view to taking a correct Census of the people whenever that measure shall be determined on, I have caused the several Headmen and Division Officers to make a Return shewing the number of houses, and of (fixed) inhabitants in each village, and a Tabular Statement of the same is in the Appendix B. The Passenger population in a District like Sabaragamuwa is of course very large, and this cannot be correctly stated, except by a regular Census at one given fixed time; but, roughly estimated, I take the average population to be

Fixed Population	.....	.....	74,000
Immigrant Coolies	.....	.....	3,000
Passenger population	.....	.....	3,000

WESTERN PROVINCE.

SABARAGAMUWA.

Report.

Health.—Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The health of the people has on the whole been very good this year, but there is no disguising the fact, that the population of Sabaragamuwa is gradually dying out. The Registration system has clearly shewn this; and though it is true that the people are careless and negligent in registering births, yet I do not think that one in every three births is omitted; and only on some such supposition can we count the number of births to be equal to the number of deaths. A Statement of Births, Deaths, and Marriages is annexed. I shall leave the Registrar-General to report more fully on these statistics.

STATEMENT of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered under the Ordinances Nos. 18 of 1867, 13 of 1863, 13 of 1859, and 8 of 1861.

	Average Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages under Ordinance 13 of 1863.	Marriages under Ordinances 13 of 1859, and 8 of 1861.
Kuruwiṭi Kóralé.....	—	457	558	7	41
Nawadun do.	—	480	781	„	28
Kukul do.	—	1?2	127	„	22
Aṭakalan do.	—	444	729	„	6
Kolonna do.	—	185	367	„	5
Meda do.	—	318	612	„	6
Kaḍawatu do.	—	259	265	„	11
		2265	3439	7	119

The number of Kandyan marriages in 1869 was only 119, but the number of Kanydan unions was of course far greater. In view of the fact that a new Ordinance was being passed through the Council, the Registrars were not urged to press the old one on the attention of the people. The new Ordinance, based on the principle of "mutual consent," will, I consider, be a great boon to the masses. There are one or two inconsistent provisions which it will be difficult to explain to the native mind, but I feel sure that, on the whole, it is a measure of great benefit. It sets right, as far as may be, the evils done by the Ordinances 13 of 1859 and 8 of 1861, whilst it perpetuates the good; it encourages Registration by making it easily attainable, inexpensive, and less obnoxious; and if by these means it succeeds in fixing domestic events with certainty, and thereby making title to property (by blood) more secure, it will go far to discourage litigation, and to introduce a feeling of purer morality.

Irrigation and Agriculture.

I must ask a reference to what I have written under this head in my Reports for 1867 and 1868, as those remarks, I consider, explain and justify what I am now obliged to declare.

The Irrigation scheme of 1867 has been worse than a dead letter in the District of Sabaragamuwa, and so far from assisting agriculture, has tended rather to discourage it. It has raised hopes which it seems are never to be realized, and it has impressed the people with the belief, that the Government and its Officers, in the promises they held out, were merely deluding them for some purpose of their own.

Soon after the introduction of the Ordinance, and from time to time since, the people were called together to attend meetings and to listen to promises. They were offered help on certain highly advantageous terms, and those terms in most cases they cheerfully accepted. Is it strange then, that they refuse to credit the excuses given to them for repeated delay? There are at present, amongst many others, three projects, submitted, inspected, and approved in 1868, shelved, one for want of a survey, and two for "detailed estimates;" although surveys and estimates were asked for a year ago, and the work at each would not occupy an officer three days. Such excuses as insufficient funds, or want of surveyors, are not believed by the people. Had the scheme (they say) been for the immediate benefit of Government, instead of to assist us, such as the Temple Land scheme, how quickly would surveyors be found. I trust I may be excused if I write strongly on this subject; but I feel that the present system for carrying out Irrigation works under a Board, from which the officers principally interested (I mean the District Assistant Agents) are specially excluded, is one so calculated to lead to delay, disappointment, and vexation, that I deem it my duty to represent the evils as forcibly as I can. It is moreover very discouraging to me to find, that no amount of personal exertion or representation is of any avail against the *vis inertiæ* of the "Board," or of its constituent departments. In writing thus, I beg to disclaim all intention of reflecting on the members of the Board individually or collectively. It is the ill-working of the machinery for carrying out this most excellent scheme, that I wish to bring to the notice of Government, and to demur to the distribution by the Board of the Irrigation funds. I respectfully submit that, when such a scheme as this Irrigation scheme is publicly offered to the people, and accepted by them, funds should be raised (if necessary by a Government loan), and fairly distributed amongst the several districts of the Island. An Engineering Surveyor attached to each District, acting in conjunction with the Assistant Agent, and reporting proceedings to a responsible officer at Head Quarters, would do more real work in one year, and at less cost, than the present machinery will effect in three.

I would also again ask attention to the amendment of the Ordinance in the matter of assessment suggested by me in 1867.

(*Note.*—Since writing this Report I have received a notification from the Board thus:—"The funds voted for Irrigation works during the current year (1870) will not admit of any new works being undertaken in this Province.")

The assessment of the Grain tax is now complete, and with the exception of a few villages, the whole District will commute for the year 1870. An increase in the Grain revenue will be the result, and I trust that at the same time the people will find themselves less heavily taxed than they were by the Renters under the Renting system.

Experiments with Carolina Paddy have been continued during the year in the manner promised in my Report for 1868; and my predictions therein noted have been fully verified. It has been clearly shewn that the climate and soil of Sabaragamuwa is not so favourable to Carolina paddy as that of other districts, and that the Carolina seed has little advantage over the Native variety, if equal care and attention are bestowed on both. One bushel of either will, when sown broad-cast on fair ordinary soil, produce 8 to 12 fold; on good prepared (*i. e.*, manured) soil, 20 to 30 fold; and if transplanted, and tended carefully, about 40 to 50 fold. But as this last operation requires 8 or 10 times the area, it is the least profitable when there is any scarcity of land, or (artificial) supply of water. In the Appendix will be found a Memo. of experiments in tabular form. In one case it will be seen that a Ratémahatmaya, who gave particular attention to a very small quantity, reports that ⅛th seer Carolina yielded 2 bushels and 20 seers, or 672 fold! ⅛th seer Native yielded 2 bushels and 8 seers, or 576 fold! but I am inclined to think that he is mistaken as regards the quantity planted out, though he is very positive that he is not. (C.)

The chief objections to the Carolina paddy are, that the ordinary means of preparing it for seed do not answer; and a small proportion only throws out the little roots that should appear before it is sown; then the blossoming is irregular and continues for so long, that blossom and ripe grains are often together on the same plant, and reaping has to be done very carefully and as many times as eight in one season. Naturally a good deal of the paddy so reaped is unripe, and becomes chaff; and thus, though the harvest appears large in the stock, yet, when the paddy is sifted and winnowed, the out-turn is very little better than that of the ordinary variety. Some of these difficulties, and those mentioned in my previous Report, will doubtless be overcome by experience, and though at present I think more may be done by manuring, and by improving our agricultural implements, I would not discourage attempts to introduce other varieties of this most useful and indispensable article of food.

Cattle Disease.

I have before casually alluded to the extent of land that is annually left uncultivated, for want of Cattle. Stocks are daily decreasing, and this is a most serious evil, the more so as it is so difficult to provide a cure or a remedy for the disease that is so fatal. I have stated my views fully to the Cattle Commissioners, and as their Report is now before Government, it is needless to repeat a mere individual opinion. The District was comparatively free from "murrain" during the year; outbreaks were reported on three different occasions, but they were neither extensive nor protracted. At the end of the year, however, a new form of disease broke out, and committed great havoc. Its symptoms and effects were thus described by the Ratémahatmaya in whose division it was most prevalent.

"I beg to report that it appears about 600 head of cattle died in my district during the last four months, and that by a sort of disease hitherto unknown in this part. The deaths occurred so slowly, that it could not be traced to any kind of murrain known among the people. The cattle become by degrees lean, and at last so emaciated that they have hardly strength to move about for grazing, and die out of sheer emaciation. No fever or purging, or any other symptoms of a disease appeared. A mortality arising from such a cause has never been known before. In some cases people have tied and fed the cattle, but although up to the last moment of death they take their provender, yet they die at last."

(Signed) W. A. A. EKNELLIGODA."

Breeding.

The Government imported a Coast bull for this District, but the natives will not accept of his services for their Cattle. I have had a field, and a portion of the grounds attached to my house fenced off, and have done all I can to induce them to send in their cows, but they postpone doing so under every description of excuse. To let the animal loose amongst the native herds that wander all over the country, would be worse than useless; when a rutting stampede took place, he would have no chance against the nimble native bulls, and if he was not carried off by murrain, he would eat his head off in "trespass," and would be a constant source of anxiety and annoyance.

The only way to get the natives to bring in their cattle is by coercion. Double the fine throughout the country on all bulls found trespassing, and compel owners, under pain of heavy fine, to rope and lead or tie up all bulls within a radius of two miles of a Government

Bull station; and we may then hope that the services of the official animal will be sought for. At present he is not of the slightest use, and is only a source of expense to Government, and of anxiety to me.

Coffee.

The past year has been a good ordinary year for Coffee, and I think the reputation of the District has been fairly sustained. Young estates all yield well, and look well, and with increased facilities for manuring, there is but little fear that they will not last. In Rakwána I am informed that 3,800 acres under cultivation yielded 61,000 bushels of parchment coffee; in Balangoda some 800 acres yielded 9,000 bushels. Large clearings have been made in the District adjoining the Morowak Kóralé, and some of the Estates are now coming into bearing. I hope next year that their out-turn will exceed that of the Balangoda group. The yield of native coffee is estimated at about 50,000 bushels.

Public Works.

The Main roads during the year have been in fair order, and when thoroughly metalled will be as good as can be expected on such steep gradients; but, unless they are considerably widened, they will be utterly unfit for the Traction Engine, to the rumored coming of which I have before alluded. The road in many places is not wide enough for two ordinary carts to pass each other, and I sincerely trust that it will not be given up to the Traction Engines, until ample provision is made for the convenience of ordinary traffic.

During the year many projects have been started for improving "transport" to and through the District, and there is one which, though it may at first seem wild, I feel sure, if carefully considered, would prove the most feasible and remunerative to all concerned. I mean a light railway from Colombo to Ratnapura. Such a railway might be made through Moratuwa and other centres of native industry, to reach Ratnapura within 50 miles. It would at once decide the outlet for Dik Oya and the Morowak Kóralé. Haldummulla, Haputalé, and Badulla would all be far more benefited than by any extension of the Kandy rail; and moreover such a such a line would not encumber the present one, which can never, as a single line, stand the traffic which proposed extensions will throw on to it.

My views as regards new roads have been stated under the head Land Sales.

Arrangements have been made to place the main road from Badulla to Ratnapura under one Inspecting Officer, and to relieve the Provincial Assistant of this duty; but the whole benefit of this is destroyed by simultaneously taking away a Superintending Officer, and leaving the principal station (Ratnapura) without any responsible person in charge. Such an arrangement in no way carries out my recommendation of last year, and is productive of inconvenience rather than of gain.

The only public building erected in 1868 was the General Hospital. A new Hospital was certainly much needed, but I cannot say that I think a magnificent building, costing £1,660, was necessary. The average number of patients, male and female, throughout the year is 10, and a building of one half the size, and costing one-third the amount, would provide luxurious accommodation for them. Had I been consulted in the matter, or had the plans been shewn to me, I would have suggested that the money should be thus expended:—£600 on a Hospital, £300 on a School-house (urgently wanted), and £760 on Irrigation works.

The Minor roads, with the exception of the upper road to Morowak Kóralé and the roads in the town, have been in fair order. The upper Morowaka road is almost entirely an Estate road, and the Rakwána Planters have done their share in keeping it open; but the Morowaka Estates have not assisted consequently the road at that end is much neglected.

The town roads have been seriously damaged, owing to a misunderstanding regarding their upkeep, between the Department of Public Works and the District Road Committee. The matter has since been settled, but scarcely in a satisfactory manner. It is impossible that the District Road Committee can keep up the roads on which the river traffic finds its way to and from the principal road.

A Table of Expenditure on Minor roads is annexed (Appendix E).

Education.

I regret to say that the state of things reported by me at the beginning of last year continued to its end, and the school was sadly neglected, and even closed for some months. Considering that the ill-paid Clerks and employés of Government at this station have no means of sending their children elsewhere for education, and that in most cases, education is the only start in life that this (as a rule) worthy class can give their offspring, I do most earnestly hope that steps will be taken this year to provide proper accommodation, and suitable instructors, for both a Girls' School and a Boys' School. At the present moment there are 70 boys attending the Mixed School, and there is only one Master, assisted by two pupil m[illegible]. With reference to the School-house, I would ask attention to Mr. Sendall's [illegible]s, page 77 of D. P. I. Report, 1868 and 1869.

"Ratnapura Mixed Boys' School.—September 17th."

"The School building long promised for Ratnapura has not yet been provided. The necessary funds were voted for it upwards of five years ago, and the plans for its erection were in a certain degree of forwardness (the site, I believe, was chosen) in the beginning of 1865, three and half years ago, and received the approval of the Governor on the spot, together with a pledge from the Commissioner of Public Works (also present at the time) that the work should be commenced without further delay. But nothing has yet been done, and even the situation of the intended building has, I understand, lapsed into uncertainty again, objections having been found to that at first fixed upon. Whatever may have been the cause of the delay it is very much to be regretted. The increasing importance of the station has been amply recognized in a liberal expenditure upon improvements of various kinds; but the interests of the rising generation appear to have been lost sight of."

Nothing has been done since these remarks were penned in September, 1868, and no vote has been taken this year (1870).

Land Tenure.

It was a matter of much gratification to me to find that the question of Service Tenures had engaged the attention of His Excellency the Governor, even before the Annual Reports of 1868 were laid before him. The subject was fully ventilated for a few months, and resulted in a Bill being passed through the Council, which, I feel sure, will long be regarded as one of the best and most just measures that has ever been enacted by the Legislature.

I trust that it may be possible ere long to do something in the matter of native claims, and I would again solicit attention to the remarks in my Report of 1868, and to my letters to the Government Agent on the subject.

The Gabadágama question also, alluded to by Mr. Sharpe in his paper on Service Tenures, is one that would repay consideration.

Gems and Minerals.

There is little to say under this head, but to repeat my opinion, and the same has been held by almost every Assistant Agent for the last 20 years, that a very fair Revenue might be derived by licensing diggers on waste lands and in streams.—I beg to invite attention to my letter No. 361 of the 5th September 1867, and the connected papers on the subject. About £3,000 worth of gems are said to have been found on private lands during the year, including two very fine cats'-eyes priced at about £200 each, but no other stones of remarkable value.

No active steps have been taken in the matter of the "Gold" discovery, though the Government Agent forwarded a few of the grains, or rather nuggets, for the inspection of Mr. Brough Smith, the Minister of Mines at Victoria, and that gentleman reported that he had carefully examined them, and was of opinion that they had not travelled far, and that a careful search in the neighbourhood would probably be repaid.

Owing to the sudden fall in the price of Plumbago, the digging for this mineral has not been so briskly carried on as I had anticipated and hoped. I believe the quality of the Plumbago found in this District is very good, but the cost of transport renders it less remunerative to dig here than nearer Colombo or other ports of shipment.

Weather Report.

A Table shewing certain statistics regarding rainfall in each month of the year is under written. Fuller Meteorological notes will possibly be furnished by the Surveyor-General, to whom the Observation sheets are forwarded every month.

1869. Month.	Total Rainfall in each month.	No. of Days in which no rain fell.	No. of Days in which Rainfall was under one inch.	No. of Days in which Rainfall was over one inch and under two inches.	No. of Days in which Rainfall was over two inches.	Day in each Month on which there was greatest Rainfall.
January	7·15	15	14	1	1	January 19th 2·37
February	6·91	19	7	1	1	February 11th 2·79
March	6·01	15	15	1	0	March 16th 1·14
April	11·50	11	16	1	2	April 26th 3·17
May	8·44	20	8	2	1	May 23rd 3·10
June	16·05	7	17	5	1	June 19th 2·55
July	11·54	16	11	3	1	July 31st 2·84
August	16·15	15	10	4	2	August 4th 2·92
September	16·15	11	12	5	2	September 12th 2·50
October	23·85	12	11	3	5	October 12th 4·50
November	14·86	5	20	3	2	November 3rd 2·03
December	9·70	13	15	1		December 3rd 2·24
	147·31	159	156	30		

WESTERN PROVINCE.

SABARAGAMUWA.

Report.

Fiscal and Judicial.

In my last Report I refrained from noticing the working of the Fiscals' Ordinance, as I was under the impression that an early amendment was intended. There is no doubt that the Ordinance is capable of great improvement; but in order to meet the daily increasing love for litigation, a far larger Fiscal's establishment than at present exists in the Island, will be required, unless some radical change is made in the mode of administering Criminal Justice. But before discussing this change, I must remark that the chief reason that the Fiscal's Department is worked so badly is, that the Officers are expected to work for no pay, or for so little pay, that it is impossible to secure proper persons for the posts.

Putting aside mention of the Deputy Fiscal and the Headmen who are called upon to perform duties, which often render them personally liable for large amounts, without any corresponding remuneration, I would ask attention to the case of the Process Servers, who, for a salary of 15*s.* to £1 a month, are expected not only to travel daily, and to serve Civil Process honestly, but to arrest any number of accused in Criminal cases, and bring them safely to Court *without charge!*—It is only when conveying a prisoner from one Court to another under special warrant that a Peon is allowed batta for his prisoner. It daily happens that a Peon has to bring in Criminals 20 to 60 miles, and feed and keep them without being allowed to charge a penny. The natural consequence is, that a Peon avoids arresting any one. If he does so far act on the warrant, he will always release his prisoner for a consideration, or on a promise from him to surrender at the right time; if the arrested person fails to keep his promise, "the accused is not to be found;"—if he surrenders, "the accused is herewith sent to Court." Should the Peon be at last obliged to detain a man, who can't or won't pay, he ill-treats him,—locks him up somewhere whilst he goes to serve other process; and he compels all persons to support himself and his prisoner, under threats, which his victims know he is well able to carry out. But how else is he to do his work under the present system?

These evils, and many others even worse, I respectfully submit, arise from the manner in which "Cheap Justice" is administered in Criminal cases. Nearly every Criminal case instituted in this Colony generates an amount of iniquity that is perfectly frightful. Whether the number of cases daily struck off, after giving the Court and its Officers every trouble except that of hearing them, be mainly false, as I believe, or be true complaints compromised, as some maintain, it is equally necessary to put a stop to them, and to make the persons who are the original cause of the "iniquity" pay for it.

So far back as 1859 it was proposed to legislate in this matter, and the following remarks by the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and the Queen's Advocate, were submitted to the several Magistrates:—

Colonial Secretary's Remarks.—"I should be very glad if this practice could in any way be checked, and some provision be made for the punishment of persons bringing false and vexatious complaints; but parties and their witnesses are all, in general, so utterly unworthy of credit, that it is in most cases impossible for the Courts to pronounce that they are false, though they may not have been satisfactorily proved."

Governor's Remarks—"The usual check upon such practices is the payment of costs. Is this limited here, or is it at the discretion of the Court? Consult Queen's Advocate."

Extract of Queen's Advocate's Letter, No. 122 *of the* 3*rd August*, 1859.—"I cannot see any legal or legislative means of putting an end to the practices referred to. No system of prosecution for perjury, or even suit for malicious prosecution, can stop that which is entirely the offspring of the national character. It can in reality only be checked by the experience of the Magistrate, who may be enabled, by his knowledge of native character, to separate truth from falsehood. At the same time the Magistrate may be urged to communicate to the Queen's Advocate every well ascertained case of Perjury or Subornation of Perjury, and if it is found that the present law cannot deal with so great an evil on a full knowledge of the anatomy of this iniquity, some kind of legislation may possibly ultimately be resorted to.

"In England costs are charged in every Police case, varying from sixpence to a pound or so,—and an unsuccessful accuser is often (though not as a rule) ordered to pay the costs. This plan not only makes the Complainants guarded, but supports the expenses of justice at the same time. The Police Magistrates generally can advise the Government better than I can as to the desirability of such a system."

(Signed) H. B. THOMPSON."

The Reports of the Magistrates generally seem to have favoured the introduction of costs, but it was probably considered better to allow time for studying the anatomy of the iniquity (as Mr. Justice Thompson termed it), and the matter was dropped.

I venture to submit that the time has now come to operate on this evil, and the means seem to be very simple. Institute costs in all Criminal cases—and let the costs be levied by the use of stamps. But if they are levied, the Government must be prepared to spend the full amount so realised in improving the administration of the Law. A sufficient number of interpreters and translators should be employed to write *all* the plaints

and processes, and a sufficient number of officers should be paid to carry them out. At present it frequently happens that when a warrant is ordered in a case, it is written a day or two after, and is not translated for another two days; a day is then spent in getting it signed and sent to the Fiscal, who either returns it for extension, or returns it unexecuted after the returnable day. Then again, as a general rule, plaints, affidavits, &c., are not written by the Court Clerks, but by petition drawers, and another element of fraud is thus introduced. These pests waylay the villager as he is coming to Court or Kachchéri, and tender their services. No matter what his real complaint is, or whether he has a complaint or not, all they require is the name of his enemy, and they readily invent for him a charge, advise his action, and even find him in witnesses.

It may be argued that all this has to be paid for, and should stop litigation; but the argument is not sound. This payment is ungrudgingly given, *because* it produces iniquitous results, and compels the adversary to make similar or larger payments to escape injury; but if the payment resulted simply in bringing the matter at once to enquiry (as I submit it might be made to do), false cases would be wonderfully few.

I would *insist* then, that all proceedings and processes in Criminal cases, unless allowed (on special application) by the Magistrate, should be written by the Court Officers.

The value of stamps to be used is a matter for discussion, but they should be high—1*s.* for a plaint, 1*s.* for a summons, and 2*s.* for a warrant would be a good rate, with power to a Magistrate to issue processes on blank whenever he deemed it advisable, and to recover the value afterwards. If the complaint was dropped, costs would have been recovered from Complainant. If Defendant was convicted, he should be charged with costs in addition to his sentence, and the Complainant should at once have his costs refunded to him by the Court. If the Defendant was acquitted, the Court in its discretion should return the costs or not to the Complainant, as the charge may appear justifiable or not; the present power to fine in addition for false cases being retained.

Batta for maintenance of arrested prisoners at the rate of 6*d.* a day should be charged, and, if necessary, recovered by distress from a Complainant who dropped the charge.

No appeal should lie against an order for costs only:—

By some such rules, the "Administration of Justice Fund" would obtain the costs, not only in all cases dropped or struck off without trial, but in all cases instituted, except (1) when the Complainant shewed good grounds for bringing the charge, and yet, from no fault of his own, had not sufficient evidence to prove it; and (2) in cases where a convicted Defendant could not pay, but worked out the costs in Jail. The return to Complainant of value of stamps used, would of course not affect the Revenue either way.

Now, I have before me a Return of the Police Court Cases struck off, and heard, in 1867, published by Government, and I find that

84,645	Cases were instituted,
57,188	were struck off without hearing,
15,127	were decided after hearing,
12,330	went in arrear.

At the most moderate taxation, what a fund might be raised for the proper administration of Criminal Justice.

Judging from the statistics I collect in the Ratnapura Court, I find that, on an average, 100 cases instituted lead to 14 trials, which result in 8 acquittals and 6 convictions; and of the 8 acquittals, say that 4 are false and 4 not proven cases. The result is that, of every 100 cases instituted, the Complainant would pay costs in 91 cases—the Defendant in 5, and neither in 4.

Under our present system both parties pay heavily in all cases, but the money goes to foster and encourage fraud, instead of to the administration of Justice.—By the system I suggest, no case will cost a *bonâ fide* Complainant or innocent Defendant sixpence, Justice will be cheaper and infinitely better.

Crime.

I annex Tables shewing the number of prisoners received during the year into the District Jail which is under my charge as Deputy Fiscal.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

SABARAGAMUWA.

Report.

Table No. 1.

STATEMENT of Prisoners committed to the custody of the Deputy Fiscal of Ratnapura, during the year 1869.

Charges on which committed by Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.	For Further Examination.	Discharged.	Bailed.	Committed for Trial before Supreme Court.	Convicted in Local Courts.	Remarks.
Murder	32	20	5	7	0	
Manslaughter . ..	1	0	1	0	0	
Rape	1	1	0	0	0	
Arson	5	1	4	0	0	
Highway Robbery	9	6	0	0	0	3 Committed before District Court.
Assault and Robbery .	8	1	5	2	0	
Aggravated Assault . ..	2	0	1	1	0	
Robbery	31	15	13	1	2	
Burglary	13	3	9	0	0	1 Escaped.
Riot	9	0	9	0	0	
Assault and Theft .. .	14	2	7	0	5	
Cattle Stealing	12	4	6	0	0	2 Committed before District Court.
Cutting and wounding, and shooting Cattle ..	3	0	3	0	0	
Theft	28	7	11	0	8	2 Sent to Colombo as per order of J. P.
Desertion and Theft ..	27	14	0	0	13	
Receiving stolen property .	5	1	3	0	1	
Escape from lawful custody ..	2	1	0	0	1	
Gambling	15	12	1	0	2	
Contempt . ..	11	5	2	0	4	
Under Road Ordinance .	11	2	0	0	9	
Threatening to kill ..	2	0	1	0	0	1 In Gaol for want of sureties.
Other Offences mostly under local Ordinances	16	1	9	0	6	
	257	96	90	11	51	9 Otherwise disposed of
Insanity	2	1	0	0	1	Sent to Colombo.

Table No. 2.

STATEMENT of Convicted Prisoners received from Local Courts.

	District Court.	Police Court.
For Robbery	1	0
„ Theft	3	13
„ Aggravated Assault	1	0
„ Assault	0	4
„ Escape from lawful custody .. .	0	1
„ Contempt	1	2
„ Breach of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 (Thoroughfare)	0	48
„ Do. Labour Ordinance (No. 11 of 1865.)	1	17
„ Other Offences	0	4
Civil Prisoners 2.	7	89

Whilst touching on the question of Crime, I must remark that I think the Labour Ordinance requires amendment, and that some Government officer in each District should be appointed to advise and instruct the Immigrant Coolies working on roads and estates as to the forms, &c., necessary to be observed by them under the Ordinance. I have known several cases involving great inconvenience to employers, heavy cost to Government, and real hardship and cruelty to the Coolies; all of which I think might have been avoided, had there been any one to whom the Coolies could have applied in the first instance.

I should also mention that Robberies by carters are on the increase. The planters of Uwa recently presented a Petition to the Inspector-General of Police on the subject, and I gave my opinion in the matter, in a letter to Mr. Campbell, copy of which will be found in Appendix (D.)—Steps have been taken to establish additional Police Stations, and the

Police have been carefully instructed in their duties; but the subject of robbery by carters is one of such public interest, that I would invite fuller and more general consideration of it.

Lest I should omit hereafter to record it, I may here say, that I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the Police generally perform their duties within this District.

A Criminal Code, new Bankruptcy Laws, and amendments of a few minor Ordinances are needed, and will doubtless be considered by Government during the ensuing year.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I must plead the great pressure on my time in excuse for the hasty nature of this Report. I am aware that much has been omitted which should perhaps have found place, and if I have generally noticed defects, and suggested changes, rather than alluded to improvements already carried out, it is because I consider such matters fall especially within the scope of an Annual Report, the object of which I believe is to place before His Excellency and his advisers, a general view of the state of the District, and to direct their attention to such measures, as in the opinion of the writer, are needed to secure the most lasting good to the largest number of the people.

The Kachchéri,
Ratnapura.

F. R. SAUNDERS,
Asst. Govt Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

"POSTAGE."

STATEMENT of Letters received and dispatched at Ratnapura Post Office, during the year 1869.

Received.	H.M.S.	Paid.	P.N.P.	Regd.	H.M.S. Parcels.	Paid Parcels.	Newspapers, &c.	*Dispatched.*	H.M.S.	Paid.	P.N.P.	Regd.	H.M.S. Parcels.	Paid Parcels.	Newspapers, &c.
January....	398	2070	204	49	...	20	697	January ..	417	2058	168	70	...	16	424
February ..	473	1671	155	37	...	14	660	February..	493	1892	126	96	3	9	455
March	737	2061	202	39	...	11	697	March	493	1990	133	85	..	5	446
April.....	429	1949	201	49	2	9	683	April.....	481	1892	117	98	3	9	431
May.....	423	1909	186	48	4	26	755	May.....	491	2085	152	103	...	17	419
June.....	430	2081	324	42	2	23	776	June.....	526	2087	165	73	2	16	488
July.....	468	2247	194	62	2	16	709	July..	541	2217	159	107	1	11	432
August.....	435	1977	167	54	1	12	760	August. .	452	2016	131	96	...	10	476
September.	432	2051	171	59	2	23	823	September	469	2080	151	115	3	16	488
October.....	480	2116	199	58	4	20	762	October....	481	2112	172	85	2	16	451
November.	417	1942	189	83	...	20	783	November.	456	2111	147	102	..	16	494
December..	406	2259	187	78	3	26	784	December.	467	2290	164	94	...	17	443
TOTAL	5228	24333	2279	658	20	220	8889	TOTAL	5767	24833	1785	1124	14	138	5407

B.

POPULATION Return made in last Quarter of 1869.

Kóralé.	Pattu.	In each Pattu. No. of Villages	No. of Houses.	Population. Males.	Females	Total.		In each Kóralé. No. of Villages	No. of Houses.	Population. Males.	Females	Total.
Kuruwiṭi.....	Uḍa	62	2496	6258	5415	11673	—	98	3665	9525	8135	17660
	Meḍa.....	10	421	1144	990	2134						
	Pallé.....	26	748	2123	1730	3853						
Navaḍun.....	Uḍa	26	1067	3178	2556	5734	—	97	3269	8754	7427	16181
	Meḍa.....	34	1462	3388	2952	6340						
	Pallé.....	37	740	2188	1919	4107						
Aṭakalaṇ.....	Pannil.....	19	714	1860	1588	3448	—	73	2665	6398	5390	11788
	Meḍa.....	34	1060	2583	2133	4716						
	Kandawel.....	13	428	1101	926	2027						
	Tambagam	7	463	854	743	1597						
Kukulu	Uḍa	15	266	727	567	1294	—	34	884	2608	1994	4602
	Meḍa.....	10	204	582	463	1045						
	Pallé.....	9	414	1299	964	2263						
Meḍa.....	Hela Uḍa.....	42	1022	2854	2517	5371	—	70	1857	5485	4521	10006
	Helapalle.....	28	835	2631	2004	4635						
Kolonna	Kolonnagam.....	12	994	2125	1896	4021	—	27	1675	3676	3189	6865
	Diyapotagam.....	15	681	1551	1293	2844						
Kaḍawata.....	Uḍawakgam.	29	1036	2735	2413	5148	—	45	1324	3376	2906	6282
	Talapitagam	16	288	641	493	1134						
	Total for District of Sabaragamuwa.—							444	16339	39822	33562	73384

C.

STATEMENT of Comparative yield of Carolina and Native Paddy.

Kóralé.	Name of Cultivator.	Nature of Soil.	Manner of Treatment.	Yield of Carolina.	Yield of Native.
Navadun	Elláwala R. M.	Ordinary	Broad cast	12 fold	10 fold
Meda	Boltumbe B. N.	Good manured	do.	60 „	„
Do.	Mahawalatenné R. M.	Ordinary (good)	do.	33 „	„
Kolonná	Ratnáyaka Kórála	do.	do.	13 „	13 „
Do.	Do.	Good prepared	do.	32½ „	32 „
Do.	Do.	do.	Transplanted	40½ „	41 „
Atakalan	Kuruppu R. M.	do.	do.	672 „	576 „

D.

"*Police.—Robberies by Carters.*"

No. 295. LETTER from Assistant Government Agent to Inspector-General of Police.

Ratnapura Kachchéri, 7th December, 1869.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter asking for my opinion on a petition presented by the inhabitants of Uwa regarding Robberies by Carters, and as this subject has engaged my attention before, I take leave to place before you my views on the matter generally.

The Ordinance 14 of 1865 was enacted to meet popular clamour in 1864-65, when robberies were frequent on the Kandy road. It is a most powerful Ordinance if properly enforced, but it is unfortunately systematically disregarded both by Government Agents and cart owners. The 8th, 9th, last half of 10th, and 11th clauses of the Ordinance are never insisted upon, although the whole security of licensing depends on these, and the 14th and 15th clauses (amended) being strictly carried out. As a general rule, wholesale robberies are effected by means of stolen licenses and plates which are produced when goods are being loaded, and after the carts have proceeded a few miles, are exchanged for the true licenses. Now the system of surveillance proposed would meet this to some extent, but it would be greatly aided, if Government insisted that cart owners should give notice to nearest Kachchéri *at once* of the loss of plate or license. The Government Agent should then be authorised to receive back any papers, &c., not stolen, and instead of issuing an exemplification of old license (see clause 14) to issue for payment a totally new license. The number of the cancelled license should at once be published in the *Government Gazette*, for it seems to me far more important to note false licenses, than to publish, as is now done, a list of licenses taken out. So many licenses are carelessly lost or are stolen, that if this rule were insisted on, the revenue derived therefrom would pay the cost of carrying out the measure. If regularly once a month a list of carts and owners and of cancelled licenses was attached to the *Gazette*, and extra copies (of this supplement only) sent to the Kachchéries and Police stations for sale, I am sure a very large sale would take place.

Then, a great deal might be done by way of check in matter of detail. I enclose a correspondence I had with the Director of Public Works on the subject. I do not think that his alternative will meet the difficulty, but it will go some way, and if the licenses of different Kachchéries were printed on papers of different tint, a very material check to fraud would be introduced.

Now to notice the system of viséing cart notes, which I have long thought of—That this should be done by the Police is of course very desirable, if Government would build a sufficient number of Police stations; but it is worth consideration whether we could not to do it by the agency of Toll Renters.

It is not generally known that Toll Renters are bound to keep a complete list of all carts, &c., passing the tolls, and to submit their books, if required *by any Court*. Now the Toll Renters so far as they can, insist (for their own security) on their servants keeping this register; and I think they would make no objection to give information to any one, if paid for it. It has occurred to me that persons requiring information about a cart, might address a Toll-keeper on a stamp of 6*d* or 1*s.*; the Toll-keeper should be bound to give the information, and should at the end of the month receive the value of the stamped papers in his possession from the nearest Kachchéri.

Some difficulties of detail of course suggest themselves, but those I think are not insurmountable.

The difficulties in the way of Police espionage are perhaps greater, as we must have a Police Station at almost every inlet and outlet. On a straight road like that from Badulla to Ratnapura, with the existing Police Stations of Haldummulla and Ratnapura, I could check every cart from Badulla and Rakwana, by the establishment of one more Police Station (with a serjeant and two men) at Pelmadulla; but to check carts *out of* Ratnapura, there must be a Police Station between this and Awisáwella and Colombo.

So that, if the system of viséing is to be adopted, I think it must be by means of the Tolls, aided perhaps by Police Stations; but I am of opinion that a judicious attention to the details of licensing would meet almost every difficulty, and involve neither trouble nor cost.

(1.) Care must be taken that the owner is known, and he must be responsible for any thing done under cover of the license granted him.

(2.) If license or plate be lost, he must at once give notice to nearest Kachchéri, that the number may be cancelled, and a new one granted to him.

(3.) Clause 8th and 9th should be strictly enforced.

(4.) Clause 10 might be so far relaxed, that if an owner gave up his license to any Government Agent, it should be sufficient; but notice should be sent to original registering Office.

(5.) Clause 11 should be insisted upon, and Police authorised to demand production of license.

(6.) Clause 14 I have alluded to above.

(7.) Clause 15 I think should be more systematically adhered to, by the publication of small monthly *Gazette* Supplements, which might be sold. For 4*s.* or 5*s.* a year, a person should be entitled to receive the Cart Notes Supplement regularly throughout the year.

(8.) Licenses of different Kachchéries should be printed on paper of different tints.

If the above measures were strictly enforced, I think that robberies by carters would be very difficult, provided always that consignors would themselves take a little trouble in looking at the Cart notes and Cart plates. Nothing is more noticeable than the great carelessness displayed in this matter. I have known a consignor in Colombo load 3 or 4 carts for Ratnapura, goods to be delivered in 8 or 10 days; 3 days afterwards he loads the very same carts again on same terms; and 2 days after that again repeats the performance, without discovering that the carts are the same! The carters of course had simply discharged the cargo into a boat, and came up by river, pleading for late arrival the dreadful state of the road and the great mortality amongst their cattle.

I could quote many cases of similar carelessness with worse consequences, but time does not permit me to do so. Your letter was only received yesterday, and I am proceeding on circuit to day. As you ask for an immediate reply, I have hurriedly sketched my views, but should you wish for further details, I shall be happy to afford them, and to give you any assistance in carrying out a scheme for the remedy of the evils complained of.

The Inspector-General of Police,
Colombo.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. R. SAUNDERS,
A. G. A.

E.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts and Expenditure of Commutation Money, and the Length of Roads worked upon during the year 1869, in the District of Sabaragamuwa.

DIVISION.	Amount received in Commutation.	MINOR ROADS.	Total Length of each Road.	Length worked on.	Amount spent from Road Ordinance Funds.	Amount spent from General Fund.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		Miles.	Miles.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Uḍa Pattu, Kuruwiṭi Kóralé	256 17 0	Roads within Gravets of Ratnapura	8	8	69 19 6½	40 0 0	109 19 6½
2. Meḍa and Pallé Pattus of Kuruwiṭi Kóralé	186 0 0	Road from Ratnapura to Nambápána	15	9½	126 3 4	—	126 3 4
3. Uḍa Pattu, Nawadun Kóralé	213 12 6	Do. Talawitiya Kuruganmódara	8	—	—	—	—
4. Meḍa and Pallé Pattus of Nawadun Kóralé	337 4 6	Do. Ratnapura to Gilimalé	7	4	19 13 4	—	19 13 4
5. Kolonnágam Pattu, Kolonná Kóralé	128 8 0	Do. Malwala to Bambaraboṭuwa	21	12	52 1 5	—	52 1 5
6. Diyapotagam Pattu, Kolonná Kóralé	101 3 6	Agalawatta road from Ratnapura to Pasdun Kóralé	46	8	100 10 9	—	100 10 9
7. Meḍa and Pannel Pattus, Aṭakalaṇ Kóralé	233 6 6	Road from Kukulegama to Rakwána	20	—	—	—	—
8. Kandawel and Tambagam Pattus, Aṭakalaṇ Kóralé	151 16 0	Do. Rakwana to Bulutota, Gongala & boundary	20	14	54 19 0	—	54 19 0
9. Kukulu Kóralé	120 16 6	Do. Bulutota to Kolonná and Dapana	21	21	33 0 0	—	33 0 0
10. Meḍa Kóralé	370 2 0	Do. Gongala to Kolonná	3½	—	—	—	—
11. Kaḍawata Kóralé	195 0 0	Do. Mádampé to Hambantoṭa	32	—	—	—	—
		Do. Balangoḍa to Bollumba & C. P. boundary	17½	17½	141 13 5½	—	141 13 5½
		Balangoḍa Bazaar road	½	½	5 0 7	—	5 0 7
		Road from Balangoḍa to Balawenna	16	4½	29 17 4½	—	29 17 4½
		Galagama to Maha Eliya	15	15	15 12 4	—	15 12 4
			¾	—	—	—	—
		Minnána to Labugama	7½	2½	34 14 11	—	34 14 11
			9	—	—	—	—
			2½	—	—	—	—
Total £—	2,294 6 6				683 6 0½	—	723 6 0½

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KE'GALLA.

Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT OF THREE AND FOUR KO'RALE'S AND LOWER BULATGAMA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1869.

District and Population.

The District entrusted to the charge of the Assistant Government Agent whose head quarters are at Kégalla, comprises the Three and Four Kóralés and Lower Bulatgama, which formed a portion of the ancient Kandyan kingdom, and the bulk of the inhabitants are Kandyans, although in that portion of Four Kóralés and Three Kóralés which adjoins the "Maritime District" the people appear to have embraced the customs of their low-country neighbours.

The Four Kóralés, on account of the fertility of its lands, as well as of the high station of its principal families, occupied a prominent position amongst the Kandyans; and the fact that the two last Adikars were of a family residing in the Four Kóralés, added not a little to its importance.

The Three Kóralés though by no means fertile, was an important portion of the old Kandyan kingdom, as being the border land between the Kandyan and Maritime provinces, and its people were probably more engaged in repelling invasion than in cultivating their lands.

The Three Kóralés was, however, the source whence the Kandyan kings drew their supplies of Areka nuts, and flourishing gardens bear evidence to the fact that the District is peculiarly well fitted for this kind of cultivation.

No part of the District of Three and Four Kóralés can be said to be densely populated. It was never the custom of the Kandyans to congregate and form large villages. Each family possessed a small field, with a garden, and a large extent of chena land, cultivated at intervals of six years at least. Near their fields they lived, so that they might be at hand to defend their crops from the ravages of wild animals.

Statistics of Population.

The population being thus scattered over a large extent of country, it is difficult to estimate its numbers, and the "Statistics" of former years only shew how little reliance is to be placed upon figures supplied by native Headmen. I perceive that the population, which in 1854 was estimated at 105,000, fell in 1855 to 67,820. Again, the population in 1863 was 76,000, but 1864 at 70,000; and wonderful to relate, 1865 gave an increase of 11,600! It is therefore utterly useless to attempt to draw any deductions from these figures. I have endeavoured to arrive at some approximate conclusion by calculations based on the "householders' lists" furnished under the Ordinance 10 of 1861, using the Northampton Tables. Taking the number of females to be equal to the number of males, I find the population to be about 76,000 of all ages and sexes. I am inclined to think that this is rather under than over the real figures, but it may be accepted as fairly correct. I trust that it will not be long before reliable information as to the population is forthcoming. Taking the Census will, however, be a work of very great difficulty in a District so full of natural obstacles as this.

It is almost unnecessary to remark that the Kandyan inhabitants are for the most part cultivators and peasant proprietors. Devoid of education, unused to luxuries, it is hardly to be expected that they should burden themselves with more labour than sufficient to insure them their simple food. So long as the cultivation of their own lands supplies their wants, they will not leave their villages; but I am happy to say that there are evident signs that there is a "surplus" population, a population which cannot derive subsistence from its own lands; and recently, numbers of Kandyans have found their way to the neighbouring Coffee Estates. They have been employed in large numbers, and I have no doubt whatever that, as the managers of Estates gain an acquaintance with them, and with their habits, they will flock in much larger numbers to the plantations, and eventually to a great extent dispel the necessity for the introduction of Tamils. Moormen here, as elsewhere in Ceylon, occupy the boutiques, and lend money at usurious rates of interest. The most flourishing gardens and substantial houses are theirs, and their thrifty, abstemious habits enable them to gain possession of the lands of their fainéant neighbours. The boutiques on the old road from Colombo to Kandy are frequently occupied by low-country traders, whom the love of gain impelled hither when a continuous chain of carts proceeded from and to Kandy, and who have now made this their home, gaining a livelihood by petty trading.

Revenue.

The diversion of the traffic from the Kandy road has necessarily diminished the Revenue of this District under the two heads of "Licenses" and "Rents, *i. e.* Tolls."

Irrespective of Arrack and Toll rents, the Revenue of 1869, inclusive of the amount realized by Land sales, shews an increase of £3,559 as compared with 1868, and of £1,122, as compared with 1867, in which year the Revenue exceeded by £1,000 the Revenue of the years 1865 and 1866. If "Land Sales" be not included, the Revenue of 1869 exceeds that of 1868 by £2,440. This sum is made up for the most part by the large increase of

£1,500 in Land Revenue. Under this head, *i e.* of "Land Revenue" are classed the various Grain tythes, and an increase in this item therefore is fair evidence of the prosperity of the District. The annexed Table shews the Revenue, exclusive of Arrack rents and Toll Rents for the last five years.

The Arrack rent of Four Kóralés, which for the year 1866-67 was sold for £12,301, in 1869-70 fetched only £2,660, being a decrease of £9,641. These figures are startling proof of the thirsty nature of cartmen, and perhaps account for the losses of Coffee, of which complaint was formerly so frequent.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Arrack Rents for the last six years.

Arrack Rent.	1864-65.	1865-66	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Four Kóralés	7,500	11,200	12,301	6,620	4,534	2,660
Three Kóralés	1,400	1,675	1,910	1,746	1,415	1,225

Toll Rents shewed a proportionate decrease, as will be apparent from the following Table:—

Rent.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ambépussa	6,050	3,747	6,555	2,021	2,978	960
Máwanella	5,000	6,456	5,310	1,926	1,036	800
Anguruwela	5,705	5,776	5,105	2,035	1,380	982

These sources of Revenue were extraneous, and their decrease does not affect the District.

TABLE shewing the Revenue, exclusive of Arrack Rents and Toll Rents for the last 5 years.

	1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land Sales— — —	89	8	0	19	2	0	19	19	0	50	0	0	1479	8	4
Land Revenue — —	4576	18	10	5378	15	9	6259	18	9	3489	4	2	4918	17	0½
Carriers' and Gun Licenses —	149	8	0	156	19	6	105	13	0	136	16	6	77	4	0
Fines and Forfeitures —	268	11	2	175	12	0	123	18	0	177	12	9	177	1	2
Sale of Government Property —	39	12	10	8	14	3	0	0	8	3	4	6	8	13	7¼
Reimbursement — —	32	11	9½	16	18	2½	17	15	8	25	13	1	39	3	6
Interest — — —	77	4	10	86	7	3½	21	6	8	0	4	7¼	4	6	1
Miscellaneous — —	10	15	0	32	8	6	—			44	1	8	141	10	3
Special Receipts — —	1	14	3	4	19	0	—			—			22	0	8½
Stamps — — —	—			—			—			194	12	6	811	18	0
	5246	4	8¼	5879	16	6	6548	11	9	4121	9	9¼	7680	2	8¼
Deduct Land Sales—	89	8	0	19	2	0	19	19	0	50	0	0	1479	8	4
Total—£	5156	16	8¼	5860	14	6	6528	12	9	4071	9	9¼	6200	14	4

The establishment of a District Court has necessarily increased the Expenditure of the District. This is represented by the rise in 1867, as compared with 1866, in the item of "Provisional Salaries." The greatest expenditure for the last seven years was in 1868, when the Commutation settlement was in progress. — Expenditure.

The following Table shews the Revenue and Expenditure of the District for the last five years, the expenditure representing only the sums Expended by the Assistant Government Agent, and not including the cost of the Public Works Department, Post Offices &c. — Revenue and Expenditure compared.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue.
	£	£	£
1865	23250	1996	21254
1866	35866	1956	33910
1867	25085	2658	22427
1868	13972	3428	10544
1869	13234	2926	10308

The Commutation system (introduced by Mr. Worthington) appears to be satisfactory, but few complaints have been made regarding the assessments, and the cultivators appreciate a system of taxation which releases them from the rapacity of the Renters No Commutation settlement can be quite satisfactory either to the people or to the Agents of Government, which is not based upon a survey of all the low lands affected. The extent of each land is now estimated by the Headmen, assisted by "assessors," but this system opens a wide door to fraud, and the Headmen have the power of assisting their friends by under-estimating the extent of their lands. The effect of the present system is to encourage cultivation, as the tax is due whether the land is cultivated or not: and the people now know what they have to pay, which they do not under the Renting system. — Commutation of the Grain Tax. — Evils of the Renting system.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KÉGALLA.

Report.

The caprice, rapacity, and malice of the Renters all have their part in the taxation, and the cultivator generally has to pay a great deal more than is legally due from him. If the cultivator goes to Court, he generally fares worse still, for the chances are very much against his having observed the technicalities of the Ordinance. There is every reason, therefore, for the cultivators to welcome the Commutation system.

Crops.

The Grain crops both on high and low lands were good, but native Coffee suffered from the heavy rains at the end of the year. I am inclined to think that an English capitalist resident in the District, paying ready money for the native Coffee brought to him, would benefit himself and the people, who are at present constrained to sell at very low rates to the Chetties.

Irrigation.

I have not been able to discover that there is any want of Irrigation works in this District. There are but few large tracts of fields, and these tracts always enjoy sufficient water. Co-operation amongst the villagers is not required for the asweddumization of small extents. There is but little capable of cultivation, and there are no large extents of low-lands lying waste. The formation of the terraced fields, peculiar to the Kandyan country, cannot be undertaken by the villagers generally, but depends upon the enterprise and energy of the owner, who, asweddumizing yard by yard, year by year, at length makes for himself a small paddy field, in some cases carrying the water round the hills in bamboo pipes. The work can only be done gradually, and the labour therefore of one or two men is sufficient.

General cultivation.

I am endeavouring to make arrangements for the trial on high lands of the various grains grown in India. The grain at present grown on Chena lands is El-wi, Kurakkan, and Amu. The two last are very small, and are generally deemed very heating. I trust that it may be possible in time to induce the people to cultivate the various kinds of peas, &c., of India, if it be found that the soil and climate suits.

Any measure which would increase the food supply of the poorer classes, would necessarily be beneficial, although it cannot be contended that the grain on which they at present subsist is anything but highly nutritious, when it is remembered that meat forms but a small portion of their food, and that they are able to do a very good day's work upon it alone. Amongst the natives of the interior, who live at a distance from the high road, money is but rarely met with. All their transactions are by barter. Bringing a small quantity of coffee or areka nuts or other produce, they exchange it for a cloth, a knife, or any other want. Till education brings the need for luxuries, money is of comparatively small value.

Education.

The education of a people widely scattered over 300 square miles is a work of enormous difficulty. The Legislature can provide for the education of the children of a town, or of a collection of people, for no insuperable obstacles are offered by nature; but no legislature, whose enactments were grounded upon reason, would think of compelling a father to send his child five or ten miles to school. It is equally impossible at present to provide schools for every half dozen families. The question how to educate the Kandyan people is a puzzling one. I do not see that there is any better course left than to encourage the Buddhist priesthood. I doubt not that an objection may be found to this course by those whose charity begins and ends at home; but I contend that the question of religion is one entirely foreign to the subject. That the Buddhist priesthood will take the opportunity of inculcating Buddhism I have no doubt; and the books read must be Buddhistical, for the simple reason that there are no others. Wherever there is a pánsala, there are always to be found a few village boys learning to read and write. They pay nothing, and instruction is imparted to them in a very desultory and unsystematic manner, but be it remembered that this is the only school where they learn their own language. I know not what use the English language is to a Sinhalese peasant. I do know that it is no good, that it merely sets him above his fellows, makes him a village Proctor, a litigious pest. That Vernacular education is required, of a kind superior to that at present imparted, must be conceded, but it is not now to be attained. The Priests can only teach the spoken language of Sinhalese—the language now in use—and have no knowledge of its higher branches. Elu and Páli are known only to the older men; but if encouragement is given to vernacular education, the teachers will gradually be better able to teach, and will learn more themselves. There are two schools in the Kégalla District, one maintained by Government, the other partly by the Roman Catholic Mission, and partly by a Government grant. At the Government School, English, Geography, Arithmetic, and History are taught, and the school had last year an average of twenty-five scholars. I am given to understand that the number has recently greatly fallen. Of these twenty-five the greater number are Burghers and low country boys. The Kandyans do not appreciate the advantages of an English education. At the Roman Catholic School, Sinhalese and Tamil are taught in addition to the subjects I have mentioned, and the number of students is somewhat larger, about 30. As I have said, the Priests afford some sort of education in the vernacular to the village children.

I think that a time must come, and I hope it is not far distant, when there will be a general School tax; and when it may be possible for Government to establish vernacular schools in all villages having population exceeding a certain number.

Roads.

Almost as intimately connected as education with the prosperity of a District, is the matter of roads—and in this respect I do not think there is very much cause of complaint, though perhaps money might have been better spent than it has been.

The principal roads of the District are the roads from Colombo to Kandy, from Sítávaka to Ginigathéna Gap, from Rambukkan to Araṇéka, and from Ballápána to Ruvanvella. All these are in fair order, with the exception of the last, which requires a far greater expenditure. The road from Rambukkan to Araṇéka connects the flourishing Coffee District of Dolasbáge with the Railway; that from Ballápána to Ruvanvella connects Four and Three Kóralés. There is a branch road from Ambépussa to the Ambépussa (Kínadeniya) Railway station, which is but little used. That portion of the Sítávaka to Ginigathéna road which lies between Yaṭiyantoṭa and Sítávaka, is not much used, as there is good carriage by water from Yaṭiyantoṭa to Colombo.

Bridges. At Yaṭiyantoṭa a very fine bridge has been recently erected, and one of a like nature spans the Maha Oya on the minor road from Kégalla to Polgahawela.

Rest-houses. The Rest-houses in the District are but little used, and are not, as a rule, in good order. It is proposed to erect a substantial building at Rambukkan for passengers by road, and for those by rail who may be detained at Rambukkan by accidents on the Incline.

Minor Roads. The Minor roads are numerous, and, I regret to say, bad. Little attention appears to have been bestowed on the original tracing of the roads. The first part of the road from Kégalla to Polgahawela is impracticable for carriages, owing to the steep hills. It is hoped, however, that this road may be made a principal road next year, when, by a slight diversion, the hills may be avoided, and an easy gradient found.

A very important road, running through the Dehigampal Kóralé and Kiraveli Pattu, commences at Warakápola, below Ambépussa, and joins the Ruvanvella road a mile from Ruvanvella. It is in bad order, and I fear that the funds of the Committee will not allow of its being much improved. Its importance is manifested by the numerous gardens along its sides, and I have no doubt that, when it is properly opened, cultivation will greatly increase.

The Committee is now opening the road from Karandapona, two miles above Kégalla, to the Rambukkan Railway station. The gradient throughout is easy, and there are but few natural obstacles.

A great deal of money has been expended to very little use on a line of road from Golahela to the Gurugoda Oya. The first five miles of the road are in very fair order now, and by degrees the road should be continued to Uduwe of Lower Bulatgama.

A fair bridle-path runs from Hettimulla to Gevalapitiya, opening a large extent of country, and traversing the rich and populous village of Waturé.

From Máwanella a good bridle-path and impracticable cart road runs towards Gampola, and I hope that it will be possible to devote larger funds to this road next year. Gampola would then be a good market for the produce of the Tumpaláta Pattu and Galboda and Kinigoda Kóralés. I think that it is matter of regret, that money is spent on minor roads in works of a temporary and make-shift nature. I refer more especially to the stick and sod constructions, which are euphemistically termed bridges, but which deserve the name of "horse-traps." It will be found that stone culverts, though perhaps costing more than these "bridges," are, in the end, far cheaper. Acting upon this principle, I have caused all these "bridges" on one of the roads to be replaced by stone culverts. It is also matter of regret that, before the road is begun, its line should not be properly traced by a qualified officer. Much money is lost by amateur-road-making; and I am inclined to believe that greater co-operation between the Assistant Agent and the Public Works Department in this respect would be productive of benefit to the public.

The following Statement shews the expenditure on the various roads for the last 5 years.

STATEMENT shewing the Amounts expended on the Minor Roads during the last 5 years.

Roads.	1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Warakápola to Ruvanvella	631	1	2	122	4	1	98	18	4	381	10	8	83	13	0
Karandapona to Moṭṭapuliya	514	9	1½	112	6	4¾	65	14	9½	134	6	3	46	17	11
Gevalapitiya to Heṭṭimulla	126	15	8	102	9	11	12	3	2	68	16	5	79	3	0
Golahela to Hapuwiṭa	235	5	9½	248	0	3	69	10	0½	240	14	0	692	16	8¼
Rankotdivala to Randiwela	41	14	0	—			7	0	0	—			—		
Gordon's bridge to Kadigomuwa	220	0	0	340	0	0	22	0	0	164	16	7½	44	12	6½
Anguruwela to Polgahawela	180	15	10½	346	17	1	783	14	4½	161	12	0	59	8	5
Main road to Ambépussa Rest-house	5	5	5	—			—			—			—		
Hiṅgula to Fort King	—			7	10	0	—			—			16	19	4½
Hapuwiṭa to Uduwa	—			43	10	9	92	1	7	320	15	9½	—		
Dehiówiṭa to Panawela	—			—			—			67	15	9½	30	17	6½
Máwanella to Alpiṭikanda	—			—			—			33	6	9½	58	15	5
Hapuwiṭa to Arandara	—			—			—			26	3	3	49	15	11
Total	1955	7	0½	1322	18	5¾	1151	2	3½	1599	17	7	1162	19	9¾

Canals, rivers, &c.

There are no canals in the District, and the only navigable portion of river is that from Yatiyantota to Colombo.

Rainfall during the year.

An unusual amount of rain fell throughout the year, and to this cause may probably in a great measure be attributed the unsatisfactory condition of the minor roads in the District. The rainfall was greatest in October, when 16·49 inches fell on 17 days. The whole rainfall from May to December inclusive, was 94·42 inches, which fell on 125 days.

Month.	No. of Days on which Rain fell.	Fall in Inches.
May	5	·71
June.....	15	10·8
July	19	8·4
August	18	16·42
September.....	20	13·24
October	17	16·49
November.....	18	16·49
December	13	11·87

Health of the people and cattle.

The health of the people, however, was generally good.

As might be expected, however, the mortality amongst cattle was great, not from any plague or epidemic, but from simple exposure to the weather. It is nearly impossible to induce cattle-owners to build sheds for their cattle, or to take the smallest care of them. Exposed to all weather, left entirely to themselves, they die by hundreds simply and solely from want of care. It is reported from Lower Bulatgama, that the people are beginning to build sheds for their cattle. This is attributable probably to the personal influence of the Kórála who promised to make his people do as I wished. So far as I can learn, there has been no real disease—nothing like rinderpest, except on one of the Coffee Estates, where numbers died from foot and throat disease. Is it possible that this disease is attributable to leeches?

Vaccination.

The number of subjects vaccinated during the year was 2,235. The people come to be vaccinated because a penalty attaches to their default; but if this was removed, I think the Vaccinator would have but little to do. Small-pox is very rare everywhere in this District.

Crime.

The establishment of a District Court, and the appointment of an Officer to the Judicial department, irrespective of the Revenue duties, has been attended with great benefit, and crime has greatly decreased since the days when Sardiel and his gang were the terror of the country side. I have lately been able to assist the District Judge in his office of Justice of the Peace, by the employment of the Police in the investigation of serious charges. I think it would be productive of benefit to the people generally, and tend to the suppression of crime by the early capture of criminals, if the Police and Revenue headmen were made more use of by a system of co-operation between the Judicial and Revenue authorities. At present, although the Courts make use of the Headmen, the Assistant Government Agent is not informed of the aid required of his officers, and he is therefore unable to superintend their efforts, or punish their neglect. By the courtesy of the District Judge, information has of late been afforded me at once when serious charges are preferred; and I am able to take measures as Superintendent of Police, or as Assistant Agent, as seems best, and most likely to tend to a satisfactory result. It is unnecessary that I should write further on the subject of crime, as the District Judge will no doubt do so. I may, however, add, that I think it would be well if a Circuit Police Court were established at Aranéka for the Dolosbágé planting district and the adjoining portions of the Tumpaláta Pattu.

Police.

Police stations are established at Ambépussa, Kégalla, and Máwanella, of Four Kórales, and Yatiyantota, of Three Kórálés. The establishment of a station at Aranéka is under consideration. The Assistant Government Agent is ex-officio Superintendent of Police, but the manifold duties of this office do not allow of his giving very careful attention to this branch of his duties. I have been able, however, to make the Police useful in the capture of criminals and in the investigation of crimes. I have lately submitted to the proper department a proposal for the centralization of the Police force of the District at Kégalla. By this arrangement the men at the out-stations of Máwanella, Ambépussa, Yatiyantota, and the future station of Aranéka would be changed every fortnight, and the Assistant Government Agent would acquire a knowledge of the men, at present unobtainable, and the frequent moves would prevent their becoming too intimate with the people around the stations. There are, however, objections to the scheme, which require grave consideration.

Postal Department.

The Postal arrangements have lately been improved by the establishment of a hackery coach from Polgahawela to Kégalla, and the transmission of the mails to Aranéka and Máwanella by night. By this latter arrangement, letters despatched by the 2 P. M. trains from Colombo to Kandy, reach Aranéka at 5 A. M. the next day; and letters despatched from Aranéka at 7 P. M., reach Colombo or Kandy at 11·30 A. M. the next day. Thus to

a letter despatched from Colombo or Kandy at 2 P. M. on Monday, a reply may be received from Aranęka at 12 on Wednesday—being less than 48 hours. I have also recently arranged the transmission of the overland mails to Aranęka by special tappal. This arrangement has, however, as yet proved unsuccessful, owing to want of co-operation on the part of the General Post Office.

Death of Ębęliyagoda Disáwa.

It is with regret that I chronicle the death of the last of the Disáwas, Ębęliyagoda of Thrèe Kóralés, a Chief of more than ordinary intelligence and activity, who died in September, at an advanced age. Marapona Kórála, the last of those who held office under the Kandyan Kings, and continued in office under Her Majesty's Government, still lives, though advanced age has led to his retirement from office. With him ends a line of valuable public servants.

It remains only that I should ask some indulgence in respect of this Report:—Appointed to my present office in September, I have not had time sufficiently to study the wants of the people and of the District committed to my charge: I therefore diffidently submit this Report for the consideration of Government.

LIONEL F. LEE,
Actg. Asst. Govt. Agent.

Kęgalla, April, 1870.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

Report.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, KANDY, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

THE improvement which my predecessor mentioned, in his Report for 1868 as having taken place during that year in the general condition of European and Native interests in the Central Province continued; and although the return of good times was again retarded by an unfavourable season in the early part of 1869, it had become unmistakably apparent by the beginning of 1870. The condition of the Coffee market was then very favourable to Ceylon. Notwithstanding a subsequent depression, it may reasonably be hoped that our staple will not again lose the position which it has gained in the markets of the world. A gentleman of high commercial position and great local experience has expressed to me his opinion, that trade and enterprise (as connected with Coffee) in Ceylon, if less active, are really in a far healthier state at present, than before the financial collapse in 1866. We may expect that whatever progress we make now will be durable, because no premature reaction has been allowed to reproduce the evils which led to the crisis in 1866.

A fair average Maha paddy crop reaped in January and February, 1869, was an insufficient set-off against the effects of the severe drought which occurred in many divisions of the Kandy district during February, March, April, and May. In some villages the wells dried up, the unripe berries shriveled and fell from the coffee bushes, and the Kurakkan crops withered. Much land cleared for sowing fine grain was left fallow. Fears were expressed by the local Headmen that the Yala paddy would fail. Heavy rain in June saved the Yala paddy, and to some extent retrieved the injury which other crops had suffered from the drought. When the year 1869 closed the peasants were looking forward to the finest Maha paddy harvest that has been reaped for many years.

The public health has on the whole been good. Fever and bowel complaints, which may almost be considered as endemics in this part of the Island, prevailed as usual at the time of the setting-in of the South-west monsoon, without however large mortality. Occasional cases of Measles and Chicken-Pox have been reported, but no cases of epidemic Cholera or Small-Pox. It is generally found that disease is most rife at the beginning of the rainy season, particularly when the rains follow on excessive heat and drought, but it is remarkable as an exception to this rule that, in Lower Dumbara where the greatest extremes—first of drought and then of wet—prevailed, there was comparatively little sickness among the people.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue collected in the Central Province during the years 1868 and 1869.

Heads of Revenue.	1868.			1869.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Arrears of Revenue.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	d.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Of immediate preceding	8,108	8	8	1,665	15	5	—			1935	13	3
Of former years	137	13	0	1,876	1	2	1,738	8	2	—		
Land Sales.												
Sale of Lands	9,353	15	10	11,508	1	10	2,154	6	0	—		
Land Revenue.												
Paddy rented	324	2	3	429	10	2	105	7	11	—		
Do. commuted	20,512	17	6½	19,788	18	5¼	—			723	19	1¼
Do. unrented	385	11	5½	429	8	9	43	17	3½	—		
Gardens	153	2	3	198	0	10	44	18	7	—		
Rents, exclusive of Land.												
Ferry Tolls	33	5	0	23	0	0	—			10	5	0
Bridge Tolls	3,067	5	0	3,001	13	4	—			65	11	8
Road Tolls	7,413	17	4	7,587	11	8	173	14	4	—		
Government Buildings and Houses	436	9	11	418	0	6	—			18	9	5

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue &c.—(*continued.*)

Heads of Revenue.	1868.			1869.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Licenses.												
Retail of Arrack and Rum	40,041	1	4	42,048	2	2	2,007	0	10	—		
Do. other Spirits	32	0	0	72	0	0	40	0	0	—		
Carriers'	371	17	0	474	18	0	103	1	0	—		
Fire Arms	108	12	6	116	7	6	7	15	0	—		
Transfers of Fire Arms	4	14	0	0	17	0		—		3	17	0
Gunpowder Licenses	1	0	0	—				—		1	0	0
Butchers Licenses'	12	10	0	42	10	0	30	0	0	—		
Stamps.												
Judicial Stamps	1,803	12	8½	1,851	15	2	48	2	5½	—		
Blank do.	9,700	1	10½	9,580	3	0	—			119	18	10½
Postage do.	3,077	12	4	3,221	10	5	143	18	1	—		
Envelopes	3	1	4	3	19	3	0	17	11	—		
Taxes.												
Assessment on Houses	1,291	2	7	1,218	3	11	—			72	18	8
Postage.												
On Letters, &c.	1,332	17	10	1,205	9	10	—			127	8	0
Fines and Forfeitures.												
Supreme Court	—			5	0	0	5	0	0	—		
District Court	45	15	0	63	2	0	17	7	0	—		
Police Court	2,210	8	5	1,927	13	4	—			282	15	1
Sequestered Property	0	16	0	27	10	9	26	14	9	—		
Sale of Government Property.												
Weights and Measures	112	15	4	156	11	0	43	15	8	—		
Unserviceable Stores	8	12	10	8	15	7	0	2	9	—		
Materials of Buildings	12	10	9	21	13	10	9	3	1	—		
Produce of Botanic Garden	164	8	10	144	2	3	—			20	6	7
Timber	48	15	9	81	19	11	33	4	2	—		
Crops, &c.	21	7	0	6	1	6	—			15	5	6
Reimbursement.												
Government Gazettes, &c.	176	7	0	131	13	6	—			44	13	6
School Fees	443	8	11	428	10	11	—			14	18	0
School Books	56	19	0	37	1	2	—			19	17	10
Prisoners' Maintenance	197	16	3	221	0	2	23	3	11	—		
Hospital Charges	446	19	4	351	6	10	—			95	12	6
Sale of Stationery	23	12	0	19	1	0	—			4	11	0
Tire and Test Gauges	—			0	7	2	0	7	2	—		
Value of a Boat lost	—			10	0	0	10	0	0	—		
Interest.												
On Arrears of Revenue	828	4	4	1,200	3	0	371	18	8	—		
Special Receipts.												
Fees on Title Deeds	149	17	0	133	7	0	—			16	10	0
Miscellaneous.												
Overpayments recovered	362	0	4	512	14	0	150	13	8	—		
£—	113,010	5	10	116,749	13	3¼	7,332	18	5	3,593	10	11¾

The decrease in 1869 in Arrears of Revenue of immediately preceding year is chiefly owing to the smaller sums realized by the sale of Arrack Rents, while an increase of £1738 8*s.* 2*d.* was obtained by means of the legal steps which were taken against the defaulting Renters of years previous to 1868. An aggregate sum of £15,519 is still due to Government as Arrears of Revenue.

Land Sales.

The increase of £2,154 in the sale of Land is only apparent. An aggregate sum of £2,657 19*s.* 0*d.* was brought to account in January, 1867, for land sold in the previous December. Appendix Letter A shews the extent of land purchased in 1869 by Europeans and Natives respectively.

Land Revenue.

The increase under the heads "Paddy rented" and "Paddy sold," was caused by extended cultivation; the decrease under "Paddy commuted" is the result of the recovery of large arrears in 1868, when the villagers were able to resume the payment of their dues to Government.

Tolls.

There is a small increase in the revenue from this source. The increase in 1868, chiefly due to the imposition of new tolls, was £1,332.

Licenses.

Appendix Letter B gives the extraordinary rise and fall in the value of the Arrack Rents of the Central Province during the period of ten years ended 1869. The apparent increase of £2,007- 0*s.* 10*d.*, shewn in the Comparative Statement, is mainly attributable to the punctual payment of instalments by the Renters. £42 were paid for Butcher's licenses in 1869, as against £12 10*s.* 0*d.*, in 1868. The greater demand for animal food indicates the improved condition of the consumers. Another favorable sign of the revival of business is the increase in the amount paid for Cart licenses.

Stamps.

The falling off in Blank stamps is comparatively small. It probably resulted from decrease in the sale and mortgage of land by private persons, as money was less scarce in 1869 than in 1868. The large sale of Postage stamps does not merely supply the means of correspondence. For want of Post Office Orders, small sums of money are very generally remitted by post in the form of stamps.

Postage.

It is not easy to say the cause of the decrease under this head; it is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the sale of Postage stamps.

Fines.

The diminution in Fines levied by Police Courts might be assumed to indicate moral improvement in the people, if the severity or leniency of punishment did not depend in a very great degree on the discretion of Police Magistrates.

The remaining items of the Statement call for no special remark.

Expenditure.

		1868.		1869.	
Salaries	Fixed Establishment	£18,875 5 8	.....	£18,708 17 1	*A*
	Provisional and Temporary	6,842 18 5	.....	5,422 8 7	*B*

A.—The decrease is owing to the half salary of Mr. Pole as Assistant Agent, &c., at Mátalé and Commissioner and Police Magistrate, Kandy, not having been drawn.

B.—The decrease under this head is owing to the salaries of the Educational Department having been defrayed by the Director of Public Instruction during the year 1869.

	1868.		1869.
Office Contingencies	£656 18 5	.....	£704 1 5

The increase is by refund of Tolls paid by Ratémahatmayas, and by forwarding parcels to outstations by carts and coolies, which were formerly transmitted through Post, and pay of extra Clerk.

	1868.		1869.
Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities	£628 8 11	.....	£658 14 0

Increase by the addition of two new Pensioners.

	1868.		1869.
Revenue Services	£916 19 2	.....	£1,389 14 10

This increase is owing to the 1-20th share to Headmen on the collections of Grain Revenue of previous years having been paid in 1869.

	1868.		1869.
Administration of Justice	£755 17 8	.....	£556 9 8

A less sum paid as witnesses' expenses for attending the Supreme Court during the year 1869.

	1868.		1869.
Charitable Allowance	£328 11 6	.....	£350 0 4

Increase by the addition of new Paupers.

	1868.		1869.
Police and Gaols	£3,319 16 8	.....	£4,021 14 5

Increase of amount paid as Provision to Prisoners, and the result of more Prisoners in the Gaols in the Central Province.

	1868.		1869.
Hospitals	£4,134 9 11	.....	£3,557 14 0

The decrease must be attributed to reduced expenditure in Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.
Rent	£299 17 7	.... .	£214 0 0

The rent of School-houses during last year was paid by the Director of Public Instruction—hence the decrease.

	1868.		1869.
Education	£62 8 0	.....	£0 0 0

The expenditure under this head was defrayed by the Director of Public Instruction, during the year 1869.

	1868.	1869.
Transport	£1,141 10 2	..... £939 6 4

Less Travelling expenses paid to Heads of Departments at Kandy £129, and at Mátale, £97.

	1868.	1869.
Miscellaneous Services	£1,448 2 9	..... £1,064 19 1

In 1868 a sum of £231 17*s.* 8*d.* was paid to parties for damages done to Land by opening of a trace from Penideniya to Gampola, and a sum of £135 commission to the Bank for Drafts on Badulla in excess of the amount paid in 1869—hence the decrease.

	1868.	1869.
Immigration	£ 40 13 0	..... £ 42 3 0
Conveyance of Mails	1,573 7 10	..... 1,981 11 4

The increase is supposed to be higher rates of contract for conveying Mails, and additional Tappal Lines established, during 1869.

	1868.	1869.
Refund of duties, Drawbacks, &c.	£101 4 9	..... £54 14 7

In 1868 a sum of £89 was refunded to Messrs. Rudd Brothers, on account of Land purchased by them.

	1868.	1869.
Lands taken for Government purposes	£45 0 0	..... £108 2 6

This increase is owing to compensation paid to parties for lands taken for the Pundhool Oya Road.

Agriculture.

Considerable impulse was given to the cultivation of paddy land by the favourable South-west season of last year, but hitherto no work has been undertaken in the Kandy District under the Irrigation Ordinance. There are, however, in the lower divisions, many water-courses, of which the improvement would confer great benefit on the people. I hope to be able, in the current year, to induce those interested to combine, for the purpose of carrying out some of the more important of such works by means of a loan from Government, in terms of Ordinance No. 21 of 1867, and their own united labour. I am still of opinion that, at least in the case of minor undertakings, the grant-in-aid system might be fairly resumed.

The endeavor to improve the breed of cattle in this Province by means of bulls imported from India has hitherto failed. Of the two bulls sent to the Central Province, one died, and the other, though apparently in good condition, could never, while at Kandy, be induced to serve the purpose for which he was brought here. He was sent to Mátalé, as it was supposed that the warmer and drier climate of that station might agree with him better than the air of Kandy, but as yet I have not learned that the desired result has been obtained.

The Kandyans are entirely ignorant of any method of rearing cattle, and they shew no desire to improve the breed of their beasts. From time immemorial the animals have roamed at will over the patanas and through the forests of the country, and as the strongest males drove weakly rivals from the herds, breeding took place on the principle of natural selection. I think that the yearly more restricted area of their pasture ground is the principal cause of degeneracy in the Kandyan cattle of the present day, inasmuch as it is no longer possible for the beasts to live in herds. Moreover, the forests protected them from the heat of the sun and from the inclemency of the weather, and always afforded them a plentiful supply of food and water. The case is very different with the animals which now-a-days skulk over bleak patanas or along the high road in search of such scanty nourishment as may be found there. It is certain that both jungle buffaloes, and black cattle, which have been allowed to relapse into a wild state, are fine and healthy as compared with the domesticated beasts. I have little doubt that in former times and under more favourable conditions of existence, the cattle of the Kandyan yeomanry and peasants were equally well conditioned. The chief complaints which have been made to me by villagers when I was travelling through the District have had reference to the impounding and shooting of their cattle when trespassing on coffee plantations. They allege that Tamul coolies not unfrequently drive cattle on to an Estate, and then tie them up, and either extort a large fine for the release of the impounded animals, or slaughter them and use their flesh for food. It might be well if the attention not only of District Judges, but of the public, were drawn to the Ordinance No. 2 of 1835, of which the provisions, if properly enforced, afford all reasonable protection and redress with regard to cattle trespass.

Coffee.

In the older districts little addition was made during 1869 to the cultivated area. Some new land was opened in Dimbula, Dik Oya, and Maskeliya, and the success which attended the extensions of these Coffee districts has had a very encouraging effect. In the opinion of an experienced planter, coffee cultivation is daily acquiring a better basis, because the cost and the risks of the undertaking are more accurately calculated than they were

in days not long gone by. The idea that "ten pounds an acre would bring an Estate into bearing" may possibly at some period or other of coffee planting have been founded on fact. But it lingered so long as a sort of vague article of general belief, that many an Estate was opened only to prove the ruin of its nominal owner. Now that from £20 to £30 are calculated to be the cost of opening an acre of Coffee Estate, men with small savings hesitate to embark in coffee cultivation, and even owners of Estates prefer improving them to extending the breadth of land planted. If the caution which at present marks the growers of coffee in the Central Province becomes a permanent characteristic, Coffee property, favored as it is by unrivalled means of communication, will in all probability become a safe, and resume its position as, a favorite investment for capital.

Carolina Paddy.

The Appendix, Letter C, is a table shewing the result of several experiments in the cultivation of this cereal.

Paddy Commutation.

The result of my enquiries on this subject does not entirely confirm Mr. Braybrooke's opinion, that the existing Paddy Commutation agreement has been considered satisfactory by the inhabitants of all parts of the Central Province except U'va. On the contrary, I am given to understand that they look on the rates (from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*, according to the more or less favourable position of the tracts of rice land with reference to roads) as very high. This discontent was not unreasonable during the late series of bad seasons and the period of general depreciation of property, but it seems to have yielded to the more favourable circumstances in which the people find themselves in 1870. I purpose to carry out the late Government Agent's proposal of extending the existing agreements in Kandy, Mátalé, and Nuwara Eliya Districts for another period of seven years—of course at the present rates; and it appears unnecessary to have a reassessment of the U'va fields, because the existing assessment although originally very defective, has been carefully corrected, and now merely requires revision.

Roads.

Notwithstanding the continuously wet weather of the last half of 1869, and the heavy cart traffic to which principal roads were exposed during that period, their general condition was very creditable to the Public Works Department. The Dik Oya road has been opened as far as Woodlands, and the remaining section of 4 miles to the Dunbar Store is now well nigh completed. The planters are anxious for the further extension of this important line of communication, which, it is to be hoped, will eventually be carried to Bagawantaláwa. But some difference of opinion exists among those interested in the road, as to which line should be adopted for the next section of it. The discovery of the best outlet for the Maskeliya crop is another problem of difficulty. I have been favoured by Mr. J. D. Young with a copy of his report on the Bambarabotuwa trace, which he advocates. It seems to me however that, looking at the matter with reference to the general interests of the Central Province, the Maskeliya outlet should fall into the Dik Oya road. The fine and still improving district of Dimbula requires an extension of its cart road, the state of which during the past year has been very satisfactory. A similar remark applies to the road from Katugastota to Teldeniya, but the new section between Teldeniya and Galmal Oya, although perfectly practicable for carts, was rather rough. The extension of this road to U'rugala (where a Court-house was built in 1869) is much required. The Rangala, Panwila, Mátalé, and other main roads of this District bear testimony to the ability and zeal of the Provincial Assistant, Peradeniya, and the officers under his command.

Minor Roads.

With the exception of the Ampitiya and the Rájawella Gap cart roads, towards the upkeep of which a grant is made of the rent of the toll stations at Hilpenkandura and Kengalla the minor lines of communication are maintained by the District Road Committee, Kandy, with the two-thirds of the commutation recovered under Ordinance No. 10 of 1861. The amount available for each such road is small, and all that the Committee can undertake to do, is to keep these paths and lanes in a passable state. They are liable to much damage from the flow of rain and drainage of paddy fields over them, and from the swelling of torrents which they cross on temporary bridges. The Committee succeeded, notwithstanding unfavourable circumstances, in keeping these minor roads in generally good order during 1869.

Registration.

The subjoined Table shews the Births, Deaths, and Marriages which have been registered in each District during the years 1868 and 1869. It appears to me to be undesirable, in this Report, to renew the discussion which preceded the passing of the Amended Kandyan Marriage Law in last year, particularly as the Ordinance has not yet come into operation.

There can be no doubt, that the registration of births and deaths is still defective. The registration of the first class of these occurrences is optional, and as pointed out in Mr. Braybrooke's Report for 1868, effectual means of obtaining information as to deaths among immigrants do not exist.

	1868.					1869.				
	Kandy Proper.	Badulla.	N. Eliya.	Matale.	Total.	Kandy Proper.	Badulla.	N. Eliya.	Matale.	Total.
Marriages registered under Ordinance No. 13, of 1859	952	2877	101	679	4609	702	754	178	390	2024
Do. do. No. 13 of 1863	73	4	4	20	101	116	8	11	24	159
Births . .	4644	3402	359	2076	10481	4450	3203	961	2079	10693
Deaths . .	6382	3319	346	3232	13279	4086	3485	850	2104	10525

Immigration.

The subject of mortality among Immigrants excited considerable attention in last year, and the result of the discussion seems to prove that, whatever may have been the case in the early days of Coffee planting, deaths from preventible causes are now rare among Tamul coolies, and that the general treatment of these immigrants by their employers is considerate and even liberal. A gentleman holding high office under the Russian Government (M. Baronowski) mentioned to me lately the very pleasurable impression which he had received from the "relations tout à fait amicales" that he found existing between the planter and the coolies on an Estate near Kandy.

Hospitals.

These institutions are little appreciated by the Kandyan population, but they now provide ample accommodation for destitute and sick Tamuls and low-land Sinhalese. The new Hospital buildings at Kandy and Kírapone, (Gampola) are in fact larger than they need to be for the number of patients who are likely to come to them. I have recently suggested that a part of the Kírapone Hospital, should be appropriated for the reception of European patients.

There are other subjects of an Annual Report (*e.g.* Education, Municipal Institutions) on which I think it well to postpone any remarks until I have had longer acquaintance with this Province, in the administration of which I succeeded Mr. Braybrooke on the 15th September last.

This gentleman's retirement in the prime of life from the Civil Service of Ceylon, was an event, which both Government and the Public had cause to deplore.. His official experience, his well-known impartiality, and his devotion to duty, rendered him invaluable as the Administrator of a Province, and as a Member of the Legislative Council; while high private character, cordial manner, and frank good nature, endeared him to all classes in the Central Province. That rest from the public business to which Mr. Braybrooke devoted himself only too well, and that return to his native land may thoroughly restore his impaired health, is the sincere prayer, not merely of numerous friends, but of thousands who knew him only by reputation.

H. S. O. RUSSELL,
Government Agent.

Kandy Kachchéri,
27th June, 1870.

APPENDIX.

A.

A STATEMENT shewing the Extent of Crown Lands sold to Europeans and Natives in the year 1869.

No. of Lots.	To whom sold.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
112 ...	Europeans ...	6833 0 7 ...	9769 11 11
184 ...	Natives ...	416 3 23 ...	1134 13 8
296	Total...	7249 3 30 ..	10904 5 7

B.

STATEMENT of the sale of the Arrack Rents of the Central Province from 1st July, 1860, to 30th June, 1870.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Arrack Rent.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kandy Town and Gravets.....	14,525	15,015	15,000	16,000	17,505	19,015	20,300	16,375	15,250	14,805
Yatinuwara and Udunuwara.....	2,705	2,550	2,705	3,599	4,045	5,115	6,305	4,175	3,225	2,830
Udapalata and Upper Bulatgama.	6,200	6,820	7,365	7,500	7,510	8,130	10,720	8,525	9,110	7,000
Tumpané and Hárispattu.....	1,780	1,605	1,520	2,050	2,105	2,670	3,345	2,250	2,410	1,790
Dumbaras and Lower Hewahęta...	4,530	4,424	4,530	5,100	6,800	7,100	9,310	6,500	6,725	5,700
Nuwara Eliya No. 1 Division...	1,765	1,735	2,300	3,005	2,915	2,255	2,270	1,775	1,750	1,900
Do. No. 2 do.						2,770	3,405	2,200	2,870	2,080
Badulla District.....	1,340	1,205	1,385	2,020	2,500	2,750	3,155	2,000	2,440	2,680
Mátalé District	4,000	4,500	3,905	4,710	4,846	6,199	8,185	6,000	4,725	4,885
£ .	36,845	37,854	38,710	43,984	48,226	56,004	66,995	49,900	48,505	43,670

C.

Table shewing the Result of several Experiments in the Cultivation of Carolina Paddy.

District.	To whom issued.	Name of Cultivator.	Quantity issued. B.	Q.	Quantity sown. B.	Q.	Nature of soil.	Quantity gathered. B.	Q.	Period from sowing to reaping.	If transplanted or not.	REMARKS.
Uḍunuwara ...	Méḍapaláta Kórála... ...	Méṗaláta Kórála	0	12	0	12	Well irrigated . Mud land ...	0 —	10 —	Sown the 10th September, 1869, and reaped on the 2nd January, 1870	Transplanted .	After the paddy was sown the paddy plants were destroyed by heavy rain, leaving a few plants which were gathered and transplanted to a place well manured. These plants bore a small crop. The secondary stalks were altogether destroyed. If the paddy had not been injured by the rain a good crop might have been expected.
Yaṭinuwara ...	Raṭémahatmayá.	Méḍawattegedara Appuhámi .	0	2	0	2	Soil in which country paddy grows well ... Rich soil ..	0 —	12 —	Four months and fifteen days, that is to say sown on the 1st week of November, 1869, reaped on the 2nd week of March, 1870.	Transplanted ..	At the time of blossoming flies attacked the ears of corn by which the seed turned to chaff. From secondary stalks nothing was gathered owing to the damage done by blight.
Lower Dumbara	Raṭémahatmayá.	Raṭémahatmayá . Golden paddy... Silver do. ..	0 0	8 8	0 0	8 8	Ordinary ... Paddy land	1 0	0 8	Sown 1st October, 1869, and reaped on the 19th February, 1870.	Partly transplanted ...	All the paddy received was sown during the Maha harvest which yielded a crop, but the secondary stalks gave no crop. The plants did not thrive well, owing to incessant rain. The seed gathered has been sown a second time for the present Yala harvest.
Upper Dumbara ..	Raṭémahatmayá.	Raṭémahatmayá.	0	5	0	5	Good	1	12	Four months and fifteen days.	Transplanted	All this paddy was sown and a crop gathered; the spot selected was in the centre of a field where other paddy was sown. A fence was put up round the place to secure the secondary stalks but owing to the negligence of the cultivator they were destroyed by cattle.
Do. . .	Kórála of Uḍasiya Pattu ...	Kórála Uḍasiya Pattu ...	0	1	0	1	Ordinary soil	0	5	do.	do.	All the paddy received was sown. The secondary stalks were not taken care of.
Do. ...	Uḍagedara late Vidána Durayá .	Uḍagedara late Vidána Durayá .	0	1	0	1	Good	0	6	do.	do.	do.
Do. ...	Arachchi of Namadagala ..	Arachchi of Namadagala ...	0	3	0	3	do.	0	7½	do.	do.	do.
Do. ..	Ukku Baṇḍá ...	Ukku Baṇḍa	0	1	0	1	do.	0	7½	do.	do.	do.
Do.	Máligáwatté Appuhámi ..	Máligáwatté Appuhámi ..	0	1	0	1	do.	0	7½	do.	do	do.
Uḍapaláta ...	T. B. Dunuwila.	—	1	0	1	0	Dark sandy soil	0	2	Sown on the 18th September, 1869, reaped on the Feby. 1870.	Transplanted 5th November, 1870.	After the plants were transplanted, they grew unusually fine, and blossomed so as to promise a good return, but unfortunately flies attacked the tender ears of paddy and sucked all the juice; hence there were only a few grains on the ears of corn which were collected for seed paddy. All the other fields which were sown at the same time with other kinds of paddy were also injured by flies. No crop was gathered from the secondary stalks as the range of rice land was abandoned after reaping.

—	J. Wikramasékara	J. Wikramasékara	¼	0	¼	0	Very muddy land	0	4½	Four months & ten days.	Transplanted	All the paddy received was sown; the Carolina paddy crop matured before the other (native) paddy cultivated in the same range. Flies destroyed much of the Carolina.
Kandy	D. D. Gunatilaka Shroff Mudaliyar	Ménika	0	16	0	16	Good	0	0	do.	do.	All the paddy received was sown, but unfortunately on the day following a heavy shower of rain washed away the seed.
Háris pattu	K. Bandá, Marriage Registrar ...	Kirihatanaláyégedara Kira ...	0	1	0	1	Good	0	4	Sown on the 22nd August, '69 reaped on the 5th March, 1870.	Transplanted	The whole of the paddy received was sown; from the secondary stalks there was no produce. The rain in December, 1869, nearly destroyed all the paddy. The paddy collected was sown for Yala.
Kandy ...	A. S. M. Marikkar	—	¼	0	¼	0	Very rich soil for the cultivation of paddy.	3¼	0	Sown on the 5th September, 1868.	Transplanted	The plants grew and blossomed very well and the expected crop was estimated by several experienced cultivators at 20 Bushels, that is 80 fold of the quantity sown. Soon after the paddy blossomed a kind of fly swarmed about the whole fields of the range, especially where this paddy had been sown, and sucked away the juice or the milky substance of the tender ears of corn. Another great drawback was the over abundance of water in the fields owing to the unusually wet weather, which has done considerable harm to the crop, Birds also ravaged the crop. The plants were left uncut in expectation of getting another crop, and the plants eared afterwards, but nothing could have been taken from them.
—	Madugallé Basnáyaka Nilamé ...	Kirihataná Kankániyá ..	0	8	0	8	Good.	1	0	Four months.	A portion was transplanted in a muddy field, and the other portion allowed to remain in the Godacumbure.	The paddy plants that were transplanted in the muddy field were affected with a ruddy blight and did not grow well. The ears of corn were very small although the field was manured. The paddy allowed to grow in a Godacumbure (well drained land) turned out well, and the ears of corn were large. After the paddy was reaped as the cultivator did not know that the secondary stalks will give produce, they were not taken care of.
		Ukku Bandá Kórála of Pallegampaha ...	1	0	1	0	Good.	4	0	Four months and fifteen days	—	Produce 4 fold. Secondary stalks were taken care of, but did not yield a crop.
		Nugawala Meddumá Bandá Kórála. ...	1	0	1	0	Good.	3	26	Four months and sixteen days.	Transplanted.	Produce 4 fold. The paddy was sown in the middle of a range of fields where other paddy was cultivated. The secondary stalks were destroyed by the cattle.
	Pálamekumburé Registrar.	Hapugaskumbure Kórála ...	0	8	0	8	Good.	9	0	Four months and fifteen days.	Transplanted.	Produce 36 fold. The secondary stalks were not taken care of. The spot selected was in the centre of a range of fields.
	E. J. Dehigama	Kurukudé Kankánama. ..	½	0	½	0	Sandy soil	¼	0	Between 5 and 6 months.	Transplanted.	Owing to the heavy rains at the time of transplanting, almost all the plants were destroyed, with the exception of a few, from which I gathered about a quarter of a bushel.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

BADULLA.

REPORT OF MR. W. E. T. SHARPE, ON THE BADULLA DISTRICT, FOR 1869.

Report.

Revenue.

1. THE Revenue under every head, as given in the annexed Statement A., for the year 1869, was £16,933 14*s.* 11*d.*, being an increase of £645 16*s.* 1*d.* over that of 1868. Adding the sum of £3100 19*s.* 6*d.*, raised under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, the entire contribution of the people to funds employed for administration and public objects amounted for the year to £20,034 14*s.* 5*d.*, the largest annual collection on record.

Revenue yearly increasing.

2. The Comparative Statement B. for the three years of my administration, 1867, 1868, and 1869, shews the progress of the District; the total Revenue of each year being,

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1867	13,011	7	5
1868	16,287	18	10
1869	16,933	14	11

Progress.

3. The progress will appear still more marked from a comparison of the following items:—

	1867.			1868.			1869.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Toll Rents	688	3	4	1,087	10	0	1,616	2	8
Postage (including Postage Stamps) ...	361	18	3	396	16	0	439	14	6
Assessment Tax	236	4	2	247	7	3	252	0	1
Judicial Stamps	83	7	3	104	14	9	145	8	9

That the District is slowly but surely recovering from the serious financial depression, which was at its lowest level in 1867, will appear still more from distinguishing the receipts for Fiscal Schedule stamps from those for Judicial stamps proper. These receipts were as follows:—

	Schedule Stamps.			Judicial Stamps Proper.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1867 ..	45	7	3	38	0	0
1868 ..	53	18	3	50	16	6
1869 ..	72	14	6	72	14	3

Land Revenue.

4. The decrease under the head 'Land Revenue' is no real falling off, but was simply the result of the receipts in the previous year having been exceptionally swollen by the efforts made to clear off the arrears outstanding. The collection of the past year (£7937 10*s.* 9*d.*) was the largest ever made, with the single exception of that in 1868.

Expenditure.

5. The expenditure for the year, compared with the expenditure in 1868, is given in annexure (C). The large item of £472 16*s.* 10*d.* under the head 'Revenue Service,' was caused by several of the Kórálas closing their accounts for previous years, the Commutation Registers having been fully corrected and indexed.

6. The receipts and expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance are shewn in annexure (D).

Public Works Department expenditure.

7. The large sum of £43,000 was received from Kandy as remittance between chests to meet the heavy expenditure of the Public Works Department on the principal roads. These works were pushed forward with great energy, and comprised the completion of the Lémastota and Nikapota bridges on the Kandapalla road, the construction of the new Batticaloa road from the 20th mile to the foot of the Bibile Pass, the upkeep of the Ratnapura, Nuwara Eliya, and other principal roads.

Works done.

Kandapalla road.

8. The Kandapalla Grant-in-aid road is now opened throughout: the terminus is the Lémastota bridge—a fine iron lattice bridge—and it is proposed by the District Road Committee to open out an improved trace thence to Wellawáya as a bridle and tavelam road, capable of being made hereafter a cart road, if the Planters interested will contribute a reasonable portion of the cost. This, I have no doubt, will be done, and that important district will thus be given easy communication with Hambantota.

New Batticaloa road.

9. The new Batticaloa road is unquestionably one of the finest of our great trunk roads, and reflects infinite credit on Mr. Arneil and the Officers employed under him, whether one looks to the general trace or to the character of the work done: the stone bridges along it will bear comparison with any on the Railway, as regards strength, elegance, and finish. The Galoya bridge, a stone structure of two arches, is nearly finished, and the road will be, I doubt not, by the end of this year, practicable for wheel traffic to the place where it crosses the old Batticaloa road, fifty-six miles from Badulla.

Haldummulla.

10. By the close of the year, the Court-house and Magistrate's residence at Haldummulla were completed, and the Judicial establishment was moved there from Haputalé. Haldummulla, situated at the junction of the Ratnapura and Kandapalla roads, is increasing rapidly. Boutiques line the road for some two miles; several new Stores have been opened, a Branch of the Oriental Bank has been established; a Police Force has been sanctioned; the erection of a Church is contemplated; and Haldummulla bids fair to become in a few years one of the most thriving towns in the Province.

11. The growing importance of the Ratnapura road as a line of traffic suggests the propriety of establishing Police Stations along it at easy distances one from the other. In this way, there must be, ere long, a Station to connect Badulla with Haldummulla, probably near the 18th mile-post at Bandárawela.

New Police Stations suggested. Bandárawela. And Passara.

12. Passara on the new Batticaloa road, about 12 miles from Badulla, is also a thriving bazaar, and it will be desirable soon to locate a Police Force there as well for local purposes as to form a connecting link with Lunugala Station, which is 26 miles from Badulla.

13. It gives me pleasure to be able to testify to the efficiency and usefulness of the Police Force throughout the District. In Badulla it has been particularly useful in enforcing sanitary regulations, and at all the Stations it has done its work well, and co-operated most harmoniously with the native Headmen.

Efficiency of the Police Force.

14. A very interesting attempt was made, with the willing help of Captain Helsham, to form Cinchona plantations at all the Police Stations. It proved perfectly successful. Similar plantations have been since formed in the Rest-house compounds, and a large number of plants readily supplied me by Mr. Thwaites of Hakgala, has been distributed among Headmen and other influential inhabitants of villages in Upper U'va.

Extension of Cinchona cultivation.

15. Annexure (E.) gives the result of the Meteorological Observations taken twice a day at Badulla throughout the year. The rainfall recorded was 58·24 inches in 1869 upon 106 days, as against 72·36 inches in 1868 upon 114 days. The following is a Comparative Statement of the Rainfall for

Rainfall at Badulla.

	1867. Inches.		1868. Inches.		1869. Inches.
January . .	No record	—	13·18	—	10·72
February . .	—	—	3·75	—	1·58
March . .	—	—	2·48	—	0·0
April . .	—	—	3·93	—	4·39
May . .	—	—	5·75	—	0·73
June . .	—	—	2·49	—	0·28
July . .	1·035	—	4·02	—	6·41
August . .	1·185	—	0·17	—	3·56
September . .	0·84	—	3·26	—	3·54
October . .	7·58	—	13·49	—	4·07
November . .	9·85	—	7·58	—	12·74
December . .	5·14	—	12·26	—	10·22

16. The weather was generally seasonable, the extent of land cultivated was large, and the paddy crops were better than they had been for years.

Weather. Paddy.

17. The cultivation of dry grain was not extensive; the rains set in sooner than the natives expected, and much land, which had been felled, was not sown. The crop was excellent.

Dry grain.

18. Native Coffee was not a large one, nor was the season so favourable for crop, as for the growth of wood. There is, I am happy to find, a very considerable increase in the number of small estates and gardens in Native hands cultivated in the European way: many of them are really well cultivated and highly manured. The crops of such gardens were heavy, and the sample was excellent, as most of such Coffee is either pulped or trodden out with the feet, washed, and hand-picked.

Native Coffee.

19. As regards plantations the year was on the whole a good one. The crop was a full average one throughout the District, although somewhat irregular. The greater portion of the U'va crop, with the exception of that on the highest estates, was ripe before Christmas: the wetness of the months of October, November, and December, caused much difficulty in securing the crop, and a good deal was lost. On the other hand the wet season produced, I am told, a fuller and more matured sample of Coffee than U'va had sent forward for some time. From all I can learn the aggregate crop of the District was over the average, both as regards quantity and quality.

Plantation Coffee.

20. Transport was generally plentiful and cheap at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, from Badulla to Colombo; but towards the close of the year it rose, and while I write this report, it is, I am told, difficult to procure carts at the old rate of two shillings. The condemnation of the Dikwella bridge must have in part caused this, and I sincerely hope that steps will be taken to replace the old structure by an iron lattice bridge in time for the transport of the next crop. The metalling of the Ratnapura road between Haputalé and Demódara will also I trust be carried out without delay, to meet the increasing traffic on that important line.

Transport.

New Dikwella Bridge urgently wanted.

Also of metalling of Road between Haputalé and Demódara.

21. The year was, generally speaking, a healthy one, though the Return of Deaths in the District is larger than in 1868, see annexure (F.) We had no Cholera I am thankful to say.

Public Health. Return of Deaths.

22. There were two hundred and sixty-two cases treated in Badulla Hospital, of which 57 proved fatal, 193 were discharged, and 9 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The building referred to in my Report of last year has been converted into a commodious hospital, and was finished by the end of December.—See annexure (G).

Badulla Hospital.

23. The Badulla Water works, the construction of which had been of necessity delayed until the completion of the Alut Ela, were proceeded with, the piping was all laid, the fountain was erected, and the reservoir was completed within the year; but the

New Badulla Water Works nearly completed.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

BADULLA.

Report.

supply of prison labour available for the earth-work was so unusually small, that I was unable to get the Reservoir banked up with well-puddled clay. This has not even yet been effected, to the grievous disappointment of the inhabitants, whose hopes were greatly excited by Mr. Arneil turning in the water one day, about Christmas, as an experiment. However I trust the people of Badulla will very soon be rewarded,—as their public spirit and liberality deserve,—by seeing their fountain a success and an ornament to the Town.

Buttala Ela finished.

24. The "new cut" of the Buttala Ela was completed, and water was turned into it before the end of December. The work was entirely done by Sinhalese labour (except a little blasting for which half a dozen Pioneers were detached for a few days) and although consequently rather rough, and void of finish, has proved perfectly adequate for the supply of the water required for the fields, and Mr. Arneil deemed it unnecessary to add the stone dam across the river, for which provision had been made in the estimate, thus saving the people a full moiety of the estimated cost.

New Irrigation works sanctioned in the year.

25. Two important works were proposed, sanctioned, and undertaken during the year under the Governor's Irrigation Scheme—the restoration of the Horamborawewa and the Kudáwewa tanks, in Bintenna. The first of these has been finished: the grand old Horamborawewa is now an accomplished fact, and the second is rapidly approaching completion.

Horamborawewa.

26. Horamborawewa, probably the finest work of the kind in the Island, is a tank about two miles long by about a mile broad, beautifully situated in the hills, which rise sheer up on all sides but one, where the bund was constructed of earth-work filled in between two enormous masses of rock, which at either end form a natural termination for it. This bund was constructed by an ancient King—according to one of the traditions of the place by the famous Dutugemunu—who hearing that the people of Bintenna were suffering from want of water, came over from Anurádhapura, vowing that he would not return to his capital, until he irrigated the entire of this District. It was to him manifestly a labour of love. He for fifteen years remained on the spot (the ruins of his palace close by, and a curious monolith covered on all sides with inscriptions which I have been unable to decypher, are pointed out in support of the tradition) until he completed the work. The bund was most solidly constructed of earth-work 1600 feet long 25 feet high, and of an average width of 40 feet. It was furnished with a Pitawána (a spill water) at the upper end, a Bisókotuwa (a tunnel or arched channel) in the middle, and a Horowwa (or open channel) for conveying water to the fields at the lower end. The Bisókotuwa, about the use of which there has been much discussion, some deeming it merely a channel for supply of a Canal to irrigate a different range of fields from that watered by the Horrowwa, others like the late Colonel Sim, considering it also an apparatus for gauging the quantity of water in the tank, was fitted with a square shaft cased with cut stones, with a sluice gate, and with a tunnel by which water was let out under the bund. The masonry in both those Channels, owing either to some defect in the construction or want of proper supervision, and repair, gave way, and the outlets became blocked up by the enormous masses of stone falling in; troublous times either followed, or coincided with this calamity, and the tank became a ruin, the country a desert. Mr. Bailey, the originator of almost all that has been done under our *regime* for the regeneration of Uv'a, conceived the design of restoring this tank; but a preliminary plan for colonizing the District under a Headman from Mátalé failed, in consequence of Mr. Bailey's removal. The present Agent of the Province while administering U'va, devised a modified scheme for partial restoration, which again was nipped in the bud by Mr. Russell's transfer to another District. Discouraged by these failures, it was almost hoping against hope that I took the Director of Public Works to inspect the Tank when the Governor's Irrigation Scheme, being fairly launched, brought works of such magnitude within the range of feasibility. Mr. Molesworth at once pronounced the Horambora Tank to be the finest work of the kind he had seen in Ceylon, and strongly advocated its restoration, which he asserted could be fully and completely carried out for about seven hundred pounds. Proposed on such high authority, the work was, after the usual reference to the Irrigation Board, sanctioned by His Excellency, and at once taken in hand; a detachment of 40 Pioneers being sent down in August under Mr. F. Armstrong, Commanding Officer of the 16th Division. The old structures at the Bisókotuwa and Horowewa have been entirely removed; the mouth of each Channel has been built across with a wedge like wall of masonry inserted in the solid rock and fitted below with iron sluices worked by capstan wheels from above. The Bisókotuwa wall or dam, twenty-four feet high, is furnished with two sluice gates. The Horowwa wall is 18½ feet high, and has one sluice gate. From the Horowwa, the water passes along an open cutting in solid rock 213 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 16 feet deep; the old channel has been widened to the Ela (a canal which has been cleared) and the rock along it has been blasted for a length of 240 feet. Four retaining walls with distribution gates for irrigation purposes have been inserted in the bank of the Ela where required. The Pitawána or spill water has been widened and deepened. The work was not entirely finished until the end of February. The cost was £685. Horamborawewa is now a splendid sheet of water nearly two miles across, and with an average depth of 12 feet where, at this season of the year within the memory of all living, there used to be but an expanse of fetid mud festering in the sun, and exhaling deadly miasma.

Description of the old work.

Restoration proposed by Mr. Bailey.

And by Mr. Russell.

Sanctioned by the Governor under the Irrigation Scheme.

Description of the new work.

27. The success of the undertaking is in no small degree due to the energy and zeal of Mr. Armstrong, the Tamil Officer in charge of the work, who developed no ordinary fitness for command, cheering and encouraging by his example his own men to work even when suffering from Fever, and inducing the Siṇhalese and even Wedda villagers to do all the earth-work; thus effecting a considerable saving, and relieving the distress of the District which was visited at the time with a serious scarcity.

Exertions of Mr. Armstrong, Officer in charge.

28. For the restoration of the Kudáwęwa, situated within seven miles of Horaborawęwa; an estimate was also sanctioned (amount £616) but the account of its undertaking and completion will more properly form part of the subject of this year's (1870) Report.

Restoration of Kudáwęwa also sanctioned.

29. The annexure (E) gives the Registrations in the year at the several Offices in the District.

Registration.

3203 Births against 3388 in 1868.
3476 Deaths against 3309 in 1868.
757 Marriages against 2881 in 1868.

30. The total number of Kandyan Marriages registered in the District to date is upwards of ten thousand.

Upwards of 10,000 Kandyan Marriages now registered.

Prior to 1867	..	221
In 1867	..	6458
„ 1868	..	2881
„ 1869	.	757
	Total———	10,317

The falling off in the past year is deserving of serious consideration. I can only attribute it to the general expectation of a change in the Ordinance, and of a consequent reduction in the fee for registration. There is, I submit, no reason why the present prohibitive rate (3*s.*) should not be at once reduced. I would suggest one shilling for registration, and three-pence for a copy of the entry whenever applied for afterwards.

Decline of Registration.
Reduction of fee suggested.

Wewatta,
23rd June, 1870.

W. E. SHARPE,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

A.

STATEMENT of Revenue of the District of Badulla, for the year 1869.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land Sales	In Kandy ...	1,451	0	0			
	In Badulla ...	440	19	10			
					1,891	19	10
Land Revenue	...	...			7,937	10	9
Rent, Exclusive of Land	In Kandy ...	215	0	0			
	In Badulla ...	1,740	13	0			
					1,955	13	0
Licenses	In Kandy ...	2,810	13	4			
	In Badulla ...	39	10	0			
					2,850	3	4
Stamps	In Kandy ...	66	10	0			
	In Badulla ...	1,270	16	10			
					1,337	6	10
Assessment	...	...			252	0	1
Postage	...	...			154	0	8
Fines	...	..			188	9	1
Reimbursement	...	...			69	15	11
Sale of Government property	...	...			6	4	6
Special Receipts	...	...			16	8	7
Interest	In Kandy ..	14	14	6			
	In Badulla ...	27	4	8			
					41	19	2
Miscellaneous	...	...			232	3	2
				TOTAL—	£16,933	14	11

B.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue of the District of Badulla, for the three years ended 1869.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Land Sales	556 6 0	813 8 0	1,891 19 10
Land Revenue	6,199 14 3	9,822 13 6	7,937 10 9
Rent, excusive of Land	1,057 11 10	1,393 0 8	1,955 13 0
Licenses	3,088 13 3	2,177 8 0	2,850 3 4
Stamps	1,433 15 0	1,342 13 5	1,337 6 10
Assessment Tax	236 4 2	247 7 3	252 0 1
Postage	92 10 7	120 10 3	154 0 8
Fines	159 11 11	278 2 10	188 9 1
Reimbursement	91 15 1	29 17 2	69 15 11
Sale of Government Property	48 15 3	26 5 0	6 4 6
Special Receipts	11 11 10	10 11 10	16 8 7
Interest	20 5 4	22 16 7	41 19 2
Miscellaneous	14 12 11	3 4 4	232 3 2
Total—	13,011 7 5	16,287 18 10	16,933 14 11

C.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure in the District of Badulla (exclusive of the P. W. D.) during the year 1869, compared with that for 1868.

	1868.	1869.
	Amount.	Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries	3,842 5 8	3,739 5 11
Office Contingencies	24 2 8	17 13 0
Pensions	28 12 11	31 5 0
Revenue Service	74 4 6	472 16 10
Administration of Justice	19 10 9	21 6 6
Charitable Allowance	39 8 6	37 14 0
Hospitals	370 15 4	295 3 1
Police and Gaols	—	1 9 6
Transport	238 11 0	223 19 0
Rent	55 0 0	—
Lands taken for Government purposes	45 0 0	—
TOTAL.—	£4,737 11 4	4,840 12 10

D.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of Badulla District, under the Road Ordinance No. 10 of 1867, for 1869.

Receipts.	Current.			Arrears.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands on 1st January, 1869.	—			—			2043	10	2¼
Udapaláta	200	7	6	20	9	0	220	16	6
Yaṭipaláta	187	3	0	117	19	6	305	2	6
Gampaha	107	14	6	5	15	0	113	9	6
Mahapaláta	106	1	0	9	15	0	115	16	0
Kumbalwela	111	3	0	18	8	9	129	11	9
Bógoda	138	3	0	28	16	0	166	19	0
Badulla	209	11	0	3	3	0	212	14	0
Passara	94	1	0	37	0	3	131	1	3
Kandukara	168	15	0	242	14	9	411	9	9
Buttala	77	14	0	10	2	6	87	16	6
Buttala Wędiraṭa	94	14	6	41	8	3	136	2	9
Wellawáya	46	10	0	10	7	0	56	17	0
Kandapalla	74	19	3	25	4	0	100	3	3
Wiyaluwa	88	16	0	32	16	3	121	12	3
Oyapaláta	180	13	0	87	3	6	267	16	6
Binṭenna	55	18	9	13	7	9	69	6	6
Wēgampattu	77	0	3	50	12	6	127	12	9
Mędagampattu	187	1	0	6	1	6	193	2	6
Maha Wędiraṭa	172	9	3	—			172	9	3
	2378	15	0	761	4	6	5183	9	8¼
Miscellaneous Receipts	..			...			188	14	9
Total £—							5372	4	5¼

Payments.	Principal Roads.			Minor Roads.			Rest Houses.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Udapaláta	105	0	0	128	0	0	22	8	8	255	8	8
Yaṭipaláta	32	2	9	40	15	0	10	19	3	83	17	0
Gampaha	45	0	0	—			—			45	0	0
Mahapaláta	60	0	0	47	11	5	38	0	0	145	11	5
Kumbalwela	60	0	0	26	12	6	1	8	0	88	0	6
Bógoda	89	17	5½	52	16	3	—			142	13	8½
Badulla	105	0	0	39	2	1	21	19	0	166	1	1
Passara	30	0	0	147	9	3	8	7	0	185	16	3
Kandukara	69	17	3½	126	5	8	10	0	0	206	2	11½
Buttala	30	0	0	—			—			30	0	0
Buttala Wędiraṭa	56	5	0	22	15	10	—			79	0	10
Wellawáya	19	7	0	—			22	7	6	41	14	6
Kandapalla	66	3	0	109	5	3	18	7	6	193	15	9
Wiyaluwa	—			27	8	9	—			27	8	9
Oyapaláta	105	0	0	52	7	9	—			157	7	9
Binṭenna	45	0	0	21	5	10	10	5	6	76	11	4
Wēgampattu	56	5	0	17	7	0	21	9	1	95	1	1
Mędagampattu	30	15	4¾	34	0	0	—			64	15	4¾
Maha Wędiraṭa	0	0	0	17	6	0	—			17	6	0
	1005	12	10½	910	8	7	185	11	6	2101	12	11½
Pay of District Committee Establishment, Pay of Rest-House Keepers, Percentage to Division Officers, and other Miscellaneous charges										1185	7	2¼
* Balance on 31st December, 1869 ...										2085	4	3½
Total—£										5372	4	5¼

* Of the above Balance the following sums have been apportioned in 1870:—

For New Rest-House at Badulla	£500
Do. at Haldummulla	540
For opening Mr Arniel's trace across Wellasa ...	320
For opening the Road from Lémastota to Wellawáya	320
For new trace from Rangala to Randeniya ...	70
	£1,750

Report of Mr. G. S. Williams, on the Ma'tale' District, for 1869.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Ma'tale'.

Report.

THE District of Mátalé is so well known, and its leading features have been so fully detailed in the Reports of my predecessors, as to render further description unnecessary.

The year 1869 was singularly uneventful. The excessive drought which prevailed for the first three months, forbade any hope of extraordinary yield of rice or coffee, while the long expected rain came in time to avert, for the most part, the anticipated loss to planter, husbandman, and the Government.

The year. Revenue.

The Revenue for the year amounted to £11,616 8*s.* 8*d.*, of which £5,397 10*s.* 2*d.* was collected at Mátalé, and £6,218 18*s.* 6*d.* at Kandy. Including the Road Ordinance collections, £1,370 15*s.* 6*d.*, the total sum is £12,987 4*s.* 2*d.* Of this sum the Arrack Rent (sold in Kandy) amounted to £4,805.

This source of Revenue produced in

1867	.....	£5,294
1868	.....	£5,020
1869	.....	£4,805

exhibiting a steady decrease of upwards of £200 yearly. In the records of this Office I find frequent reference to the notoriously bad character of the District in former years, and to the excessive number of taverns. I cannot say that there are now too many taverns, though I cannot recommend that their number be increased. I do not think that Mátalé now bears a worse character than its neighbours. Cattle stealing is, I regret to say, not extinct, but it is asserted that in the majority of cases, the thieves are men of Seven Kóralés. The decrease is no doubt owing in part to the increasing sale of various chemical compounds, labelled "Brandy," "Gin," etc., of colonial manufacture, now to be found in every boutique in the Island.

Land Sales.

Very little land fit for coffee remains unsold. There are in the District some of the oldest and most experienced planters in Ceylon, always ready to seize any opportunity for a good investment; but few applications, or none, for the purchase of Crown forest reach the Kachchéri.

There is, however, an immense quantity of Crown land, possession of which has been quietly usurped by natives. I feel confident that, if a tenth part of these encroachments could be brought into the market, the expenses of a survey would be repaid. It is of course the duty of the Revenue Officer to protect the property of the Crown, and investigations into the validity of titles to land held by natives occupy no mean portion of his time. But they are comparatively profitless where no survey is made. Were every native squatter either evicted or compelled to purchase his claim (at present he is generally simply evicted owing to the want of a survey), the Revenue collected under this head, would for a long time to come form a large item in the yearly receipts. And were it in the power of the Assistant Government Agent, to get an immediate survey of every plot from which he warns off a native claimant, sales would be rapid. The intruder is almost invariably anxious to buy, and for planted land there is no lack of people to bid against him.

The area of the District is said to be 579,200 acres. Of this about 45,000 acres are in the hands of Coffee Estate proprietors.

579,200
— 45,000
534,200

The extent of Crown and private paddy land under cultivation is 18,384 acres, and there are 388 acres of private paddy land lately abandoned.

18,384 acres.	534,200 acres.
+ 388	— 18,772
18,772	515,428

This leaves 515,428 acres of land unaccounted for, out of which an extent of 20,000 acres, situated in Mátalé North and Mátalé East, is said to have once been under paddy cultivation. From what I have seen of the remains of old irrigation works, I can believe that the estimate is not exaggerated.

There are then 495,000 acres neither now nor in former times under paddy or coffee cultivation, of which Temple lands and the lands held under valid native titles, form a mere fraction.

The reclamation of these 20,000 acres, and the settlement of the claims to the 495,000 acres, are things much to be desired and well worthy of the attention of the Government.

There is a considerable increase under this head over last year's receipts, and a slight increase over the receipts of 1867. The Revenue from this source is always more or less in arrear, but the collection is in a satisfactory state. By far the greatest portion is commuted. With some exceptions, the Kórálas are good Revenue Officers, and I believe the late Government Agent for the Central Province regarded Mátalé as a nursery for Ratémahatmayás.

Land Revenue.

As already observed, there is a decrease under this head. Not attributing it to an increased illicit sale of arrack, I give utterance to the hope, that other abuses connected with the sale of spirituous liquors may speedily be abolished.

Licenses.

There is a steady increase in the number of stamps sold, coincident with the return of commercial prosperity. I anticipate a still larger increase in the present year.

Stamps.

A considerable decrease is evident. There is great difficulty in getting a good collector. The arrears, however, are being made up with all speed, and there will be no loss to the Revenue.

Taxes.

The Postage collections have risen from £13 in 1867 to £69 in last year This by no means represents the Revenue arising from correspondence, the sale of Postage stamps producing £191 8*s.* 9*d.* The "diffusion of knowledge" has doubtless something to do with this, but I am inclined to consider it due, to a large extent, to the improved state of commercial credit and consequent increase of business.

Postage.

In three years these have fallen from £734 to £431. I do not believe that the interests of justice have suffered; this therefore ought to be a subject for congratulation.

Fines.

The health of the people, both Sinhalese and Tamil, was on the whole good. On one occasion I found only seven patients in the Hospital. The northern and eastern portions of the District are scarcely ever free from fever and dysentery, but no serious outbreak of any malignant disease occurred. There was not a single case of cholera, and none fatal of small-pox. There was little or no disease amongst cattle.

Public health.

The crops, as I have already stated, were fair. So large a proportion of the District is dependent upon the rainfall for its water supply, that the means of storing this supply, and the subject of irrigation in general, must always possess a particular interest for any one having the welfare and progress of the country at heart.

Crops and cultivation.

Much has already been written on this subject, which has for years engaged the attention of the Officers in charge of the District, and I can add few facts to those already before the Government. I may, however, venture to express my opinion on the facts known. It is, I believe, in Mátalé North that most can be done for the present. Though one ancient work in Mátalé East near Elahera eclipses anything of the kind elsewhere in Mátalé, in the northern division the ruined tanks offer the best opportunities; and here, wherever a chance has offered itself, the natives, and in one instance, immigrants from a neighbouring district, have eagerly come forward to avail themselves of it.

Rotawewa tank is mentioned in my predecessor's Report for 1867. I am grieved to say the bund has burst, and the labour of the would-be colonists has been thrown away. That this result was inevitable could have been foretold by any Engineer from the beginning. The embankment was nothing but soft earth and sand. The water, after rising above the very thickest part at the base, soon forced its way through the loose soil, and a fissure once established, the increasing pressure of the confined body of water swept away the opposing barrier. There is now an enormous breach. The appearance of the basin of the tank with its forest of grey trunks and leafless branches is most desolate, and gives greater force to the sense of labour wasted, which the mere contemplation of the breach alone impresses on the mind of the visitor.

Rotawewa tank.

One cannot but feel an earnest desire in this and in similar cases to repair the mischief. With much will there is little skill. Care being taken to pay due attention to puddling and with proper spill waters and sluices, no great outlay of money is necessary.

The principal tanks which could be easily restored are, Wannegamayagé Wewa near Sígiriya, just within the borders of Mátalé East, and Belan Oya, Rotawewa, and Kalundewa in Mátalé North. Belan Oya requires very little repair.

In all these cases large tracts of Crown land could be brought under cultivation with the best results. Good paddy land possesses an extraordinary value in Mátalé, and is snapped up with avidity at fancy prices.

The following extract from a letter addressed by me to the Government Agent in December, 1869, on the subject of the completion of the Kalundewa tank, expresses my ideas in this and similar cases.:—

Kalundewa tank.

"Mr. Brodie mentions £1,000 as the sum already expended by Government on the restoration of this tank. The estimated cost of the completion of the work is £677. Supposing this expenditure to be sanctioned, and the work to be completed for the amount estimated, the tank will have cost the Government about £1,700.

"The people of the place are anxious to complete the work themselves, and say they are prepared to do it if Government will for ten years allow them to pay at the rate of only 1-10th share of the crop instead of ¼th, the usual proportion paid by cultivators of Crown lands;—at the expiration of ten years, ¼th to be paid as usual.

"These villagers have already contributed largely to the work by giving their labour gratuitously, and I may add, that the people of this and the adjoining districts have shewn themselves in earnest by the zeal with which they have undertaken irrigation works requiring a knowledge of engineering not possessed by them, and which have been completed only to break down under the first severe strain." * * * *

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MATALE'.

Report.

The extraordinary expense incurred on blasting and masonry precluded my saying that a profit on the *whole* outlay could be looked for there; but the proposal of the villagers I thought a good one in principle, and in other places calculated to yield a large profit, while at Kalundewa itself it would give a remunerative return on the sum required to complete the tank. My letter goes on to say,

"I think a scheme for bringing under cultivation Crown lands, at present waste and unproductive, based upon some such principle, would have a fair prospect of success. This would in no way interfere with the working of the Irrigation Ordinance as regards private lands, and I feel convinced a source of Revenue might be developed with little or no expense to Government, and at the same time, lasting good done to the country." * * *

"Kalundewa tank, in its present state, irrigates no land, and produces no revenue. All previous expenditure, therefore, may be disregarded; and the real question at issue is, whether it is worth while to spend £677 in making the tank available for irrigation. * * * It is large enough to irrigate about 100 acres of land, * * * and would produce a revenue of £50 per annum, at ¼th share."

I suggested that the cultivators should pay one-fifth for five years, believing that that they would agree to this, and my letter concludes thus:—

"The outlay would be repaid in fifteen years, and would then produce a Revenue of £50 per annum. But the land might be sold for a much larger sum than £700, and would still produce a Revenue of £20 per annum."

The completion of this tank, and the construction of a permanent dam across the left branch of the Ambanganga, are works which I submit for the consideration of the Government. These tanks are shewn in the accompanying maps.

Elkaduwa Canal.

An investigation into this matter convinced me that my predecessor was over-sanguine; and, rightly or wrongly, I formed a conclusion anything but reassuring to the paddy land proprietors of Matalé, Udasiya Pattu, and interesting to the Government as bearing on the question of Revenue.

The Wéragama cultivators were exceedingly anxious for a canal, to bring water from the hills near Elkaduwa. I accordingly summoned a meeting under the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance, and before holding it, proceeded to inspect the proposed trace. The intention was to lead a channel from a stream called the Maha Oya, rising in the Dótala portion of the Hunasgiriya range. The result of my own inspection and of enquiries of the oldest natives, confirmed by the experience of some of the oldest planters, is, that I am forced to believe the water supply in this part of the District to be steadily decreasing. In spitè of occasional heavy rains, the streams are slowly diminishing in volume.

So far from being able to irrigate Wéragama, the water of the Maha Oya is insufficient for the wants of those villages in Udasiya Pattu, through which it flows. Many amunams of land, under regular cultivation twenty years ago, are now abandoned. As a matter of course, the natives assign as a cause the felling of the forests, and I am not aware that any better solution of the question, including the "cycle" theory, has been found.

The idea of the proposed canal was abandoned, the villagers of Wéragama fully acquiescing in the decision. They may still, however, be benefited in another direction, and the means provided by the Irrigation Ordinance will not be lost sight of.

This question of the diminution of the water supply is of infinite interest, and the complaint is by no means confined to the Udasiya Pattu or to Mátalé South.

For part of Udasiya Pattu, underlying the Pattampahai range, advantage may be taken of another and larger stream, known also as the Maha Oya, and rising in Hunasgiriya proper. This, coming down near the village of Imbulpitiya, may, I think, be made useful in extending the area cultivated in several villages, and in providing a perennial water supply for others where no more land is available.

Prospects of the District.

Rice.

With aid from the Government judiciously applied, there is a bright prospect for the future of rice cultivation. Where encouragement is given, labour will be forthcoming. I am not without hope that the impulse lately given in this direction may set to work energies not easily aroused in the native character, and perhaps even in the day of some of us now in the Island, restore to their ancient fertility the long abandoned fields of North and East Mátalé.

Coffee.

The cultivation of Coffee, as remarked above, can hardly be appreciably extended. Some estates are long past their prime, and I observe in places on old properties new clearings, in situations probably not the most favourable or the land would have been planted years ago. The careful attention now paid to the details of this branch of agriculture, and perhaps the success of some one or other of the new patent manures, may enable Mátalé to hold its own, and possibly lead to increased prosperity.

Village Councils.

I annex a Table shewing the number of Cases instituted and disposed of during the year. After some experience of these cases, I cannot express myself wholly satisfied with the mode of working now practised in Mátalé. Too many cases, in my opinion, are heard at the Kachchéri, and the ways are too much the ways of a Court of Law. It is my intention, for the future, to change this.

Kandyan Marriages.

Only 24 marriages were registered during the past year. This is mostly owing to the knowledge among the natives of a contemplated change in the law. It is also owing in part to my having refrained from exerting a pressure believed to be harmful.

It is still an indispensable qualification in any candidate for office, that if he have a companion, who according to Kandyan usage is his wife, he should have complied with the requirements of the law, by registering his marriage. I trust that time and education will have an influence for good on the feelings and customs* of the Kandyans; and, while not using undue pressure, I have never lost an opportunity of endeavouring to set forth the advantages, legal and moral, of stricter regulations on the subject of marriage.

Roads.

The principal and minor roads of the District are in fair order. That portion of the North road between Mátalé and the top of the Balakaduwa Pass is always in good condition, and presents a marked contrast to the remainder of the road as far as Katugastota. I annex a map of the District roughly reduced to a scale of four miles to the inch from one in the Office, on a scale of one mile to the inch. The principal roads are yellow, the minor roads blue, and the Yatawatta road, a minor road to which the Government has lately granted assistance, green. The Dótala grant-in-aid road is coloured red.

This map shews at a glance the way in which the money raised under the Road Ordinance is appropriated. Private Estate roads and native paths are not shewn; it would be almost impossible to do so on the scale to which the map is drawn. There is, for instance, a good bridle-path to Sigiriya, the old tappal road to Trincomalee, and more than one path fit for tavalam traffic communicating with the Eastern Province.

Mátalé South is the largest contributor to the funds, and its minor roads are consequently most numerous.

During the past year £755 were spent on 138 miles of roads by the District Committee. The town roads absorb a large proportion, but the outlying districts get their fair share. The country lying eastward of Elahera and Pallégama is very thinly inhabited, and exceedingly unhealthy. Pallegama itself is said to have been a penal settlement in the time of the Kandyan kings, and banishment thither was regarded as a slow method of execution. The appearance of the inhabitants lends colour to the statement.

Public Buildings.

The rent of the Assistant Government Agent's house has lately been raised; but the building has received no attention for some time, and requires thorough repair. During heavy rains the leakage is enormous, and the flooring throughout is defective.

The Public Offices are in fair condition, and I trust the addition of two rooms to the Kachchéri, or rather the enlargement of one and the addition of another to be used as a Post Office, will not long be delayed. This work was recommended by my predecessor in his Report for 1867, and I myself have felt the need of the alteration.

The new Hospital will no doubt be completed during the present year, when the old building may be converted into a residence for the Assistant Colonial Surgeon; and the house now occupied by him could very well be taken over by the Department of Public Instruction for the Mixed School.

Deputy Fiscal's Office.

The work in this Office is in a satisfactory state, and calls for no special remark. Complaints are very rare. I may mention that, in my opinion, it is needless to continue the practice of regularly furnishing the Inspector-General of Prisons with sheets upon sheets of blank forms relating to such subjects as "earnings of prisoners," etc., at Dambulla. There is a lock-up at that station, but, in my time at least, no prisoners have been kept there, nothing has been earned, and nothing expended.

Population.

In the Appendix is a Table shewing the births and deaths during the year. I am now engaged in gathering information for the Registrar-General on the subject of the approaching Census.

G. S. WILLIAMS.

Mátalé,
15th June, 1870.

* There is a close resemblance between the Kandyan divorce customs and those of the Romans under the Empire. cf. Juv. VI. 145.

Fiant obscuri dentes oculique minores;
"Collige sarcinulas" dicet libertus "et exi:
"Jam gravis es nobis et sæpe emungeris, exi
"Ocius et propera, sicco venit altera naso."

Sarcinulæ may well stand for the brass pot and cloth referred to by the Queen's Advocate during the debate in the Legislative Council of January 6th, 1870.

APPENDIX.

REVENUE for the Year 1867.

	£	s.	d.		Paid into the Kandy Kachchéri. £	s.	d.		Total. £	s.	d.
Land Sale	644	8	3	.....	—			.....	644	8	3
Land Revenue	2958	8	0	.....	—			.....	2958	8	0
Rent	25	0	0	.....	796	10	11	.....	821	10	11
Licenses	87	18	0	.....	5294	10	1	.....	5382	8	1
Stamps	786	5	8	.....	346	15	0	.....	1133	0	8
Fines	734	15	10	.....	—			.....	734	15	10
Taxes	219	15	4	.....	—			.....	219	15	4
Postage	13	9	11	.....	—			.....	13	9	11
Reimbursement	145	7	4	.....	—			.....	145	7	4
Miscellaneous	5	13	2	.....	—			.....	5	13	2
Total	5621	1	6	.....	6410	16	0	.....	12031	17	6

PAYMENTS in 1867.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Establishment	Fixed Salaries	1895	15	8	Police and Gaols	9	15	0
	Provisional do.	439	6	3	Rent	12	0	0
Office Contingencies		34	9	5	Transport	213	16	5
Pension		29	15	7	Miscellaneous	4	13	9
Revenue Service		105	7	6				
Administration of Justice		3	17	3	Total	3711	18	4
Hospitals		944	5	6				
Charitable Allowance		18	16	0				

REVENUE for the Year 1868.

	£	s.	d.		Paid into the Kandy Kachchéri £	s.	d.		Total. £	s.	d.
Sale of Government Property	0	15	8	.....	—			.....	0	15	8
Special Receipt	—			.....	—			.....	—		
Land Sale	463	10	6	.....	—			.....	463	10	6
Land Revenue	2486	14	8	.....	—			.....	2486	14	8
Rent	62	0	6	.....	980	10	10	.....	1042	11	4
Licenses	65	18	0	.....	5020	3	8	.....	5086	1	8
Stamps	1105	5	8	.....	—			.....	1105	5	8
Fines	651	11	10	.....	—			.....	651	11	10
Taxes	477	1	0	.....	—			.....	477	1	0
Postage	33	17	2	.....	—			.....	33	17	2
Reimbursement	130	11	3	.....	—			.....	130	11	3
Miscellaneous	3	9	5	.....	—			.....	3	9	5
Total	5480	15	8	.....	6000	14	6	.....	11481	10	2

PAYMENTS in 1869.

		£	s.	d.		£	s	d.
Establishment	Fixed Salaries	1807	5	8	Police and Gaols	4	11	0
	Provisional do.	411	10	0	Rent	12	0	0
Office Contingencies		12	15	0	Transport	292	5	6
Pension		—			Miscellaneous	—		
Revenue Service		98	5	9				
Administration of Justice		—			Total	3210	13	1
Hospitals		554	0	2				
Charitable Allowance		18	0	0				

REVENUE for the Year 1869.

	£	s	d.		Paid into the Kandy Kachchéri. £	s.	d.		Total. £	s	d.
Sale of Government Property	28	15	6	.....	—			.....	28	15	6
Special Receipt	6	13	10	.....	—			.....	6	13	10
Land Sale	214	4	10	.....	453	6	0	.....	667	10	10
Land Revenue	3,055	0	9½	.....	—			.....	3,055	0	9½
Rent	79	4	0	.....	960	12	6	.....	1,039	16	6
Licenses	81	19	0	.....	4,805	0	0	.....	4,886	19	0
Stamps	1,120	7	4	.....	—			.....	1,120	7	4
Fines	431	6	5	.....	—			.....	431	6	5
Taxes	212	1	7	.....	—			.....	212	1	7
Postage	69	5	1	.....	—			.....	69	5	1
Reimbursement	37	18	8	.....	—			.....	37	18	8
Miscellaneous	60	13	2	.....	—			.....	60	13	2
Total	5,397	10	2	.....	6,218	18	6	.....	11,616	8	8

PAYMENTS in 1869.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Establishment	Fixed Salaries	1,819	3	2	Charitable Allowance	18	19	0
	Provisional do.	170	0	0	Police and Goals	5	8	0
Office Contingencies		12	10	4	Rent	—		
Pensions		—			Transport	201	2	0
Revenue Service		250	14	3	Miscellaneous	—		
Administration of Justice		5	17	0				
Hospitals		585	8	9	Total	3,069	2	6

1869.

	Past Births.	Current Births.	Deaths.
Matalé District.....	553	2,079	2,105

B.

TABLE shewing the number of Males between the ages of 18 and 55 liable to labour.

1869.

Names of Divisions.	No. of Men in the List.
Mátalé Town	650
Do. South	6,094
Do. East	3,126
Do. North	3,215
Total.....	13,085

C.

TABLE shewing the Number of Cases under the Irrigation Ordinance, for the year 1869.

	Number of Cases.
Irrigation Cases instituted in the year 1869	290
Do. disposed of do.	288
Pending.....	2

REPORT OF MR. F. C. FISHER, ON THE DISTRICT OF NUWARA ELIYA, 1869.

NUWARA ELIYA.
Report.

THE Annual Report for 1869 must necessarily consist of a mere Statistical Return, as my taking charge of the District only in January, 1870, precludes the possibility of my knowing anything of the administration of 1869, more than can be gathered from these returns.

First in order comes a Statement of the Revenue Collections contrasted with that of the previous year.

	1868. £	s.	d.	1869. £	s.	d.
Land Sales	544	10	9	24	15	2
Land Revenue	2,400	18	0	2,769	11	5
Rents, exclusive of Land ..	37	10	0	37	10	0
Licenses .. .	15	4	0	11	16	6
Stamps	197	17	5	348	14	6
Taxes	124	14	9	175	6	9
Postages	204	19	4	111	2	3
Fines and Forfeitures . ..	71	3	1	100	9	6
Sale of Government Property ..	19	19	1	10	16	10
Reimbursement	8	16	6	6	10	4
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	6	1	10	51	9	9
Special Receipts	21	10	4	0	0	3
	£3,653	5	1	3,648	3	3

This does not shew a healthy state of things, or any very great improvement in the prosperity of the District. The increase under the head "Stamps" is remarkable, as shewing that there was nearly double the amount of litigation during 1869, than in the previous year.

TABLE No. II. gives the Expenditure for the year.

	1868. £	s	d.	1869. £	s.	d.
Salaries . ..	1,276	9	0	1,192	16	6
Office Contingencies ..	23	1	6	13	3	0
Revenue Services	183	10	10	186	9	4
Administration of Justice ..	4	14	0	13	13	0
Charitable Allowance ..	6	6	0	6	6	0
Hospitals . .	47	2	5	86	19	4
Police and Goals ..	0	6	0	0	15	0
Transport	93	10	6	91	17	6
	£1,635	0	3	1,597	19	8

No. III. shews the Computed Population of each Division.

Divisions.	1868 Males.	Females.	1869. Males.	Females.
Uda Héwaheta .	5,038	4,493 ..	5,015	4,181
Walapané ..	4,395	3,843 ..	4,418	3,851
Kotmalé ..	7,045	3,863 ..	4,018	3,180
TOTAL—	16,478	12,199	13,451	11,512

No. IV.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Marriages, Births and Deaths registered during the years 1868 and 1869, in the District of Nuwara Eliya.

Name of Division.	For 1868.															For 1869.											
	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total.			1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total.		
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Kotmalé	3	15	22	1	35	22	3	9	36	1	30	48	8	89	128	3	23	31	—	59	41	5	32	42	2	37	61	10	151	175
Uḍa Héwáheṭa —	—	49	77	—	58	117	—	93	142	—	99	82	—	299	418	—	127	75	—	95	73	1	124	103	—	113	80	—	459	331
Walapané —	—	67	39	—	95	79	—	73	99	—	130	111	—	365	328	—	90	59	—	78	93	—	83	113	—	100	79	—	351	344
TOTAL—	3	131	138	1	188	218	3	175	277	1	259	241	8	753	874	3	240	165	—	232	207	6	239	258	2	250	220	10	961	850

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Kandyan Marriages registered during the years 1868 and 1869.

Division.	For 1868.					For 1869.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
	Marriages.	Marriages.	Marriages.	Marriages.	Marriages.	Marriages.	Marriages.	Marriages.	Marriages.	Marriages.
Kotmalé	1	2	—	—	3	18	8	2	2	30
Uḍa Héwáheṭa	13	10	16	52	91	46	10	31	9	96
Walapané	0	1	7	1	9	14	6	25	7	52
Total—	14	13	23	53	103	78	24	58	18	178

From this it is very evident that the benefit of Registration of Marriages is not appreciated here.

No. V. is a Comparative Statement shewing the Number of Cattle in each Division.

Name of Division.	1868.	1869.
Uda Héwáheṭa	4,146	4,249
Walapané	2,650	3,100
Kotmalé	3,264	3,045
Total—	10,060	10,394

No. VI.—EXTENT of Paddy Cultivation in each Division.

Division.	Extent. AMS.	P.	K.
Uda Héwáheṭa	2,374	1	0
Walapané	2,016	0	6
Kotmalé	996	1	8
Total—	5,386	3	4

F. C. FISHER,
for Asst. Govt. Agent.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

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SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, GALLE, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Revenue.

As compared with the year 1868, the year 1869 may be considered a fairly prosperous one, though the stagnation caused by the want of capital, which was so severely felt in 1867, has not altogether tided over, and money amongst natives is still not plentiful.

The Revenue of 1869 shews an actual increase of £11,022 10*s.* 7¾*d.* over that of 1868, *i. e.*, there was an increase of several items of Revenue, amounting to £12,985 18*s.* 2*d.*, against a decrease in some others of £1,961 7*s.* 6¾*d.*, the principal one of which was £1,233 10*s.* 8*d.* on account of Arrears of Revenue.

Revenue of Galle District, C.

The Statement A. annexed shews severally the items on which the increase and decrease throughout the year have occurred, and I will offer only a few explanatory remarks in respect of the Revenue recovered at the Galle Kachchéri; similar explanation in respect of Mátara and Hambantota being given in the Reports of the Assistant Agents of those stations. The Statement C. at the end shews the Revenue of this District for 1869.

Royalty on Plumbago in the Galle District.

In 1868 the quantity dug was 398 tons, 107 lbs., yielding a royalty of £239 15*s.*; while in 1869 £137 3*s.* 11*d.* only was recovered on 266 tons, 8 cwts., 17 lbs. of plumbago, excavated on Government lands. This decrease is to be attributed to a fall in the market price here from £17 to £12 and £10, which rendered the speculation less attractive to the enterprising native. In this District it is believed that there are large and valuable mines of plumbago, which might profitably be worked by machinery, if European enterprise could be brought to bear.

Royalty on Timber.

In 1868 the royalty collected was £70 13*s.* 6*d.*, while in 1869 £123 15*s.* 4*d.* was collected. This increase, I think, is mainly attributable to the check which has been put by my predecessors in office to timber stealing, which was carried on at one time to a very large extent.

Land Sales.

In 1868 197 lots of land, measuring 1,119 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches, were sold for £1,515 2*s.* 10*d.*, while in 1869, 115 lots realized £1,187 0*s.* 6*d.* This increase on the price per acre is owing to the fact, that some of the lots sold were valuable plumbago lands.

Sale of Stamps.

In the sale of Judicial and Postage stamps there has been an increase during the year 1869 of £757 9*s.* 5*d.*, the amount realized being, 1869, £8,006 10*s.* 11¾*d.* against £7,249 1*s.* 6¾*d.* recovered in 1868. The increase has been chiefly on the sale of Judicial stamps, from which I infer that money was becoming more plentiful among the natives, for when that is the case, litigation is rife. In the sale of carriage, cart, and boat licenses there has been a singularly trifling change, the numbers standing 808 in 1868 against 806 in 1869.

Arrack Rents.

There has been a considerable falling off in this item of Revenue, viz., £2,575. In 1868—1869 the Rent sold for £11,950, while in 1869—1870 it only brought £9,420. In explanation of this decrease I may quote from Mr. Parson's letter to Government, when reporting the sale of the Arrack Rents in 1869—1870.

"There is a considerable decrease, which, I fear, from the general state of the money market and trade in arrack, must be expected; also by the change in the law for the establishment of distilleries, introduced into the Province last year, there being comparatively few native capitalists who are prepared for the outlay for the management of such large distilleries as the law now requires."

Govt. Gardens.

This is a very unimportant item of Revenue in this Province, being under £5.

Public health in the Galle District.

With the exception of a few isolated cases of small-pox, fever, and dysentery, there appears to have been very little sickness in the District; and the year, I think, may be marked as a singularly healthy one.

With the exception of one death caused by lightning, 5 prisoners having been struck while at work, there was actually no death in the Gaol at this station, with an average of 120 prisoners through the year.

There does not appear to have been any prevalence of murrain in the District: few deaths only having been reported from hoof disease in the Talpé Pattu.

Report.

Cattle disease.

The Galle District of this Province, which is under the direct charge of the Government Agent, reaches on the west coast from the Bentota river to a village called Goyyápána near the 86th mile post on the high road from Galle to Mátara, comprising an area of 543 square miles, bounded on the south and west by the sea, on the north by the Bentota river, and on the east by the Mátara District. For Revenue purposes the District is divided into five Pattus, exclusive of the Four Gravets, which in order of fertility as rice-growing districts, stand thus:—

Area and division of Galle District.

I. Gangabada Pattu,
II. Talpé Pattu,
III. Bentota Walalláwiti Kóralé,
IV. Wellabada Pattu and Ambalamgoda,
V. Four Gravets and Akmimana,
VI. Hinidum Pattu.

STATEMENT of Revenue derived from Paddy for five years, from 1865 to 1869, and the Government Share of the Produce, as estimated in Galle District, and the sown extent.

Year.	Sown Extent.			Govt. Share.			Amount realised.		
	A.	R.	P.	B	P.	Q.	£	s.	d.
1865	32865	0	0	51850	0	4	5769	6	0
1866	25076	0	0	43279	1	4	7621	16	0
1867	32323	0	0	46124	0	0	6156	10	6
1868	33318	0	0	54770	0	0	5479	18	3
1869	33354	0	0	59250	0	0	5925	2	0

As compared with the harvests of 1868, those of the year 1869 were good, notwithstanding that for want of rain in the months of April and May, cultivation was much retarded; and the late rains which fell in June did more harm than good. In the Talpé Pattu more lands were cultivated for the Maha harvest in September and October than at any season in the previous years.

On holding the sales of the Yala harvest in July last, I introduced the practice adopted in the Western Province, of stating at the time of sale only the extent sown and the rate of tax due to Government. It was formerly the custom to tell the bidder what was the estimated Government share, which is generally, if not invariably, incorrect, partly from the Wattórus being prepared before the crops are sufficiently advanced to admit of a correct estimate being framed, and partly from the Commissioners being in league with intending purchasers. The Mudaliyars are of opinion, that the change has worked very satisfactorily, and that an increase in the Revenue has been the result in the sale of the last two harvests.

Chena cultivation.

In Hinidum Pattu, which was formerly part of the Kandyan District, there are not many paddy lands, and the people are necessarily driven to the cultivation of Chena lands; but I entirely concur with Mr. Elliott in his remarks on this question. In his Administration Report for 1868, as Assistant Agent of Mátara, he entered fully into the subject, and I think that in this Province, at least, no harm is done by permitting chena lands to be cultivated under the restrictions which are enforced for the preservation of the existing forest lands. Natives will never cultivate a chena when they have paddy lands to cultivate; and the land which has once been cleared for chena cultivation will never, in the opinion of natives, grow into valuable forest.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Ordinance has only been introduced into a portion of the Four Gravets and Akmímana; but with some success, as the Atapattu Mudaliyar takes a great interest in it, and I doubt not that, by degrees, it will be introduced into other portions of the Galle District. The Gangabada Pattu is the only one in which any Irrigation work by Government has been undertaken, and that may be pronounced a failure. The Divitura dam, which was constructed during the Government of Sir Henry Ward, has answered the purpose of keeping the high water of the river out, but for want of a canal to let the water off towards the sea, it frequently happens that the water within the dam is locked up, and the fields submerged long after the river has fallen to its natural level. The matter has been frequently considered by Engineers, and I believe the Director of Public Works, Mr. Molesworth, reported so forcibly against it, that the Governor on a late occasion gave up his intention of personally inspecting the work after arrangements had been made for His Excellency's visit.

The lands that might yet be reclaimed are of considerable value, and the cost of the work has, I think, been greatly magnified. The failure of this Government work has done much to prejudice the inhabitants of this portion of the Southern Province against any Irrigation schemes to be undertaken by Government. Shortly after my assuming the duties of Government Agent of Galle, I was required to preside at an Irrigation Meeting at Kahawe in the Wellabada Pattu, of which notice had been given by Mr. Parsons. The proposal to solicit Government aid to carry out some works necessary to

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section benefiting alone the planting interests, requires a considerable outlay to make it fit for heavy traffic; and, though now proclaimed a Principal road, has been mainly opened by Ordinance labour.

A great want in the Province has lately been brought to the notice of the Governor, who, with the Colonial Secretary, was scandalized at the nature and condition of buildings and equipments known as the Civil Hospital at this station and at Mátara. The institution at Galle was founded by Dr. Anthonisz, and is chiefly kept up by private subscription, Government assisting to the extent of £150 per annum. It seems extraordinary that, while places of such secondary importance as Gampola, Ratnapura, Negombo, and Mátalé, should be provided with Government Civil Hospitals, an important sea-port town like Galle, and a thickly populated station like Mátara, should have been so long forgotten.

The Governor has, I believe, given orders that due provision shall be made in the Estimates for 1871, for the construction of suitable Civil Hospitals both at this station and at Mátara.

At Mátara there was more room required for the Police Court, and this, by a re-arrangement of the Public buildings, has been obtained. The Governor having given up the Queen's House at Mátara, it has been converted into Offices for the Assistant Agent, Fiscal, Post Office, and Registrar's Department; while the offices formerly occupied by the Assistant Agent have been given up to the Police Magistrate, so that both the Judicial Officers have ample accommodation under one roof.

Municipality.

There is no disguising the fact, that the Municipal Council is not popular in Galle, and that the inhabitants associate its existence with taxes, and take no interest in it. Nevertheless, with the very small means at its disposal, the Municipal Council has endeavoured to do its work efficiently, and without creating any oppressive taxes. The cleanliness of the town, and the maintenance of the public roads, are carefully attended to.

Having taken over my duties as Government Agent towards the latter end of last June, and the only copy of my predecessor's Report having been forwarded to Government, I have not had much time or opportunity to make myself acquainted with the requirements of the Province.

This, I hope, will be accepted as my excuse for not having submitted a more comprehensive and suggestive Report. The Reports of my Assistants at Hambantota and Mátara are herewith forwarded.

F. B. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

COMPARATIVE Statement shewing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Southern Province for 1868 and 1869.

Heads of Revenue.	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.	Heads of Expenditure.	1868.	1869.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrears of Revenue	4,068 5 7	2,834 14 11	—	1,233 10 8	Establishments	7,261 7 9	7,010 18 3
Customs	23,327 6 0	26,847 11 3	3,520 5 3	—	Pensions and Retired Allowances	1,542 0 0½	1,485 4 1
Port and Warehouse Dues	4,005 18 6	3,465 9 4	—	540 9 2	Revenue Services, excluding Establishment	2,563 19 0	1,646 1 6
Land Sales	2,533 13 5	3,476 11 6	942 18 1	—	Administration of Justice	31 6 0	41 1 0
Land Revenue	14,910 4 10½	15,234 14 6¼	324 9 7¾	—	Charitable Allowances	766 12 0	695 15 6
Rents, exclusive of Land	3,215 13 2	3,568 3 4¾	352 10 2¾	—	Hospitals, exclusive of Establishments	400 14 5	494 0 6
Licenses	10,348 12 7	14,152 11 2	3,803 18 7	—	Police and Gaols	13 6 0	16 4 0
Stamps	10,114 15 9	10,691 15 11	577 0 2	—	Rent	316 4 0	36 10 0
Taxes	239 3 9	150 1 3	—	89 2 6	Transport	542 18 2	576 16 0
Postage	308 11 8½	272 16 0½	—	35 15 8	Miscellaneous	28 19 6	158 9 6½
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts	659 5 8	792 15 7	133 9 11	—	Refund of Duties and Drawbacks	127 2 5	46 6 2
Sale of Government Property	16,000 17 3	19,063 19 6	3,063 2 3	—			
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	786 18 11½	724 9 5¼	—	62 9 6¼			
Interest	235 12 9	359 12 3	123 19 6	—			
Miscellaneous	114 6 4¾	225 18 4	111 11 11¼	—			
Special Receipts	76 12 2¾	107 4 10	30 12 7¼	—			
	90,945 18 7	101,968 9 2¾	12,983 18 2	1,961 7 6¼		13,594 9 3½	12,210 6 6½

B.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on Public Works in the Southern and Central Provinces.

	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.					CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue	113.422 7 0½	112,246 9 7½	99,857 12 2½	90,945 18 7	101,968 9 2¾	145,367 13 9¾	139,475 19 10½	113,876 1 5
Annual Expenditure on Establishment, &c.	31,690 11 11½	34,630 10 1¾	36,649 14 6¾	35,210 13 4½	32,135 16 8	38,954 15 5½	46,512 6 7¼	40,783 11 8
Voted for Public Works, as per Supply Ordinance	81.731 15 1	77,615 19 5¾	63.207 17 7¾	55,735 5 2½	69,832 12 6¾	106,412 18 4¼	92,963 13 3¼	73,092 9 9
	5,899 19 10¾	6,258 0 0	9,322 0 0	6,665 0 0	4,365 0 0	45,815 16 1½	68,394 18 0	42,309 0 0
	75,831 15 2¼	71,357 19 5¾	53,885 17 7¾	49,070 5 2¼	65,647 12 6¾	60,597 2 2¾	24,568 15 3¼	30.783 9 9
For Road between Galle and Morawaka	—	—	—	24,186 0 0				
				24,184 5 2¼				

C.

STATEMENT of Revenue of the Galle District, for 1868 and 1869.

Heads of Revenue.	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrears of former years	2,952 5 4	1,965 10 11	—	986 14 5
Customs	23,300 19 6	26,826 14 4	3,525 14 10	—
Port and Harbour Dues	3,994 4 8	3,451 16 4	—	542 8 4
Land Sales	1,621 14 7	1,571 18 0	—	49 16 7
Land Revenue	5,545 15 1	6,398 15 3	853 0 2	—
Rents	2,016 4 3	2,331 2 2	314 17 11	—
Licenses	7,780 5 1	10,712 18 0	2,932 12 11	—
Stamps	6,923 1 5	7,707 13 6	784 12 1	—
Taxes	19 4 0	13 2 3	—	6 1 9
Postage	214 5 5	206 1 1	—	8 4 4
Fines and Forfeitures	432 10 0	510 17 6	78 7 6	—
Sale of Government Property	88 17 6	134 4 9	45 7 3	—
Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	623 1 8	537 15 5	—	85 6 3
Interest	183 14 7	236 11 5	52 16 10	—
Miscellaneous	90 4 3¼	51 15 5	—	38 8 10¼
Special Receipts	43 14 11	51 0 8	7 5 4	—
	55,830 2 3¼	62,707 16 7	8,594 14 10	1,717 0 6¼

D.

ABSTRACT of Revenue and Expenditure of the Galle Municipality, for 1869.

REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on 31st Dec., 1868 ...	...	631 15 11	By Salaries	977 16 0	
„ Licenses under sections 58 and 59, M. C. Ordinance ...	165 8 0		„ Scavenging	257 1 5	
„ Opium Licenses	39 0 0		„ Lighting Fort Streets ...	74 5 0	
„ Market Licenses	158 14 6		„ Furniture	30 7 0	
„ Slaughter House Licenses ...	42 0 0		„ Stationery	9 8 3	
„ Special Licenses fo slaughter Cattle	6 16 6		„ Printing and Advertisements...	43 18 8	
„ Licenses under section 158, M. C. Ordinance	2 0 0		„ Contingencies	51 11 7	
„ Licenses under Rule 6, Chap. XVIII., Bye-Laws .	3 15 0		„ Inspectors	7 14 6	
„ Proctors' and Notaries' Certificates and Warrants ...	78 17 0		„ Office Rent	36 0 0	
„ Judicial Fines	122 0 6		„ Toll House Rent	2 15 0	
„ Tolls	2015 0 0		„ Market Account	165 18 9½	
„ Commutation . ..	680 12 1		„ Slaughter House Account ...	164 11 2¼	
„ Tax under section 55, M. C. Ordinance	199 4 2		„ Building Public Latrine ...	60 0 0	
„ Slaughter House Fees ...	78 12 2		„ Commutation Account ...	72 12 3	
„ Rent of Wells	24 15 0		„ Tax under section 55 of the M. C. Ordinance Account ...	5 3 4	
„ Mulct Account	9 14 9		„ Roads, Streets, Drains, &c., (up-keep and repair) ..	1330 11 5¼	
„ Sale of disinfecting powder ..	0 5 3		„ Informer's Share of Fines ...	0 6 6	
„ Do. Bye-Laws... ...	0 2 4		„ Cost of Tin Plates for numbering Houses	0 10 0	
„ Sundries Sales account ...	2 19 9		„ Expenditure incurred under Est. of 1868, and paid in Jan., 1869 ... —	99 11 10	
„ Refund Account	12 0 7				3390 2 9
„ Interest do.	16 5 5	3658 3 0	Balance —		899 16 2
		£4289 18 11			£4289 18 11

Report of Mr. T. Steele, on the Hambantota District, for 1869.

Irrigation.

* * * * * * * *

3. The system of irrigation to be adopted in Hambantota District should, if I may venture to offer a suggestion on the subject, have in view:

System of Irrigation to be pursued.

(I.) As regards the lands watered by the Kirama stream, first, the adoption of measures to render more extensively useful the Kirama Reservoir, by converting it into a store tank; and, secondly, further to utilize Kirama Ela and its tributaries, by constructing proper anicuts, of simple but effective build, like those put up in Batticaloa District.

Kirama Ela valley lands.

4. (II.) As regards the lands along the Urubokka Oya, first, the construction of proper anicuts; and, secondly, the formation of store tanks to be filled by the superfluous flood-water of the river. A good site for a store tank will be found at Uḍukiriwila in Márákaḍa, thirteen miles from Tangalla, and the like number from Ranna.

Valley watered by the Urubokka stream.

Store Tank at Uḍukiriwila in Márákaḍa.

Márákaḍa is the most flourishing and productive division in Hambantota District, and is now, I am glad to say, accessible by two minor roads, each made available for wheeled traffic within the last twelve months.

5. An anicut will have to be built across the river at Yakgasmulla, whence at present a channel of ancient date conveys water to fields below Uḍukiriwila. When the store tank is finished, it is expected a channel can with ease be made from Maṇḍáḍuwa to the large and fertile plain of Paṭṭiyapala. A cutting with this object in view was begun more than twenty years ago. [I am glad to be able to add, that since the foregoing was written, a meeting of landowners has been held by me, at which an unanimous vote was given for undertaking the important works in connection with Uḍukiriwila store tank, according to the terms of the Irrigation Ordinance. I trust a beginning will speedily be made.]

6. (III.) The utilizing of the large volume, now, I regret to say, of no account, of water in the Walawé river, fourth in size of the rivers of Ceylon, by bringing the supplies from some point sufficiently high up the stream. The surveys hitherto made went only as far up as Rambawihára, or Weṭṭiya, and the results were disappointing. It is believed, if search be made higher up, even to, or beyond the Kolonná Kórala boundary, a point will be found whence the water may be diverted and made use of to spread fertility over no mean portion of both Giruwa and Mágam Pattus. The survey should, I think, be set about without loss of time. I may add that a private proprietor of a large tract, no less than eleven hundred acres, at Mamádala, close to the river, is very anxious to have his land brought within the scope of an irrigation scheme, and is willing to incur any reasonable expense for that object.*

Utilizing the Walawégangga.

Survey to be made higher up the stream.

Mamádala.

7. (IV.) The carrying out of the grand scheme in connection with Tissamahárámа and the lands between it and the sea. This it would be well to undertake at once. The scheme prepared during Sir Henry Ward's administration is understood to be well-digested and easily feasible. The works would restore the vast tracts adjoining the Kirinda Oya to the position they held in ancient times as the most fertile in Ceylon,—the granary and garden of the South of the Island,—a position celebrated in many a quaint legend and stirring poem. To convert the chosen haunt of vagrant bears and wanduras into an expanse of corn-fields, eight or ten miles in length, and of considerable breadth, would be an achievement fully as worthy of record as the greatest deeds the *Mahawanso* has saved from oblivion. To accomplish it needs but to sanction the comparatively small outlay the work requires. That Tissamaharáma would speedily attract a large number of immigrants, there can be no doubt. It is one of the sacred places of Ceylon, and every year, at the time of the full moon in May, June, and July, hundreds upon hundreds of pilgrims visit it. Were the country rendered fit for cultivation, many of these would gladly stay, combining the business of life with devotion, in a way dear to the hearts of most worshippers of whatever creed!† The natural anicuts of rock across the Mágam river at Mahagalamuna and Kudágalamuna, near Uḍuwila, are very singular and well worth seeing. It is probable they first gave the idea to the ancient inhabitants of the anicut of masonry constructed higher up at Mayilagastoṭa, to which were owing the fertility, plenty, and renown of the district.

Tissamahárámа on the banks of the Kirinda Oya or Mágam River.

Its ancient renown.

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* The Mámadala tract has lately been inspected by the Irrigation authorities, and there is now, I rejoice to say, every likelihood of the works being speedily undertaken.

† I would fain hope the result of the recent visit to Tissamaharáma will be the carrying out of, at any rate, part of the original scheme, by restoring the bund and diverting into the tank the waters of the Tamanáara. This would involve no great outlay, and work much good. I would beg to refer to notes which formed part of my last Yearly Report in regard to Tissamaharáma.

On the opposite bank of the river is Wirawila, a tract of excellent land, where works in connection with irrigation and in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance, will speedily be begun, as voted by the land-owners at a recent meeting.

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Lands adjoining the Yála River (Menik-Ganga—Jewel River.)

8. (V.) The irrigation of the extremely fertile land bordering the Menik ganga, or Yála river, would be easy. But the neighbourhood is very unhealthy, and the population a cipher. The work, if ever undertaken, must of necessity lie over until others of a more pressing nature are carried into effect. How fertile the land at Yála is, will readily be acknowledged by any one who visits the fine gardens of the villagers close to the left bank of the river, about half a mile above the Bungalow. These being off the line of road, and completely secluded from view by thick jungle on one side, and the river on the other, generally escape observation altogether; but they are well worth a visit, and abundantly disprove the reproach sometimes unthinkingly brought against the inhabitants, of neglecting to cultivate vegetables and other garden produce, to be used when rice is scanty.

Kitchen-gardening carried on in the District in wet seasons.

Were any one to visit the villages of the district in a moderately rainy season, he would see that the people deserve great credit for their skill and success in kitchen-gardening. While on this subject, I may add—though to do so is, to some extent, a digression—that, during the last quarter of the year under review, when copious showers had fallen, the villagers every where grew large crops of yams, batátas, and other vegetables much in demand. Both at Tangalla and Hambantota esculents of excellent quality, such as carrots, beet-roots, cabbages, nohl-kohl, beans, lettuce, tomatoes, besides others more commonly met with in Ceylon, were grown with great success. Every attempt at kitchen-gardening in 1867, 1868, and the earlier part of 1869, was an utter failure from the drought. The red, ferruginous soil of the hill on which Hambantota stands, and which soil indeed abounds throughout the District, is admirably adapted for gardening, *when water is available.*

Tobacco Plantations.

9. Tobacco, which thrives remarkably well, was also grown in detached patches, and yielded very profitable returns. The tobacco-growers of the district, however, fall short of those of Chilaw (as I had occasion to observe when at the latter station as District Judge in 1863) in point of skill and industry in cultivation of that important plant, which has, with some reason, been termed the most valuable gift of the savage to civilized man! A fine field for the remunerative cultivation of tobacco on a large scale is unquestionably to be met with in *the fertile lands bordering the Walawé and Mágam rivers.* I do not doubt that some day a large fortune will be reaped from tobacco plantations there.

Palatupána Tank.

10. (VI.) The improvement of the tank and bund at Palatupána, twenty-five miles east of Hambantota, the whole of the land watered by which belongs to one owner, is very desirable. The proprietor has applied for Government aid, in the terms of the Ordinance: and I would strongly recommend the granting of his prayer. Palatupána is not altogether an unimportant village, being close to two very valuable Salt Lagoons, and within easy distance of A'madúwa, where it is expected the house of the Storekeeper and Signalman in connection with the Great Basses Light-House will eventually be established.

A'madúwa, its proximity to the Great Basses Rock.

A'madúwa is only six miles from the Rock, is easy of approach, has safe anchorage, abundance of good water and building materials, and, what is not to be despised, an unfailing supply of turtles* and fish. Palatupána, it may be added, is noted for its fine and plentiful pasturage for cattle. It is here that the cart road for pilgrims proceeding to Kataragama branches off. On the sea shore near it, coral is again found, none being discoverable at Hambantota, or for twelve miles west of the station, nor for twenty-five miles east of it.

Suggestion for laying from Hambantota the Submarine Telegraph Cable to the Straits Settlements.

In view of this remarkable circumstance, I have ventured strongly to urge the propriety of laying the Telegraph Cable, which is to connect Ceylon with the Straits Settlements, from Hambantota, as all danger of chafing and destruction from coral would, by that course, be effectually obviated.

Main Roads.

Improvement of Main Roads from Hambantota to Badulla, and to Galle.

11. Since taking charge of the District in 1867, I have represented—I regret to say unavailingly—the necessity that exists for improving the arterial roads, one connecting the station with Galle, the other with the Kandyan country. Every means should, as a matter of good policy, be adopted to facilitate traffic to and from a District which yields a commodity indispensable to the sustenance of life—a commodity that the poorest, equally with the richest, must consume in large quantity. At present, all the salt sent from Hambantota to the southern high lands of Ceylon, to U'va, Sabaragamuwa, and Nuwara Eliya Districts, proceeds part, if not the whole, of its way to its destination on the backs of tavalam cattle—a slow and expensive mode as compared with wheeled vehicles.

Increase of revenue and trade anticipated.

Trade in Salt, Rice and Coffee.

Were the high road to Badulla improved so as to be adapted the whole way for carts, and connected with the noble highway which spans the Island from Colombo to Batticaloa, there is no question the Revenue from Hambantota salt would exhibit a very large increase. Nor would salt be the only article conveyed. Sea-borne rice in large quantities would be taken inland, as would cured fish, while coffee and other produce would be brought down for shipment.

Trade in eatable birds'-nests.

As a curiosity of commerce, it may be mentioned, that every year many hundred pounds of eatable birds' nests are brought down this road to Hambantota, being found in Buttalawedirata, and sent to Galle for despatch to China.

Turtles at A'madúwa.

* One night early in May, 1870, ten turtles came ashore at this place to lay their eggs; and some boys from Kirinda, who were on the look-out, found and carried off about twelve hundred eggs. As the marks on the sand abundantly showed at the time of my visit to the spot, wild pigs had been equally on the alert to discover the hidden treasure.

The best kinds are said, however, to be procurable in Hinidum Pattu of Galle District. Great quantities of orchilla moss, in brisk demand as a dye-stuff in Europe, which abounds hereabouts and is of very fine quality, well worth, at Hambantota, three-pence a lb., is exported. The best in Ceylon is said to be found in this neighbourhood.

And in Orchilla Moss, a dye-stuff.

12. Were the U'va road improved, the trade of the Port would rapidly expand. From September to May, Hambantota harbour is perfectly safe for dhonies, which would be attracted hither in great numbers, if cargoes offered. I would beg again most earnestly to press the claims of this thoroughfare on the favourable attention of the Government.

13. So, too, with the road to Galle, which demands a more liberal outlay than has yet been accorded to it. The Walawé River should be bridged, and the Ferry done away with. Better bridges and culverts are needed all along the line. It is extremely disheartening to contribute, as the District does, from £14,000 to £15,000,* year after year and every year, in hard cash, to the General Revenue, and to see so little done for the improvement of communication between the District and the head quarters of the Province, and elsewhere.

Bridge to replace Walawé Ferry.

Yearly contribution to the Revenue.

14. In view of the works now going on near Palatupána, and the cost incurred, year after year, for removing salt, it is very desirable a moderate sum should be spent in gravelling the road between it and Hambantota. This in the Government Records figures as part of the Main Road round the Island.

* * * * *

Revenue.

29. The Revenue Returns for 1869 were extremely encouraging, exhibiting an increase over those of 1868 of nearly three thousand pounds. Appended is an abstract shewing the several items realized in each year.

Revenue returns.

	1868. £	s.	d.	1869. £	s.	d.
Arrears recovered	261	8	11	100	15	5
Sale of Government property, including Salt	15,846	6	5	18,907	5	1†
Land Revenue . .	2,650	13	4	2,930	12	0
Postage Stamps and Postage ..	104	8	10	103	1	1
Other Stamps . ..	563	17	8	561	15	0
Rents, including Tolls	292	5	2	334	19	3
Licenses	467	17	6	54	6	0‡
Customs and Port Dues	37	10	4	34	9	11
Land Sales	1	15	0	7	15	0
Fines and Forfeitures .. .	94	19	2	110	16	6
Reimbursements	32	11	11	64	4	11
Interest on Arrears	10	3	11	4	5	4
Miscellaneous and Special Receipts ..	24	6	2	11	13	8
	£20,388	4	4	23,225	19	2

30. The Expenditure of the Department in the past year was as under:—

Expenditure of the Department in 1869.

	£	s.	d.
Establishments, Fixed	1,616	0	0
Do. Provisional	159	0	0
Revenue Services, including Salt Department	1,374	4	1½
Allowances	9	0	0
Office Contingencies	26	11	0
Transport	202	0	6
Pensions	81	8	0
Administration of Justice	8	10	0
Charitable Allowances	81	15	6
Burying Paupers	2	8	0
Miscellaneous	0	13	9½
Expenditure of the Department	£3,561	10	11
Payments to other Departments in the District	1,515	1	6
Total outlay	£5,076	12	5

31. It will be observed that the amount realized from Postage and Postage stamps was £103 1*s.* 1*d.*, a figure which represents, at a penny each, upwards of twenty-four

Post Office Returns.

* It may perhaps be worth while to note, that in the event of any of the local Banks hereafter contemplating an extension of their Offices, the surplus of £15,000 in hard cash available here every year, would constitute one inducement for establishing a branch at Hambantota, especially if remittances had to be sent to Haldummulla and Badulla, only 80 miles distant. And, when the facilities for removing Salt and other produce are greater, our surplus will be much greater.

Note as to establishing a Branch Bank.

† To this should, by rights be added £1,166 13*s.* 4*d.* value of 5,000 cwts. of salt shipped to Batticaloa.

‡ Arrack Farm not collected at Hambantota in 1869, but at Mátara. Hence the apparent falling off in 1869.

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thousand letters. The correspondence of a community is a good index of the advance in civilization and diffusion of knowledge. Hence the subjoined figures shewing the correspondence passing through Hambantoṭa and Taṇgalla Post Offices, the only two in the District, is not without interest.

	Hambantoṭa.			Taṇgalla.		
	Despatched.	Received.	Total.	Despatched.	Received.	Total.
Service Letters	2,788	3,195	5,983	2,614	2,094	4,708
Private Letters	6,801	7,121	13,922	4,515	5,361	9,876
Service Parcels	100	167	267	120	117	237
Private Parcels	57	149	206	13	88	101
Registered Letters.....	369	186	555	148	87	235
Newspapers	212	1,618	1,830	21	1,451	1,472
Books	81	240	321	17	78	95
	10,408	12,676	23,084	7,448	9,276	16,724

Grand Total of correspondence of the two Offices { 23,084 Hambantoṭa. / 16,724 Taṇgalla.

39,808

Correspondence of Hambantoṭa and Taṇgalla.

32. In 1868, the figures were respectively 24,275
and 16,755

41,030

thus exhibiting a slight falling-off in 1869, though not of much moment. The correspondence *on service* maintained, it will be observed, its usual proportion of about one-fourth of the whole.

Recommendation as to reducing the charge for registering letters.

33. I would again, while alluding to postal conveniences, strongly advocate the propriety of still further reducing, say, to three pence or two pence, the charge for Registration. The charge would require no special enactment, power being vested by the Ordinance in His Excellency, upon the advice of the Executive Council, to make the reduction.

Population of Hambantoṭa and Taṇgalla.

34. After the foregoing details of local correspondence, it may be of interest to note the population of the two stations of Hambantoṭa and Taṇgalla. That of the latter is, it must be premised, spread over a considerable area of many square miles in extent, while, in the case of Hambantoṭa, the population is, so to speak, compressed within the narrow limits of the town. The numbers, which are approximate, are reported as under.

	Hambantoṭa.	Taṇgalla.
Europeans	8	1
Eurasians	67	72
Siṇhalese	471	1,571
Malays	420	„
Moors	438	115
Tamils	120	2
	1,524	1,761

Beliatta Bazaar.

35. It must not be forgotten, that a considerable quota of the correspondence of the Taṇgalla Post Office is, no doubt, contributed by the people of Beliatta, an inland trading village, five miles from the sea, which was founded by *Mr. Montagu Wilmot*, about thirty years ago, and has now the most flourishing bazaar in the District. The number of marketers who attend it, often from very great distances, is surprising. Fully seven or eight hundred were, I think, present on the occasion of one of my visits. People come from fifteen or twenty miles away to sell such produce as they have to dispose of and buy what they want. The village of Angulmaḍuwa, the inhabitants of which are cunning workers in brass, is near Beliatta. I have not been able to ascertain how so unusual a circumstance as a whole village consisting exclusively of smiths (which is the case at Angulmaḍuwa and Migasára) came about. According to the use and wont of that oldest of all municipalities, an Eastern village, one or at most two such craftsmen, with a washerman, a barber, a tom-tom-beater and astrologer, and the like, should be found in each community; but a village inhabited solely by smiths appears anomalous, and is certainly not common. However that may be, the men of Angulmaḍuwa are worthy citizens, and turn their skill to excellent account, making and selling, at very reasonable rates, trays, cups, pitchers, bells, and other metal-waré of good quality and workmanship. They deserve to be better known and patronised.

Village of smiths at Angulmaḍuwa.

Arrack Farm of the District.

36. The sum realized from the sale of the right to retail Arrack in the District throughout the year, amounting to about six to eight hundred pounds, does not appear in the foregoing abstract, the instalments having been paid by the Renter at Mátara. This is by far the best arrangement, the Hambantoṭa Farm never being purchased by residents in this District, but by an inhabitant of one of the shore villages between Galle

and Mátara. To Mátara Kachchéri it is easy to call the Renter when he is negligent in paying his instalments, while to bring him up here, more than fifty miles from his home, is out of the question. The same course of making the kists payable at Mátara is to be pursued this year. I may perhaps be permitted to add, which I do with great pleasure, that drunkenness is not so common a vice in the District as in many other parts of the Island, nor is it on the increase. Much harm results, however, at Hambantota, from the use of Opium and Bang. Some Siphalese as well as Malays are addicted to this most noxious habit.

Drunkenness not on the increase.

Evil effects of Opium smoking at Hambantota.

37. To the receipt of revenue should also by rights be credited a further sum of £1,166 13*s.* 4*d.*, the value of Salt shipped free of charge to Batticaloa. When the two items for Arrack and Salt, amounting in all to, say, £1,866 13*s.* 4*d.* are added to the Grand Total of Revenue noted above,

Value of Salt shipped to Eastern Province.

£23,225	19	2
1,866	13	4
£25,092	12	6

it will be seen that Hambantota District was the means of bringing into the Colonial Exchequer in 1869 no less a sum than upwards of £25,000, a result which may, I venture to submit, be considered of a highly satisfactory nature.

Total amount contributed to the General Revenue, upwards of £25,000.

38. Up to the end of April in the current year (1870) the receipts have been £10,537 5*s.* 4*d.* Of Salt alone have been sold Cwts. 34,394, equivalent in value to £8,025 5*s.* 4*d.* The returns from Land will, it is hoped, be good this year, the terrible five years' drought having at last given way, and been succeeded by more genial seasons. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that when cultivation extensively prevails, prices become very low, and the money-value of the Crown Tithes falls proportionally. But the beneficial influence of such good times on the District and people is not to be reduced to a mere money standard. At the time I write, I rejoice to say, food of all kinds,—whether rice, kurakkan, or vegetables and fruits in common use,—*is cheaper than it has been for the last twenty years.* There is no fact I could possibly chronicle capable of yielding sincerer pleasure. That it may long continue is my most cherished wish. When good food is plentiful and cheap, every thing in the way of moral and material improvement, and of successful administration, is possible. Among other results we may hope to see a brisk demand again spring up for the purchase of Crown Lands, of which I trust to see several valuable allotments exposed for sale in 1871. When times are bad, it is a mistake to force land into the market: on which account no sales of any moment have been held in the District during the past two years.

Receipts in the first four months of 1870.

Great cheapness of food at present.

Sale of Crown Lands in 1871.

Savings' Bank Deposits.

39. Another index of growing prosperity and comfort is afforded by the subjoined table shewing the deposits sent through the Hambantota Kachchéri to the Savings' Bank in the several quarters of 1869. The figures cannot but be considered extremely satisfactory by all who look upon habits of thrift as of the first importance in bringing about the enduring welfare of a country. They are as under:—

Savings' Bank Deposits sent through Hambantota Kachchéri.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
First Quarter	146	3	9
Second	161	0	0
Third	203	6	0
Fourth	94	10	0
	£604	19	9

In 1868 the amount deposited was £213 15*s.* 6*d.* I make it a point to advise all young persons, who come in my way, to lay by a little, however small, out of their earnings, believing that, by doing so, they are laying the foundation of great material well-doing in the future. There are about thirty depositors in the District, and further additions will, I trust, gradually be made to the number. The high rate of interest allowed by the Government Savings' Bank, and the perfect security it holds out, act as an attraction to depositors. The Institution works, I believe, incalculable good in the Island.

Agriculture, Weather, and Crops.

40. During the first, second, and third quarters of 1869, the weather was characterized by drought, the total rainfall being as follows:—

Rainfall—January 1st to September 30th, 1869.

	Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
January	2·28	April.....	4·95	July.....	·60
February.....	·09	May	·31	August...	1·32
March	·70	June.....	3·75	September	3·76
					17·76

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And in the last Quarter of the year.

41. Fortunately, however, towards the end of October, what it would appear may, without any exaggeration, be called a Wet Cycle set in; and in the last quarter of the year the total fall was no less than 17·36 inches, being a total for the year of 35·12 inches. The quantities for the last quarters of 1867, 1868, and 1869 were respectively, 10·78, 13·29, and 17·36; and the total rainfall for the whole of each of these three years was 31·39, 29·59, and 35·12. It may be interesting, by way of comparison, to subjoin the rainfall for each quarter of the three years, as registered at Hambantota.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
First Quarter.....	6·45	8·36	3·07
Second Quarter	12·83	6·23	9·01
Third Quarter.....	1·33	1·71	5·68
Fourth Quarter.....	10·78	13·29	17·36
	31·39	29·59	35 12

The average of these three totals is, it will be observed, 32 inches.

Rainfall January 1st to April, 30th, 1870.

42. [It may be worth while to add, that the rainfall from January 1st up to April 30th of the current year (1870), has been recorded as under:—

	Inches.
1870—January.....	7·18
February..	3·48
March	1·02
April	0·65
	12·33

being much in excess of the quantities for the first quarter of any one of the three years immediately previous.]

Days on which rain fell in 1869, ninety-seven.

43. The days on which rain fell at Hambantota in 1869 were, January 1st, 2nd, 4th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th; February 15th, 26th; March 25th; April 11th, 12th, 15th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, and 26th; May 28th, 29th; June 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 26th; July 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 21st; August 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 16th; September 7th, 11th, 19th, 21st, 25th, 27th, 29th, 30th; October 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th; November 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 27th, 29th, 30th; December 4th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 28th, 30th, 31st; in all ninety-seven days out of the three hundred and sixty-five of the year. The day of heaviest fall was April 26th, when 3·83 inches were registered; those of the lightest were January 16th, February 15th, June 3rd, and October 4th, on each of which the fall was only one-hundreth part of an inch!

Distressing scarcity of water at Tangalla.

44. Owing to the drought in the first quarter, great hardship was undergone at Tangalla (where the rainfall for the three months was only 2·1 inches) for want of water for domestic purposes. Though their means were very limited, there was no lack of public spirit among the inhabitants, who came forward liberally, and strenuously exerted themselves to make the best provision open to them under the circumstances. Towards the latter part of the year the supply became abundant, and has ever since continued so. As Tangalla, however, at the best of times suffers from want of water, I would beg very earnestly to recommend the grant by Government of funds to purchase and place permanently, for the use of the town, one of the American tube wells of the kind which proved so markedly useful in the Abyssinian Campaign. For handiness and readiness they are said to surpass any thing of the sort previously known. The one provided for Tangalla should be 30 feet in depth. A second should also be provided for Kirinda.

Sinking of a Tube Well recommended.

Supply of fresh water at Hambantota.

45. At Hambantota there has always been an unfailing supply, I rejoice to say, of the purest water, from the wells at the foot of the sand hills.

The sand hills.

The sand hills which, according to an old prophecy, that will always, it may be hoped, lack fulfilment, are to go on advancing till they reach the Kataragama hills, from twenty to thirty miles away, did make very decided progress in 1869 in the direction of Wilmot and May streets, two of the principal thoroughfares of the town of Hambantota; when the wet weather set in in October, advantage was taken of it to plant on the sand hills, *wara nawa-handa* and other shrubs that thrive in so ungenial a soil; and these, I am glad to say, are all growing, and may be expected to do something to stop the march of the sand.

Cultivation.

46. During the earlier and greater part of 1869, owing to the insufficient supplies of water, the extent of land brought under cultivation was limited; and the crops fell below the average. In some tracts, deriving supplies from the rivers, the harvest was fairly good; but elsewhere the returns were discouraging. The large yield of fine grain from the chenas sown in 1868 served in admirable stead, and under Providence, staved off want, distress, and sickness. The supply of food, not indeed of the best quality, but when eaten with milk, undeniably nutritious and relishing, was of the greatest importance.

I would gladly see a great extension of the growth of Indian Corn, which thrives well on chenas, and which, as providing wholesome farinaceous food at times when rice cannot be grown, deserves every encouragement.

Value of Indian Corn.

47. In the last quarter, rain being more abundant, cultivators looked forward with more hopefulness to the approach of better times. Both paddy and fine grain were extensively grown, and everything gave promise of an ample yield. As mentioned in a previous paragraph, kitchen-gardening was largely carried on. The happy result has been, that food of all sorts is, throughout the District, cheaper than has been the case for twenty years back.

Prospects of cultivation towards the end of the year.

48. Carolina paddy was tried with varying success in several parts of the District in the last quarter; and, when more extensively introduced, will, I feel sure, answer well. The rice, though not plump in grain, is very well-tasted and nourishing, and is by some considered much preferable to Rangoon rice. The short period, four months, which intervenes between sowing and reaping, is also materially in its favour.

Carolina rice.

Probable value of Lagoon mud as the bases of a manure for Coffee Estates.

49. While on the subject of cultivation, a place may be found for inviting the attention of those interested in the growth of coffee and of agricultural produce generally, to the probable value of the mud of the salt lagoons as a manure. In Hambantota District are thirty-seven such lagoons, or léwáyas—twenty-one in Magam Pattu and the remainder in Giruwa Pattu. All are situated within easy distance of cart roads. Salt, which is exclusively of natural formation in this District, none being manufactured, forms best in seven of these, Maha, Koholankala, Búndala, Kirinda, Etulla, Palatupána, and Mutukalapuwa; and from the seven, the collections are generally made. In the others the crystallization is imperfect, and though the mud is strongly impregnated with salt, at times more so than at others, it (the salt) is not worth gathering. Besides salt, the mud appears to be combined with various fertilising ingredients, rendering it, I am disposed to believe, capable of becoming the basis of a valuable manure for Coffee Estates. When the mud is applied to the small vegetable gardens, occasionally kept by watchers on the margin of the lagoons, it is found very stimulating. The vegetables thrive rapidly and are of good quality. This seems a fair experiment, so far as it goes; but it is desirable a more extended and searching trial should be made. Probably a mixture of the mud with other substances may eventually be found best. With the kind co-operation of Mr. Cruwell, of Lémastota Estate, samples of dried mud from the several lagoons were forwarded in 1869, for analysis, to Baron von Liebig, whose opinion in such matters is, I need hardly say, of the first importance, and who, moreover, is known to take great interest in extending the agricultural resources of Ceylon, and in the success of coffee enterprise in particular. At present the most urgent want of Planters is really fertilising manure at a reasonable cost; and every chance which presents itself of turning to account in this way the natural resources of the Island, deserves careful study. If what is now suggested for trial—a substance that is of no practical value—proves useful as manure, either singly or by mixture with other ingredients, it cannot be doubted much good would accrue to the country. Of that good, the District yielding the manure would derive an appreciable share.

Health.

Public health during 1869.

50. In January and February, 1869, fever and dysenteric ailments were prevalent, more especially in the divisions bordering on Kandaboda and Wellaboda Pattus of Mátara, in the former of which fever assumed, for a time, a very virulent type. Fortunately, the ailments were found much more amenable to treatment in both Giruwa and Mágam Pattus, owing probably to the comparative plenty of food obtained from the chena cultivation. Towards the end of the first quarter, and throughout the second, the general health was reported as being decidedly good. The weather was favourable. Dry years in Ceylon, it has been observed, are, as a rule, if food be not scanty, much freer from sickness than wet ones. Attire, dwelling-places, and the habits of the people all appear adapted rather for open-air, than indoor, life, for which dry, equable weather is best. When a long spell of wet weather sets in, malaria is disengaged, the supplies of food sometimes run short before the in-gathering of the next harvest—sure from the rains, to be an abundant one; and when this occurs, the system is lowered, endemics break out, the strong become enfeebled, and the weakly die—just, as it were, on the threshold of plenty!

51. In the last quarter, which was wet, the health of the people was not so favourably reported on as in the previous nine months of the year. Fever and bowel disease, chicken-pox and measles were prevalent. Children and elderly persons suffered a good deal. There was, I am glad to say, no outbreak of any serious epidemic.

Health of Prisoners.

No casualties among prisoners during the year.

52. The health of the prisoners, both in Hambantota and Tangalla Gaols, was remarkably good. In point of fact, for many months the Hospital Wards were altogether free of patients. In Hambantota Gaol it is gratifying to all connected with the establishment, to have to record that, while the men were kept engaged in continuously hard work, often of a very severe kind, not a single death occurred in the fifteen months from

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September 11th, 1868, to the end of 1869. The improvements in the Prison building introduced in 1868 and the following year, effected at a merely nominal cost to Government, were found very beneficial. The present Gaol, as now constituted, is believed to be well adapted, in a sanitary point of view, for holding one hundred men.

Cost of Convicts.

Cost of each Convict to the Government.

53. The average cost to Government of each convict kept in custody here last year (charges for maintenance, guarding, and establishment included) was £14 1*s.* 3*d.* Of this, about nine pounds was paid for food and clothing. It is much to be wished, that the time will soon arrive when the earnings by convict labour will shew a respectable sum in hard cash, to be set off against the unavoidable outlay. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that work of an urgent and severe kind in connection with the Salt department, which, if done by coolies, would be very costly here, is executed by the prisoners. The receiving, issuing, and weighing of salt is done by them. The stores are built and repaired by them exclusively: and at periods of collection, their labour is indispensable. Scavenging, road-making, and various other services are performed by them. I may perhaps be allowed to call attention here to remarks on the behaviour of the Hambantota prisoners in the Report of the Ceylon Prisons Discipline Commission, dated Colombo, July 8th, 1869.

Work performed by the prisoners.

Tangalla Dispensary.

The Dispensary at Tangalla.

54. During 1869, the Tangalla Dispensary, for the treatment of sick poor, and for the supply of medicines at a cheap rate to those able to pay moderate prices for them, was founded. Thanks to the valuable services of the Medical Officer and the other gentlemen forming the Managing Committee, it is working well, and doing much good. The Government have, with great kindness, allowed a yearly grant of £20 towards the maintenance of this most excellent institution. I trust a long career of usefulness is before it. Everything will depend on the cordial and generous co-operation of all concerned, and especially on the energy of the Committee. The public spirit shewn by the inhabitants in promoting the institution deserves hearty recognition.

Need of a Hospital at Hambantota.

55. I may mention here that it is most desirable a small Hospital, say of three wards, should be built at Hambantota. There is no place to which a patient from the town, or a casual sufferer, can be sent.

* * * * * *

Cattle Disease.

Disease among Cattle.

57. Cattle disease did not largely prevail, though cases occurred here and there. In the earlier part of 1869 pasturage was very scanty in Giruwá Pattu especially, but matters subsequently mended in that respect. About the middle of the year murrain and hoof disease appeared in some villages, but did not spread widely, nor did many deaths then occur. Towards the end of the year hoof disease and sore mouth became common. The animals attacked in many cases died; but the mortality was not so great as in previous years. The abundance of good pasturage was no doubt beneficial.

Coast bull sent to the station.

58. A valuable Coast bull was sent to the station at the end of 1869. The cattle of Hambantota District though small, are extremely strong, fast goers, and hardy, more so than other country cattle met with elsewhere in the Island. The intermixture of breeds will, no doubt, be productive of excellent results. The dry, equable climate prevailing here much more nearly resembles that of the Coast than does that of the west of Ceylon, and will probably suit the mixed breed well.

Use of proper brands of iron.

59. I am glad to say that I have been able to persuade some of the cattle owners in the District to procure brands of iron, which will be much more effective in marking their cattle, and cause the animals infinitely less pain than the means commonly used for the purpose. A large letter in English character will cost four shillings; one in Sinhalese, five shillings. Much needless suffering would be saved a very valuable and numerous class of domestic animals were this system brought into use universally in Ceylon. Cattle branding, as now carried on, inflicts horrible pain; and the system of castration is, in the opinion of some, so needlessly barbarious and cruel as to call for prohibition by law.

* * * * * *

Recommendations of the Cattle Disease Commissioners.

61. The valuable suggestions of the Cattle Disease Commissioners cannot fail, if attended to generally, to be productive of good effects. With better food and shelter (and, in inclement weather, the latter is not less important than the former) and the gradual crossing of the cattle of the country with better breeds from abroad, much improvement will be effected.

Salt.

Operations of the Salt Department in 1869.

62. On December 31st, 1868, there were in store 77,454 cwts. of salt, in addition to which were brought in from the quantities stacked on the margin of the lewáyas, 60,554 cwts. The quantity disposed of was 86,004 cwts., comprising 81,004 sold and paid for here, and 5,000 cwts. shipped to Batticaloa. There was a wastage in store of between six and seven hundred cwts. The total expenses incurred on account of the Salt

Department, including salaries of the Fixed Establishment, was £1,770 4*s.* 2*d.* The quantity of salt in store on December 31, 1869, at Hambantota and Kirinda, was 51,334 cwts., value £11,977 18*s.* 8*d.*, while the approximate value of that on the margin of Palatupána Lewáya was computed at £2,600 16*s* 8*d.*, forming a general total of £14,578 15*s.* 4*d.*

63. The balance of receipts over expenditure may be struck as under:—

Value of Salt sold in 1869	£18,900	18	8
Do. shipped to Batticaloa	1,166	13	4
Do. in store on December 31st, 1869	11,977	18	8
Do. on the margin of Palatupána...	2,600	16	8
	£34,646	7	4
Deduct total outlay in 1869.....	1,770	4	2
	32,876	3	2
Deduct value of Wastage struck off in 1869, 675 cwts., at 9*d.* a cwt.	25	6	3
	32,850	16	11

or considerably upwards of thirty thousand pounds, being the approximate amount to be credited to Government at the close of the year's operations.

64. The several Districts to which the salt disposed of in 1869 was conveyed, were as noted below:— Stations to which the Salt was conveyed.

For consumption in Hambantota District { Magam Pattu	2,087	cwts.
For consumption in Hambantota District { Giruwa do.	5,862	„
Mátara District.....	17,878	„
Galle.....	19,804	„
Badulla.....	10,560	„
Ratnapura.....	470	„
Colombo.....	24,343	„
Batticaloa.....	5,000	„
	86,004	

	1868.		1869.
Southern Province.....	45,631	.....	47,064
Western Province.....	24,813	.....	11,384
Central Province	10,560	.....	9,436
Eastern Province.....	5,000	.....	4,000
	86,004		71,884
	71,884		

Provinces.

cwts. 14,120 increase in amount sold in 1869 over 1868.

65. It will be seen the Southern Province was our best customer, taking about one half of the whole, while the Western consumed upwards of one-fourth. Were the roads to Ratnapura, and, still more especially, to U'va, in such condition as to render traffic easy, a very large increase in the sale of salt here would immediately ensue. So long as the U'va road remains bad, so long will the Revenue from Hambantota salt fail to reach its full and legitimate development.

66. The quantities and values of the salt sold here each month in 1869 were as under:— Quantities sold each month in 1869.

	Cwts.		Value.		
January.....	3,770		£ 879	13	4
February.....	7,482	.....	1,745	16	0
March.....	7,427	.....	1,732	19	4
April.....	17,173	.....	4,007	0	8
May.....	2,248	.....	524	10	8
June.....	1,870	.....	436	6	8
July.....	2,331	.....	543	18	0
August.....	1,610	.... .	375	13	4
September.....	1,845	.....	430	10	0
October.....	15,733	.....	3,671	0	8
November.....	12,609	.....	2,942	2	0
December.....	6,906	.....	1,611	8	0
	8,1004		18,900	18	8
	5,000 shipped to Batticaloa.				
	86,004				

total quantity disposed of in 1869, the value of which would be £20,067 13*s.* 2*d.*, a very note-worthy contribution to the Colonial Exchequer.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Report.

The slack months.

67. The slack months were, as usual, May, June, July, August, and September, during which, on account of the prevalence of the South-West Monsoon, dhonies do not visit the harbour. If the high road to Mátara and Galle were put in such improved condition, that carts conveying heavy loads could freely ply on it, a very marked increase in the sale of salt to be conveyed by that route might be confidently expected during the five months in question. Every pound spent in facilitating the conveyance of the salt from Hambantota to the consumer, would re-act directly in increasing the sale here.

Collection in March, 1869.

68. The drought in the earlier half of 1869, while prejudicial to tillage, was favourable for the salt harvest. A fine formation appeared in Maha Lewáya, and was gathered in March. The collection gave employment to upwards of four hundred persons, irrespective of prisoners; and cwts. 29,986, worth nearly seven thousand pounds, were in nine days stacked on the margin of the lagoon, at a total cost of £184 7*s.* 5*d.* From the margin of the lagoon it was removed in the course of the year into the stores, only a mile away. But little of it remains unsold at present.

And in September, 1869.

69. During the latter part of the year, in consequence of showery weather, no formation took place anywhere except at Palatupána Lewáya, where, by dint of hard work in the very nick of time, 12,575 cwts. were gathered between September 21st and 27th, just before the rain set in. This collection gave employment to upwards of two hundred and fifty persons, including convicts; and the total cost was only £70 15*s.* 9*d.* The salt is now (May, 1870,) in the course of removal into Kirinda Stores.

Collection anticipated this year (1870.)

70. From September, 1869, to the present time, an interval of over eight months, there has been no sign of a formation. This year (1870) the weather has been abnormal, rain having fallen throughout the first four months, without any long spell of fair weather. Hence, no collection has been possible. If, after the cessation of the monsoon rains in June, dry weather sets in, a fine formation may be expected from Maha and Koholankala Lewáyas in August, and it is quite probable sixty or seventy thousand hundredweights may then be secured. If, however, the weather proves unfavourable, it will be necessary to have a supply of at least ten or fifteen thousand hundredweights brought to Hambantota from Puttalam, as was done, on a previous occasion within my recollection, about twelve years ago.

Propriety of invariably collecting whenever a formation occurs, however large may be the quantity in store.

71. In 1867, in consequence of the very large quantity gathered, it was decided that no collection should be held in 1868. As however, salt did form—a rare event—that year in Karaganara Léwáya, close to the town, and as destitution was prevalent, a representation was submitted, urging (if only for the relief of the poor by giving them work) the propriety of gathering; and sanction being granted, cwts 30,375, were secured in August, 1868. Had that sanction not been granted, we should have been at the present time absolutely without salt in the stores. A very large quantity could have been gathered in 1868 from Maha Lewáya also, had a collection been allowed there, and provision made for it; but the fine formation was not taken advantage of, nor, indeed in view of the ample stock then on hand, did a collection appear necessary. But the deficiency that has since arisen is, I would submit, a convincing proof of the wisdom of invariably collecting in this District whenever salt forms, although the supply on hand may be very large, as was the case three years ago.

Naturally formed salt much preferred to manufactured.

72. Last year *all* that formed, a total of only cwts. 42,561, was secured. This year, so far, no formation has occurred. Both in 1868, 1869, and up to date, the demand for Hambantota salt has been vigorous. Being of natural formation it, like ice, is much preferred by consumers to what is manufactured. By the dealer it is preferred as commanding a higher price in the retail trade. As to its really excellent quality, there can be no second opinion.

Busiest season for the salt at Hambota.

73. The busiest time at Hambantota of the first three-fourths of the year is January 1st to April 30th, most of the salt then purchased being shipped in dhonies, which, after May, do not again resort to the harbour until September. At the end of April this year only cwts. 29,939 remained. In the months of May, June, July, August, and September, *being slack months*, the total sale will probably average about cwts. 9,000, as salt is removed then only by the land routes. On the 1st of October the stock here, if not supplemented by a fresh formation (of which however, I have a well-ground hope) or, that failing, by supplies from Puttalam, will have fallen to about twenty thousand cwts., a quantity utterly inadequate for the demand sure to arise in the last quarter of the year, when dhonies again throng to the port. The average sale during the last quarter is thirty thousand cwts., and in 1869, it reached the high figure of cwts. 35,248.

Possibility of a supply being required from Puttalam.

74. As it seems probably Hambantota may this year be dependent on Puttalam, it will hardly be possible to send a shipment to Batticaloa, much as one would like to do so, Batticaloa being the immediate neighbour of this District, from which, in the natural course of things, its supplies of salt should be drawn.

75. Subjoined are two interesting Tables which have been prepared by Mr. J. L. Kellar, the Superintendent of the Salt Department here, shewing the quantities of salt collected throughout the District in every month of the long period, nineteen years, during which he has held his present office. The collections have been mostly, but not exclusively, from the seven chief lagoons in Magam Pattu, namely Karaganára, Maha, Koholankala, Búndala, Kirinda, Palatupána, and Mutukala, all situated between Amaduwa and Hambantota. The second Table shews the quantity collected from each of these Lewáyas in each year, during the period in question. Jambuwekala is in Giruwa Pattu, ten miles west of Hambantota; Sitterakala is four miles to the west; and Malalakalapuwa is six miles to the east of the station.

76. TABLE I.—Salt collected each Month, 1848—1869.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.			Bushels.
1848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4569	17150			21719
1849	—	13103	60450	17387	—	—	—	24524	—	—			115464
1850	—	—	—	5594	—	—	5857	14577	37530	—			63558
1851	2807	13598	—	—	—	28839	55816	31187	53624	—			185871
1852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39016	1585	23106			63707
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.
1853	—	—	—	—	—	—	7288	6043	72633	—			85964
1854	No	collection	owing	to	heavy	rains.	—	—	—	—			—
1855	—	—	—	—	—	—	3179	43537	15956	—			62672
1856	—	—	—	—	—	—	27893	9455	12130	6603			56081
1857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4223	38933	6258	Nil.	Nil.	49414
1858	—	—	4314	—	—	—	—	4079	10040	—			18433
1859	—	—	—	—	—	12821	23489	32884	77544	—			146738
1860	—	—	31115	44228	47462	—	8355	—	—	—			131160
1861	—	—	—	—	—	—	5922	17607	—	6777			30306
1862	—	—	—	11921	4590	—	16823	—	—	—			33334
1863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3301	16261	12509			32071
1864	—	701	41321	8389	—	—	—	10252	—	—			60663
1865	—	—	—	22817	—	—	—	37880	53297	11123			125117
1866	—	—	—	—	—	—	464	13834	101129	27623			143050
1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35275	30390	8473			74138
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30375	—	—			30375
1869	—	—	29986	—	—	—	—	—	12575	—			42561

Total, 1848 to 1852 ..... 450,319 bushels.
„ 1853 to 1869 ..... 1,122,077 cwts.

77. Table II.—Salt collected from the several Lagoons, 1851—1869.

LAGOON.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Karaganára	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75415	—
Maha	16398	19404	28032	—	41188	35377	22334	15492	20776	48875
Koholankala	3628	4156	7271	—	3179	526	1504	—	186	—
Búndala	102437	—	20205	—	—	—	—	2941	19265	2762
Kirinda	—	—	105	—	—	507	5142	—	2367	1898
Palaṭupána	20745	40137	50755	—	16138	13474	20434	—	28729	48481
Mutu kala	—	—	590	—	2167	288	—	—	—	—
Mallala kalapuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sittrakala	—	—	—	—	—	990	—	—	—	—
Jamburakala	40663	—	—	—	—	4919	—	—	—	40144
TOTAL	183871	63697	107008	—	62672	56081	49414	18433	146738	142160

LAGOON.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Karaganára	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30375	—
Maha	30366	—	23929	10389	71714	52131	49492	—	29986
Koholankala	—	—	—	19692	3295	37223	24647	—	—
Búndala	—	—	8151	—	50031	—	—	—	—
Kirinda	—	—	—	—	77	464	—	—	—
Palatupána	—	33334	—	30582	—	49972	—	—	12575
Mutu kala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallala kalapuwa	—	—	—	—	—	3260	—	—	—
Sittrakala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamburakala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	30366	33334	32080	60663	125117	143050	74139	30375	42561

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Objection to registering the births of young children.

78. In the appended tabular Returns will be found the number of registrations throughout 1869, and for each month of the twelve, in the several Parishes (nine) into which the District is sub-divided. The grand totals recorded were, of *Marriages*, 124, *Births*, 1274, *Deaths*, 2634. Many, through the indifference of the people, escape record, although care is taken to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance. As regards births, also, there is a superstitious objection on the part of many of the inhabitants against registering young children, the idea being, like the superstition against making a will among many Europeans, that by so doing death will be hastened. I trust, however, that a better sense of the importance of registration is, among some classes at any rate, at length beginning to exhibit itself. As to the fewness of marriages, and the proneness of the people to resort to less binding ties, I can only reiterate the observations made in my last Yearly Report.

79. *Registrations in the Year.*

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Mágam Pattu.....	4	110	193
Taṉgalla Parish...	23	167	305
Ranna „ ...	6	107	133
Kanukęṭiya „ ...	3	88	123
Márákaḍa „ ...	14	128	283
Kahawatta „ ...	25	212	704
Walasmulla „ ...	32	169	420
Kirama „ ...	6	131	212
Kaṭuwana „ ...	11	172	261
Total...	124	1,274	2,634

Monthly Returns.

Names of Parishes.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.
Mágam Pattu	0	10	28	1	12	19	0	13	17	0	8	14	0	4	15	0	16	11
Taṉgalla Parish.	2	17	40	4	29	41	1	19	29	0	11	20	0	8	17	2	13	22
Ranna „	0	10	15	0	20	14	0	7	16	0	9	6	0	14	7	1	8	6
Kanukęṭiya „	0	12	30	0	10	9	0	8	14	0	7	4	0	5	9	0	5	11
Márákaḍa „	0	19	54	0	18	34	0	12	26	0	3	9	1	14	19	3	11	19
Kahawatta „	1	36	129	0	35	91	0	21	65	1	15	51	1	15	47	11	19	49
Walasmulla „	0	31	77	1	21	57	1	14	32	0	17	24	5	10	23	1	9	28
Kirama „	0	11	35	0	15	15	0	17	28	0	7	9	0	22	16	0	14	21
Kaṭuwana „	0	12	27	0	17	31	1	36	41	0	10	12	0	21	9	5	8	15
Total—	3	158	435	6	177	311	3	147	268	1	87	149	7	113	162	29	105	182

Names of Parishes.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
Mágam Pattu.....	0	3	22	1	6	19	0	8	11	1	8	9	1	9	15	0	11	13
Taṉgalla Parish	1	16	30	1	11	18	3	8	23	0	11	19	7	5	19	2	19	27
Ranna „	0	10	18	3	3	10	0	7	13	1	5	7	0	5	5	1	9	16
Kanukęṭiya „	1	9	2	0	6	22	0	4	4	1	9	7	1	3	3	0	10	8
Márákaḍa „	2	14	26	0	11	22	2	8	26	2	6	14	3	8	16	1	4	18
Kahawatta „	2	18	47	3	13	52	0	9	50	2	6	44	1	14	40	3	11	39
Walasmulla „	6	19	30	9	11	38	4	6	29	1	4	33	4	6	22	0	11	27
Kirma „	1	16	20	4	4	21	0	4	17	0	0	14	1	9	6	0	12	10
Kaṭuwana „	1	11	20	1	15	29	1	11	27	0	6	16	1	6	19	1	19	15
Total—	14	116	215	22	80	231	10	65	200	8	55	163	19	65	145	8	106	173

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Shipping Returns.

Custom House Returns.

82. In the course of 1869, the Port of Hambantota, as will be seen in the subjoined Return, was visited by 103 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 4,215 tons, and conveying cargo valued at £6,373 8*s.* 6*d.* In the same period, 105, with a tonnage of 4,226, and conveying cargo, chiefly salt, valued at £21,269 18*s.* took their departure. Rice and other necessaries form the staple imports, and sometimes when, as has been the case in the current year, a scarcity of rice exists in the Coffee Estates of the U'va District, shippers take advantage of the demand to bring large quantities here for despatch up-country. Thus, in the first four months of 1870, no less than 21,827 bushels of rice were landed here, being little short of double of the whole quantity brought in 1869. In 1869, it will be observed from the appended return, 3,165 cwts. of Coffee, valued here at £5,124, were shipped from the Port, and 3,005 cwts. in 1870, between the 1st of January and the end of April.

83. Were the road to U'va in good order, it cannot be doubted the figures shewn below would exhibit a very marked increase. As things are, a decided improvement is perceptible when a comparison is instituted between 1869 and the current year. In 1871 it is hoped, the new Colonial Steamer will be plying, which will touch regularly once a month at Hambantota in its voyages round the Island. To outports like this, it will be a very great convenience.

Improvement observable.

84. Hambantota Shipping in 1869.

1869.	No. of Vessels entered inward.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels entered outward.	Tonnage.	Value of Inward Cargo.	Value of Outward Cargo.	Quantity and Value of Rice imported.		Quantity and Value of Coffee exported.	
							Bushls.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
January .	—	—	4	166	—	1092 12 10	—	—	289	337 0 0
February .	10	399	10	399	880 7 6	2776 7 2	2056	684 0 0	836	1285 0 0
March .	15	484	10	308	2709 15 6	3114 11 10	5905	2078 13 6	1114	2040 0 0
April .	16	752	21	928	1203 19 3	5530 3 1	2822	984 12 0	874	1345 10 0
May . .	1	18	1	18	—	20 0 0	—	—	—	—
June . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	*7	217	7	223	—	549 2 0	—	—	16	24 0 0
September .	*6	207	6	212	294 4 0	651 14 4	—	—	—	—
October .	23	960	15	635	352 3 3	2755 17 2	1390	439 0 0	2	4 0 0
November .	18	836	20	894	855 4 0	2836 0 0	1268	408 0 0	19	30 10 0
December .	7	342	11	443	77 15 0	1943 9 7	238	69 0 0	33	58 0 0
TOTAL..	103	4215	105	4226	6373 8 6	21269 18 0	13674	4663 8 6	3165	5124 0 0

* These were Vessels bound to Batticaloa.

85. Return for Four Months of 1870.

1870.	No. of Vessels entered inward.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels entered onward.	Tonnage.	Value of Inward Cargo.	Value of Outward Cargo.	Quantity and value of Rice imported.		Quantity and Value of Coffee exported.	
							Bushels.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.
					£ s. d	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
January	9	391	10	441	2435 3 6	3532 12 4	5945	1940 2 0	1145	1863 19 0
February	12	516	9	397	1848 1 0	901 6 4	4755	1829 4 0	15	22 10 0
March.....	6	187	7	216	1403 1 0	2849 9 4	4561	1308 2 0	1062	2124 0 0
April	18	730	21	860	2246 14 9	4846 1 10	6565	1965 11 0	783	1457 15 0
First four months of 1870	45	1824	47	1914	7933 0 3	12129 9 10	21826	7042 19 0	3005	5468 4 0
First four months of 1869	41	1635	45	1801	4794 2 3	12513 14 11	10783	3747 5 6	3113	5007 10 0

In 1869, it is reported, the quantity of eatable birds' nests exported from Hambantota, was 385 lbs.; in 1870, so far, 226 lbs. In the same periods the quantities of orchilla (dye moss) exported were 2,424 lbs. and 3,743 lbs. The quantities of coffee are given above.

Working of the District Road Committee.

86. Reference to the subjoined Memorandum will shew that the District Committee were not idle during the year; and that, considering the limited funds at their disposal, a fair amount of work was done. The road from Tangalla, by Walasmulla and Kirama, to Katuwana was kept in good order. In connection with it, a new line, a very picturesque one and well worth a visit, crossing Hulankanda, and opening direct communication between the great Irrigation Works of Kirama and U'rubokka, has also been made available as a bridle road. Ceylon abounds everywhere in roads which reveal scenes of surpassing beauty; and among these, this new line of ten miles well deserves a place. From the number of deep gorges it crosses, each the bed of a brawling mountain stream, it can never be converted into a cart road; but for travellers on foot or on horseback it will be of great service. From Walasmulla a cart-road now passes, by Wiraketiya in Márákada, to Ranna; and a second connects Wiraketiya with Tangalla. The latter was bridged in 1869. I trust to see great quantities of produce taken from Márákada to Tangalla by this route. From Katuwana a trace is in progress, which, it is hoped, will hereafter pass through Paranagan and Wewgampaláta and Kanuketiya, by way of Taláwa, Rambá-wihára, and Mamádala, to Walawé Ferry. This will open out a large, and, in good seasons, productive part of the District, which, I trust, will eventually receive the benefit of a system of irrigation. On the line from Sittarakala, by Beragama and Koggula, to Bedigantota a small sum is yearly spent; and the road is of service for horsemen and

Work done by District Committee.

Minor roads.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

tavalams up to the Ratnapura boundary, and, though rough, for carts a great portion of the way. The same may be said of that which connects Hambantoṭa with Weligatta, Tihawa, Sittrawila and Kirinda. The Committee have never lost sight of improving ancient jungle-paths, which permeate the District in all directions, and are largely used by the inhabitants of the inland villages. Votes are made year by year for their improvement.

Bungalows put up; their usefulness.

87. Halting places,—small two or three roomed bungalows mostly,—built of wattle and clay, and having thatched roofs, are now to be found at Kirama, Wirakeṭiya, Hátagala, Weligatta, Palatupána, and Ingimyamulla near Wilapalawewa; and another will soon be put up at Kaṭuwána. Others of a better sort stand at Walasmulla, Kahawatta, Bundala, and Yála, though the last-named calls for immediate repair. In some of these I hope to place a cot, a chair, and table of rough but substantial make. By travellers, who know the discomfort of a long journey in a thinly-peopled district, without any clean place of shelter to pass the nights and the hot hours of the day in, these unpretending buildings, the cost and upkeep of which are studiously kept at the very lowest figure, will be fully appreciated.

Minor improvements effected by the Committee and otherwise, at Hambantoṭa.

88. Several minor improvements worth noting, part effected by the Committee, part otherwise, were made at Hambantoṭa, in the course of the year. A new circular drive, five miles in length, now branches off from the Galle road beyond Indi-winna, skirts Karaganára Lagoon, and passing twice round the top of the pretty wooded knoll at the east of that sheet of water, proceeds to Sipikolom, and past Bedéwala to the Kirinda road, and thence to the Town. This new drive has already been found of great service. The streets and approaches of the town have been cleaned, widened, gravelled, and in many cases provided with retaining walls. May Street, a new thoroughfare, has been opened. Substantial receptacles for dirt have been put up in various places. A pleasant winding walk, a mile in length, has been made on the top of the hill; and a short approach made to the Government Offices by a cutting over the face of the rocks near the jetty. Near the same place, a small tank to collect the rain falling on the hill has been made, and found useful: while a larger one at Panuwila receives, by channels, the supplies that fall on the knolls near Sippikulam and Beddewala. This I propose to enlarge, as it has been most serviceable to the inhabitants, as has the pond of fresh water at the foot of the sand hills beyond Indiwinna. The bath-house at Indiwinna, and the town wells and baths beside Rodiyaléwáya have all been put in excellent order—the best reward for which is the good use so largely made of them by the residents. By subscription among the Mohammadans, aided with other help, the old mosque grounds were provided with a neat and substantial live fence and gateway. The lanes near the new gaol site have all been cleared and improved. A comfortable reading room, of a pretty design, has also been put up at Hambantoṭa. The market has been supplied with strong wooden tables to place meat and fish on for sale. These being washed regularly with salt water twice a day, are kept fresh and clean. All the new roads require Súriya trees, which thrive here, to be planted along them, as the great want of the place is shade. A second tank is also to be made half way between Sippikulam and Pánuwala and within half a mile of the town.

Improvements at Hambantoṭa.

Improvements at Taṇgalla and Beliatta.

89. At Taṇgalla, thanks to Mr. Campbell's active interest in the matter, much improvement is observable in the roads and streets. Beliatta requires a small outlay for its streets in 1871.

Memorandum of Work done.

90. The outlay on the several Minor Roads (which are solely in the charge of the Committee) during the year, partly in labour, partly in money paid in commutation of labour, but mostly the former, was as specified below. The amount apportioned to this District out of the Treasury Grant to the Province was found of great service also, as was the balance of Committee Funds on hand at the beginning of the year.

Outlay on minor roads.

	£	s.	d.
From Wirakeṭiya to Taṇgalla, 12 miles	96	17	6
From Walasmulla by Wirakeṭiya to Ranna, 18 miles	173	13	0
From Taṇgalla to Beliatta, 5 miles, a much frequented thoroughfare on which the traffic is very heavy	152	7	7
From Beliatta by Walasmulla, Kirama and Kaṭuwana to Morowak kóralé boundary, 30 miles	154	16	0
From Sittrakala to Bedigantoṭa, 17 miles	47	4	10
Jungle Paths	56	7	3
Streets and Approaches of Hambantoṭa, Taṇgalla, and Beliatta	51	12	4
	£732	18	6

91. In 1869 labour was performed by 4,986 persons, and money payment in commutation of labour to the amount of £787 1*s.* 6*d.*, was paid by 4,999 persons. The total number of days' works performed or commuted was thus 59,910, equivalent to the service due by 9,985 able-bodied men.

The balance in hand on December 31st, 1869, was £198, a sum which experience has shewn it is always desirable to have at the end of each year, in order that necessary works may be undertaken and carried forward without delay in the early months of the succeeding year.

Public Works recommended.

Suggestions as to public works to be undertaken.

92. In addition to the works already suggested in a previous portion of this Report, and which I would now beg leave to recapitulate here, I would recommend the execution, as soon as practicable, of the undermentioned :—

1.—Repair and improvement of the main road between Hambantoṭa and the Mátara boundary, and the building of substantial bridges and culverts. Hátagala bridge is urgently needed.

2.—Substitution of a Pile bridge over the Walawé river at Ambalantoṭa, in lieu of the Ferry. The Ferry is often rather a hindrance than a help. Repeatedly the tapal has been detained for days together, from inability to cross, and, of course, all traffic was, for the time, at a stand-still.

3.—Improvement of the main road from Hambantoṭa to the U'va limit. I would venture to suggest the propriety of making a survey in order to discover a new trace to the eastward of the present line. By striking into the valley of the Mágam Oya, it is believed a good line would be found.

4.—Re-building the Bridge at Godakumbura at the place where the toll is collected. The former bridge was carried away by the flood in May, 1867, and, though a promise to restore it has, from time to time, been made, fulfilment is still waited for.

5.—Improving the water-supply of Taṇgalla by a channel from the river. A thirty-feet Tube Well is much needed here. If the abundant fresh-water spring which now empties itself just below low-water mark into the sea at Pallikudáwa could be utilized, great good would result.

6.—Supplying a thirty feet Tube Well for Kirinda.

7.—Gravelling the road from Hambantoṭa to Búndala, Kirinda, and Palatupána. This, if carried out, would render the removal of salt from the Lagoons much easier and less expensive. Contractors could be found to do the work substantially and well for fifty pounds a mile or less.

8.—Building a School-house at Hambantoṭa.

9.—Alteration and enlargement of the Medical Officer's quarter near the Town.

10.—Building a small Hospital of three wards at Hambantoṭa, for occasional use by sick, unmarried Policemen, and other town-patients, and by casual sufferers.

11.—Building a small Public market at Hambantoṭa. The empty house standing on Government ground between Wilmot and William Streets, which occupies the site originally intended for a market, could, I think, be bought at a reasonable price, and converted into an excellent building for the purpose now indicated. If the owner of the materials, of which no use whatever has been made for years, were unwilling to sell, he could at once be called upon to remove them; and the site would then be available for a new building. The present market, besides being too small and dark, blocks out the free circulation of air from the sea up to Wilmot Street, the principal thoroughfare of the town, and ought to be removed.

12.—Repairing thoroughly the Rauna Rest-house.

13.—Putting a verandah along the sea front of the Office rooms at Taṇgalla. This ought not to cost much, and would be a great improvement.

14.—Checking the damage now doing by the sea to the road in front of the District Judge's quarters at Taṇgalla. This calls for immediate measures, or the road will be eaten away.

15.—Repair of the Hambantoṭa jetty.

Education.

Schools in the District.

93. The Boys' School at Hambantoṭa has been successfully carried on throughout the year. It is now moved into a better house in Wilmot Street; but I am anxious to see a new building put up. The advantages of a good school are already shewn in the improvement in demeanour and general intelligence among the boys of the place.

94. A private school has been opened at Taṇgalla, and gives promise of attracting a goodly number of scholars. I hope a large measure of success will attend it.

95. An opening for a good Vernacular School is to be found in the flourishing division of Márákada, in the heart of Giruwa Pattu.

96. The Girls' School at Hambantoṭa has been closed.

Meteorological Observations.

97. These have been carefully recorded twice a day at 9·30 A.M., and 3·30 P.M. throughout the year; and copies of every entry forwarded to the Surveyor-General, by whom the general Returns for the Island are kept. The monthly averages have been published in the *Government Gazette*, while a short weekly memorandum has, as previously, been inserted in the local Newspapers.

98. The rainfall in the twelve months was, as already stated, 35·12 inches. The reduced mean reading of the barometer for the year was 29·738; the greatest solar heat *in vacuo* 155° on March 25th and November 17th: the maximum in shade, 98·1° on May 21st, the minimum in shade, 68·1° on November 8th: the minimum *on grass*, 60·2° in September. The mean reading of the thermometer in shade for the year was 80·5° by no means excessive, considering the geographical position of the station (Latitude N. 6° 7′ 3″ Longitude E. 81° 7′ 33″ The predominance of dry weather and continual sea breeze no doubt contribute materially to the preservation of the equable temperature and the healthiness of the place. Subjoined are the monthly averages for 1869.

99.—TABLE of Mean Readings for each Month of 1869.

Latitude ... N. 6° 7′ 3″
Longitude ... E. 81° 7′ 33″

Height above Mean Level of the sea ... 40 feet.

	At 9½ h., A. M., Local Time.												At 3½ h., P. M., Local Time.											At 9½ h., A. M., Local Time.								
	Reading of					Hygrometrical Deductions. (From Glaisher's Tables.)				Wind.			Reading of					Hygrometrical Deductions. (From Glaisher's Tables.)				Wind.			Readings of self-registering Thermometers.						Rainfall in previous 24 hours.	Wind.
	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Barometer corrected for Index Error and Capillarity, and reduced to temperature 32°.	Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Temperature of the Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Degree of Humidity (Saturation 100.)	Weight of a Cubic foot of Air.	Pressure in lbs. per square foot.	Amount of Cloud. 0—10.	Amount of Ozone. 0—10.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Barometer corrected for Index Error and Capillarity, and reduced to temperature 32°.	Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Temperature of the Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Degree of Humidity (Saturation. 100.)	Weight of a Cubic foot of Air.	Pressure in lbs. per square foot.	Amount of Cloud. 0—10.	Amount of Ozone. 0—10.	Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.	Max. Wet.	Min. Wet.	Max: in Rays of Sun.	Min: on Grass.	2 ft. above ground.	Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air in preceding 24 hours.
January -	30·070	80·0	29·972	80·8	76·8	74·1	·844	80·4	511·3	1·228	4·8	3·8	29·974	80·7	29·877	81·3	77·7	75·2	·876	81 8	507·5	·652	5·1	3·6	83·2	74·3	These instruments were not received till August, 1869.		133·7	68·6	·07	265·88
February -	30·068	83·4	29·961	84·2	77·0	72·2	·193	67·0	506·3	·661	4·4	3 3	29·978	84 0	29·869	84·5	78·1	73·9	·839	70·5	504·8	1·023	4·0	3·2	87·0	73·5			142·1	68·7	·03	225·57
March -	30·055	85·3	29 943	86·0	79·4	75·2	·877	70 2	506·3	·359	4·1	3·3	29·963	86·2	29 846	86·2	80·0	76·0	·903	71·6	504·3	·706	4·8	3·3	88·9	75·3			147·4	71·1	·02	136·61
April -	30·028	84·8	29·877	84 8	79·7	76·3	·911	76·0	506·7	·399	6·3	5·4	29·926	85·8	29·773	85·8	80·9	77·6	·952	77·0	505·1	1·333	7·0	5·1	88·9	76·3			142·2	74·6	·16	206·10
May - -	29·965	84·8	29·814	84·7	80·7	78 1	·963	80·8	500·4	1·016	5·0	5·0	29·868	85·2	29·717	85·1	81·2	78·6	·982	81·6	503·2	2·243	4·8	5·2	88·3	77·3			141·5	73 2	·01	312·50
June - -	29·958	82 5	29·813	82·4	79·8	77·9	·965	87·8	507·3	·855	6 6	5·3	29·876	82·4	29·732	82·3	80·1	78 6	·995	89·6	505·9	1·331	7·7	5·2	86·4	76·0			135 6	69·7	·12	306·40
July - -	29 939	81·5	29·797	81·4	78·1	75 8	·897	84·0	508·3	·881	7·0	4·4	29·850	82·1	29·707	82·0	78·2	75·6	·891	83·0	506·4	1·052	7 0	4·3	86·5	74 7			138·7	68 3	·02	275·14
August -	29·939	81·3	29 798	81·2	79·1	77·7	·951	90·0	508·2	·702	7·6	3·8	29·840	82·5	29·696	82·4	79 7	77·9	·958	87·0	505·3	1·177	8·0	3·8	86·6	74·8			140·5	66·6	·04	266·95
September-	29·995	81·6	29·852	81·5	77·9	75·4	·883	83·0	509·3	·624	8·5	3·9	29·888	81·5	29·747	81·4	78·3	76·3	·908	85·0	507 5	1·279	8·6	3·9	85·2	75 0	82 2	74 9	139·5	63·2	·12	270·91
October -	30·014	82·1	29 870	82·1	79·0	76·9	·927	85·0	508·8	·452	6·0	3·9	29·904	83·8	29·757	83·7	79·6	76 9	·930	81·0	505·2	·739	7·0	3·9	86·6	73·5	84·4	74·7	141·7	60 0	·03	231 04
November -	30·017	79·3	29 881	79·3	77·5	76·1	·903	91·0	511·7	Anemometer out of order.	7·5	3·7	29·912	81·8	29·770	81·7	78·8	76 9	·925	86·1	507·5	Anemometer out of order.	8·3	3·7	84 9	72·3	83·5	73·8	130 8	56·5	·40	Anemometer out of order.
December -	30·010	80 0	29·872	79·8	77·5	75·9	·897	88·5	511·1		4·6	3·7	29·914	82·2	29·771	82·0	79·2	77·4	·941	86 5	507·1		5 9	3·7	85·0	72·1	83 9	73·5	137·3	66·2	·14	
Totals...	360·058	966·6	358 450	988·2	942 5	911·6	10·211	983·7	6095 7	7·177	72·4	49·5	358·893	998·2	357·262	998·4	951·8	920 9	11·100	980·7	6069 8	11·535	78 2	48 9	1037·5	895·1	334·0	296·7	1671·0	806·7	1·16	2557·10
Mean Readings...	30·005	80·5	29·871	82·3	78·5	76·0	·851	82·0	508·0	·718	6·0	4·1	29·908	83·2	29·772	83·2	79·3	76·7	·925	81·7	505 8	1·153	6·5	4·1	86·5	74·6	83·5	74 2	139 2	67·2	·16	255·71

Hambantota Kachchéri, May 27th, 1870.

Thomas Steele,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

REPORT OF MR. A. R. DAWSON, ON THE MA'TARA DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

The following is a Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the District for 1868—1869 :—

Revenue.

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrears of Revenue of former years recovered	854 11 4	768 8 7	...	86 2 9
Revenue of the current year.				
Customs	...	...	...	..
Port and Harbour Dues	..		...	...
Land Sales	910 3 10	1896 18 6	986 14 8	...
Land Revenue	6713 16 5½	5905 7 3¼	...	808 9 2¼
Rents, exclusive of Land	911 10 9½	902 1 4	...	9 9 5½
Licenses	2100 10 0	3385 7 2	1284 17 2	...
Stamps	2584 18 4	2332 2 5	...	216 15 11
Taxes—Assessment on Houses and Gardens	219 19 9	136 19 0	..	83 0 9
Postage	68 15 9½	53 18 10½	..	14 16 11
Fines and Forfeitures	131 16 6	171 1 7	39 5 1	...
Sale of Government Property	65 13 4	22 9 8	...	43 3 8
Reimbursement in aid of expenses incurred by Government	131 5 4½	122 9 0½	...	8 16 4
Interest	41 14 3	118 15 6	77 1 3	...
Miscellaneous	0 4 0	150 15 0	150 11 0	...
Special Receipts	32 9 3	67 18 10	35 9 7	...
Total...£	14731 9 0	16034 12 9¼	2573 18 9	1270 14 11¾

Expenditure.

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishments.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fixed Salaries	2728 0 0	2582 7 1	...	145 12 1
Provisional and Temporary Salaries	924 8 4	567 10 0	...	356 18 4
Allowances	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	..
Office Contingencies	18 12 2	49 6 5	30 14 3	...
Services, exclusive of Establishments.				
Pensions and Retired Allowances	348 19 0	319 17 5	...	29 1 7
Revenue Services	50 0 9	70 8 6	20 7 9	..
Administration of Justice	0 7 6	3 0 0	2 12 6	.
Charitable Allowances	148 9 0	123 16 6	...	24 12 6
Education	9 18 7	...	...	9 18 7
Hospitals	..	..	...	...
Police and Gaols	6 4 0	3 19 6	...	2 4 6
Rent	41 4 0	...	...	41 4 0
Transport	177 1 9	185 12 3	8 10 6	...
Miscellaneous	6 4 0	56 14 6	50 10 6	...
Total...£	4477 9 1	3980 12 2	112 15 6	609 12 5

Land Sales.

A considerable increase is shewn under this head, owing to there having been a greater demand for Crown land than in the previous year.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MA'TARA.

Report.

During 1868 only one hundred and seventy-seven acres were disposed of, while in 1869 about four hundred and seventy-four acres found purchasers, as follows:—

	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Amount sold for. £	s.	d.
High Lands.						
In the Four Gravets ..	—			—		
Wellaboḍa Pattu ..	14	0	14	31	17	6
Gangaboḍa Pattu ..	13	1	2	53	18	0
Kandaboḍa Pattu ..	—			—		
Weligam Kóralé ..	72	2	29	86	4	9
Morowak Kóralé ..	232	1	5	284	8	0
	232	1	10	456	8	3
Low Lands.						
In the Four Gravets ..	—			—		
Weḷlaboḍa Pattu ..	45	0	1	246	15	0
Gangaboḍa Pattu ..	75	3	2	621	6	0
Kandaboḍa Pattu ..	9	0	21	165	0	0
Weligam Kóralé ..	—			—		
Morowak Kóralé ..	12	2	37	61	0	0
	142	2	21	1094	1	0
	474	3	31	1550	8	3
Land sold at half the improved valuc.						
In the Weligam Kóralé—four lots	2	1	34	3	0	0

This increase would have been still greater had the question raised as to the extent of the Crown interest in Diwel lands been settled.

The difficulties that exist as to settlement would be easily overcome, were the plan adopted which was proposed by Mr. Macready in 1860, and again brought to notice by my Letter No. 94 of 13th April last.

Land Revenue.

The great decrease observable in the Comparative Table given below, of the extent of land cultivated with Paddy and Fine Grain, is to be ascribed to unfavourable weather, and to insufficiency of labour, owing to the prevalence of sickness in some parts of the country.

	1868. Paddy.	Fine Grain.	Total.	1869. Paddy.	Fine Grain.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Four Gravets.. ..	680	10	690	255	8	263	—	427
Weḷlaboḍa Pattu ..	2260	27	2287	355	60	415	—	1872
Gangaboḍa Pattu .	10112	80	10192	9027	163	9190	—	1002
Weligam Kóralé ..	8432	122	8554	7338	218	7556	—	998
Kandaboḍa Pattu .	4605	83	4688	2742	170	2912	—	1776
Morowaka Kóralé ..	3545	105	3650	3065	117	3182	—	468
	29634	427	30061	22782	736	23518	—	6543

This decrease accounts for the falling off under "Land Revenue" of £808 on the Returns of the previous years.

Licenses.

£383 of the £1,284 which appears as an increase, is, in reality, Revenue belonging to the District of Hambantoṭa, being money paid into this Kachchéri by the Renters of that District.

It should be explained, that the Hambantoṭa and Mátara Arrack Farms for 1869—1870 were sold together, both rents being collected and brought to account in Mátara.

The increase otherwise is attributable to the fact, that instalments on account of the rents have been made good with greater punctuality than usual.

Stamps.

An increase or decrease in the amount realized by the sale of stamps may, in this very litigious District, be regarded as a pretty correct indication of the affluence or poverty of its inhabitants. I account, therefore, for the decrease of £216 by supposing that the year has not been one of great success with a majority of the people.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Agency in the past year appears less than usual, chiefly on account of the changes instituted in regard to the payment of members belonging to the Educational Department.

Agriculture.

It has already been remarked that the cultivation of paddy in 1869 was considerably less than during the previous year in every part of the country.

Against a total extent sown in 1868 of 29,634 acres, we have for 1869, 22,782 acres, or 6,852 acres—almost one-fourth—less; that is to say, for four acres of paddy grown in the one year, there were only three in the other.

Insufficiency of water is the reason generally given for this very marked decrease.

In the eastern divisions of the District, the Kandeboda and Wellaboda Pattus, the decrease, greater than elsewhere, is to be accounted for, perhaps, in addition to the reason given above, by the fact that the inhabitants of these divisions suffered much from fever, aggravated, some think caused, by the want of nourishing food.

Consequent upon a diminution in paddy, comes an increase in fine grain cultivation. This is a species of culture which has sometimes been strongly denounced, but, fortunately for those poor creatures who depend on it for sustenance, it has also been as strongly upheld.

In the Administration Report of this District for 1868 the whole question of chena cultivation will be found fully discussed. I quite agree with all Mr. Elliott says in its favour. It seems to me incontestable that, so long as the cultivator is without the power of supplying himself with rice, his ordinary food, no restriction can in humanity be placed on his resorting to the chena to yield him other grain as a substitute. Holding this view of the matter, I lately obtained from Government an extension of the permission to allow such cultivation until January, 1871, by which time, it is expected, the Irrigation works, now in progress, will have commenced to pour forth their benefits.

It is yet early, I believe, to form any decided opinion as to the merits of the new Coffee valley in the Morowak Kóralé. Proprietors generally express themselves satisfied, and Estates appear to be in a tolerably flourishing condition. Many more acres of forest land have recently been opened and planted, affording employment to a large number of Sinhalese, and throwing wealth into a very needy part of the District.

The proposed alteration in the southern boundary between this valley and the Kolonna Kóralé of Sabaragamuwa, was pointed out to, and sanctioned by, His Excellency the Governor during his recent visit.

The majority of the proprietors of those Estates which it is proposed to include in this District, have already consented to the change; but there are several whom I have been unable to consult, and hence the delay in submitting the matter officially to Government.

Irrigation.

The very exhaustive Reports of Mr. Elliott on this subject contain all information that could possibly be afforded as to the requirements of the District; while a reply to a recent communication from the Director of Public Works states what works are perhaps more presently needed to render capable of cultivation all the principal tracts of paddy land in each division. A few remarks, however, on what has been done in this respect during the past year, or was in progress at its conclusion, with a brief outline of what it is considered necessary next to carry out, may not be unnecessary.

Only three works have been undertaken under the provisions of the new Irrigation Ordinance during 1869, namely, the three tanks at Borále, Denegama, and Kekenadura. The first mentioned was finished about May last, but the masonry supporting the sluices has been since found defective, and so much so, that it is feared it will have to be entirely renewed. This mishap does not fortunately prevent the use of water in the tank. Though small and inexpensive, this work will prove one of great utility, and is already fulfilling the expectations formed of it. The estimated cost of the masonry, sluices, &c., was £135, but a supplementary vote will have to be made in order to remedy the defects before mentioned. All the earthwork was carried out by landowners interested. About 700 acres will be benefitted, the water rate on which will be insignificant.

Kekenadura.—The tank at Kekenadura is being constructed for the purpose of irrigating the Wellaboda Pattu. In this division there are about 4,000 acres of low land, of which, during the past year, only 355 acres were cultivated.

The work now in hand will, it is anticipated, with the aid of several tanks already existing and only requiring very little repair, render capable of cultivation almost the whole 4,000 acres. The bunds, sluices, &c., of the tank, which are being erected in a very praiseworthy manner by a Contractor, Mr. J. W. Home, will be finished before the end of next May. The canals, however, which are to convey water to the different tracts, are yet uncut, though traced; but these will, without doubt, be completed before sufficient water has accumulated in the reservoir to be of any use.

The estimated cost of the work is as follows:—

Reservoir being formed by Contractor	£3,500
Canals to be cut by Public Works Department	2,000
Total—	£5,500

Should this scheme prove as successful as is expected, the water rate will amount to rather more than 4*s.* per acre per annum.

Denegama.—The Denegama tank was commenced about the same time as that at Kekenadura, but will be finished somewhat later. It is intended to irrigate the Hakmana Walakada of the Kandaboda Pattu, and is to supply water with the aid of another smaller tank, Weanwewa, now in course of restoration, for the cultivation of 2,000 acres.

The other division Ihalawalakada of this Pattu, is, by nature, thoroughly well watered, so that the completion of the present works should perfect the system of irrigation for the two divisions. The whole extent of low lands in the Pattu is 6,303 acres, of which 2,742 were cultivated with paddy during 1869.

The whole cost of the two works at Denegama and Weanwewa is estimated at about £4,300. I have not been supplied with a copy of the estimate, and so cannot give particulars. The water rate, however, will, I believe, be about the same as for Kekenadura.

There are very many small tanks, mere ponds, in all parts of the District, which require but little to be done to them to render them effective. Such might be put in order with the monies known as the Irrigation Fund, the owners of lands to be benefited contributing a moiety of the necessary expenses.

This fund consists of all fines imposed by Village Councils under the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance, added to the proceeds of the sale of a $\frac{1}{6}$th share of Huwandiram. Huwandiram is 1-48th of the crop, $\frac{1}{8}$th whereof the Assistant Government Agent appropriates for the benefit of the Fund, the remaining 5-6ths being divided amongst the Petty Headmen, who are supposed to have directed and aided cultivators in raising their crops.

Two of "Molesworth's village sluices" were purchased out of the Fund a short time ago for the tanks at Mákáwita and Kumbalgama, and are now on trial. They have been fixed in accordance with the rules forwarded to me for guidance by Mr. Molesworth, land-owners interested supplying labour, and erecting the supporting masonry under the supervision of their Mudaliyar. The sluices cost, one £3 4*s.* 0*d.*, and the other £4; are respectively 8 and 10 inches in diameter at the mouth, and are of English manufacture.

Of the tanks mentioned by Mr. Elliott in his Administration Report for last year as having been restored independently of the Government, that at Camburugamuwa, on the high road to Galle, is the only one that, up to date, has failed to prove of use, sufficient water not having as yet accumulated therein.

The tank at Borála waters lands in the southern quarter of the Weligam Kóralé; those at Kekenadura and Denegama the eastern side of the District.

The Morowak Kóralé on the extreme north, and Mátara Gravets on the south, require no further assistance than can be afforded them by the Irrigation Fund; for the tracts of low lands in the former are inextensive, though in some instances very fertile; and paddy fields in the Gravets are composed of such poor soil, that it matters little whether they are cultivated or not.

Several of the small tanks too, before alluded to, are situated in the Gravets, and these can be made to supply all water necessary.

The only divisions in which it is considered any important works can now be undertaken are the Gangaboda Pattu and the Weligam Kóralé.

As regards the former, the formation of a store tank at Kirama, and the restoration to this part of the Province of a portion of the water which it has so long, and, as it seems to me, so unjustly been deprived of, should first be taken in hand; and the volume of the Kirama Oya having thus been increased, four anicuts at Godawa, Sapugoda, Urapola, and Beliatta, might be constructed in its course, and the necessary canals cut for carrying its waters eastward and westward through the Pattu.

Reference to the Appendix will shew that nearly 4,500 acres would thus be brought into cultivation.

The Mudaliyar recommends further, the construction of three tanks at Howpé, Karaputugala and Udakirinda. My limited knowledge of the District does not permit of my offering any remarks on the feasibility of such works.

The remaining scheme of importance is the damming of the Polwatta river at Kanankć in the Weligam Kóralé, and the consequent irrigation of about 1,000 additional acres in the neighbourhood of Borále.

It has been suggested to build the dam where the new road from Akuressa to Pelána crosses the river, and to construct at once a bridge and anicut.

The advisability of so proceeding might be considered when the Public Works' Department are about to replace the present temporary bridges along this line of road with permanent structures.

Should this scheme prove impracticable, it is proposed to restore several small tanks at Sulutanagoda and Uruwitike in lieu thereof.

The Table appended gives further information regarding the Irrigation works of the District, existing, in progress, or contemplated.

I would suggest the necessity of revising and enlarging the present establishment of Irrigation Headmen.

The duties of such Headmen will in future be much extended, and become by no means unimportant, and in order to ensure their due and efficient discharge, men should be specially appointed, who could give their undivided attention thereto. The Vidahn Arachchi too, who, under existing rules is ex-officio principal local Irrigation Headman in his division, is already overwhelmed with work, and serves too many masters.

Public Works, Roads, &c.

The new iron bridge over the Nilwalágaṇga in Matára has been opened for traffic, and is a well built handsome structure.

Great progress is being made towards the completion of the road from Akuressa to Morowaka, £1,200 has been voted by the Government for its extension beyond the latter village towards Denayáya, the mouth of the Coffee valley, and by a judicious combination of old and new traces, the Provincial Assistant hopes to make this vote go a long way towards converting the existing trace for some miles into the semblance of a cart road.

From Deneyáya branch off two very good tavalam roads on each side of the valley, leading to the various estates; that on the western side cut entirely by the District Road Committee, and that on the eastern by the Committee and Planters interested, jointly. Any further steps towards the improvement of these tracks for the passage of carts, &c., should be taken by the estate proprietors, who, in the matter of road making, have up to date, done little or nothing for themselves, outside the boundaries of their own plantations.

The main road running along the sea coast from Goiápána to Kemegode is in very fair order.

The state of the minor roads is by no means satisfactory; nor can much be done to remedy their defects during 1870, owing to the crippled state of the District Road Committee funds, caused chiefly by the enforcement of a contribution of £700 towards the Palana road, in addition to £1,113 towards principal roads.

During the past year the new road from Mátara through the centre of the District was cut to a breadth of three feet throughout, and the trace in places altered and improved. This is a most necessary work, and runs through a very wealthy part of the country. A large proportion of Labour and Commutation for 1870 has been voted towards its advancement.

Education.

The Government Schools in this district are few, and scholars by no means numerous. At Weligama, the English school for boys (private) is attended by almost twice as many pupils as the English and Vernacular School of Government. The attendance at the Vernacular Schools in Mátara is extremely meagre, so at Dikwella, Godapitiya, and other large and populous villages. The following table gives further information on this subject.

Division.	Village.	Population. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children.	Nature of School.—Vernacular or other.	Average attendance monthly.
Four Gravets	Ginigasmulla	117	118	159	Government Boys English School	68
					Do. Girls' do.	50
					Wesleyan Mission do.	35
					Do. Vernacular School	23
	Pallimulla	261	348	485	Roman Catholic School	19
	Madiha	223	305	484	Government Vernacular Boys School	22
	Pamborene	175	150	250	Do. Girls' do.	15
Walleboda Pattu	Dikwella	817	642	1293	Do. Boys' do.	15
Kandaboda Pattu	Ranchágoda	260	290	174	Do. do.	25
					Do. do.	23
Gangaboda Pattu	Godapitiya	894	850	459	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	10
Weligam Kóralé	Weligama	1090	1003	363	Government Vernacular Boys' School	27
					Private English School	50
					Vernacular Girls' School	35
Morowak Kóralé	Morowaka	45	42	84	Government Vernacular Boys' School	11

Miscellaneous.

The want of a Civil Hospital at this station, after having been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, is at last to be recognised.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MA'TARA.

Report.

I understand that provision will be made in the Estimates of 1870, for the establishment of such an Institution. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to alter the decision of the Government in this respect.

The Police Station, which formerly stood in a back street of the Fort, has been removed to the neighbourhood of the bazaars and markets, where the services of the constables are most frequently required. In place of a small confined and out-of-the-way boutique, a large and commodious house has been secured as a station, situated on the high road, well supplied with water, and affording accommodation to the whole of the force.

As no Meteorological instruments have been supplied to the Assistant Agent, though applied for, I am unable to append to this Report any statistics regarding the weather.

Mátara Kachchéri,
16th May, 1870.

A. R. DAWSON,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

APPENDIX.

Irrigation Works.

Pattu or Kóralé.	Works existing, and locality.	Extent of land irrigated, in acres.	Works in progress and locality.	Works proposed and locality.	Probable extent of land to be irrigated, in acres.
Four Gravets	Tank at Mákáwiṭa	202	None	None ...	None
	Do. at Kumbalgama	75			
Weligam Kóralé ...	Tank at Bórale	700	Canal at Dediagale	—	639
	„ at Kamburugamuwa... ...	108		1 Tank at Sulutanagoḍa ...	120
	„ at Kaletiawila	21		1 „ at Uruwiṭake ...	450
	„ at Paraduwa	450		1 „ Do. ...	150
				1 „ at Pedepiṭiye .	75
				1 Dam across Keppu Elle, in Porambe Kananké ..	360
				1 Dam at Hallala ...	600
				1 Tank at Mirisse .	225
				1 Do.	180
				1 Anicut at Polatu Ganga at Kananke	2169
Gaṇgaboḍa Pattu .	1 Amuna on Kirama stream at Sapugoḍa	600		One Anicut on Kirama stream at Sapugoḍa	842
	1 Amuna at Góḍáwe	150		One do. at Urápola ...	1884
	1 Do. at Urapole	250		One do. at Beliatte near Pettere in Kitalagama .	1350
	1 Do. at Warakawile in Witeyelle ..	70		One do. at Allawatugoḍa in do. ...	369
	1 Do. at Dammele in do. ...	120			
	1 Do. at O'kuttuwa in Kittelegama...	1000	None		
	2 Do. at Pettere in do. ...	800			
	1 Do. at Kendewile in do. ...	45			
	1 Do. at Allewattagoda in do. . .	60			
	1 Do. at Singhanade in do. ...	60			
Weḷḷaboḍapattu	Mahawęwa at Náutunne	126	Kekenedura Tank	—	4000
	Memenedene Are Wewe at Talalle ...	113		Dandeniawęwa at Damiangoḍa Pangowe	230
	Galagandeniawęwa and Uḍadeniawęwa at Náutunne	26		Kirimeṭiawęwa at Pátegama ...	40
	Bakmigahawęwa at Angunnawęwa at Talalle	38		Ambegaha Deniawewa at Epitekaduwa	16
	Attampayewęwa and Kalelewęwa at Pátegame	36		Welmullewęwa at Wihelle ...	60
	Bamburuwęwa at Goygodapanguwa ...	20		Etdenimulle at Kekenedure ...	20
	Waguruwęwa at Anandagamewęwa at Bamberende	186		Pansalagawawęwa *alias* Mahagandeniawęwa at Deyagaha	28
	Hendeliyewęwa at Wehelle	44		Ihelewewa at Kadewidduwa...	60
	Ihalewęwa Ambagawęwa and Telabbe Potawe at Kirineliye	20		Radampelewewe at Urugamwęwa	12
	Kobolitewęwa at Baṭegama... ...	16		Galhingodewewe at do. . .	6
	16 Minor tanks at Dickwelle. ...	104		Arembewęwa at Talalla, Ihalawęwa	28
	Kolawagoḍawęwa and five Minor tanks or Potawas at Wattégama. .	182		Vidanegewęwa at Nauttenne..	6
				Danwewe Parrehere .?	9
				Ambegahawęwa and Punchiwęwa at Goygodepanguwa	66
				Millegasarewęwa at Damiangoḍapanguwa	20
Kandaboḍa Pattu .	A masonry dam across the stream called Kanumaldeniáre at Pallawele .	40	1 Tank at Denegama	—	2000
	1 Tank at Beruwewele ..	15	1 Tank at Wiwele ..		
Morowak Kóralé .	Tank at U'rubokka ...	Benefits the Hambantoṭa District.			
	Tank at Morawaka .. .	15	None	None	None
	Tank at Yamulle in U'rubokka .	12			

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, JAFFNA, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

HAVING only taken charge of the Province late last year, it is not in my power to give a detailed Report regarding it for 1869.

According to the several quarterly Reports and the Returns in the Office, the year was, on the whole, a favourable one.

The Kálapókam paddy crop was a good one, as also the Varaku crop, and the dry grain crops throughout the year were fully up to the average.

There was also a good Tobacco crop.

The health of the Province was reported good, no epidemic having occurred.

Returns drawn up in the form adopted by Mr. Dyke for several years are annexed, and separate Reports from the Assistant Agents of Anurádhapura and Mullaittívu are enclosed. No Report was received from Mannár; I annex, however, the Returns usually appended to the Report for that District, which have been furnished at my request.

ACTUAL gross Receipts of the Province within the year.

1858	£65,199	1864	£48,148
1859	92,599	1865	56,466
1860	82,075	1866	54,711
1861	46,947	1867	57,545
1862	47,580	1868	55,560
1863	107,340	1869	63,623

THE real ordinary Revenue of the Province for the year.

1858	£38,875	1864	£44,377
1859	44,005	1865	52,084
1860	42,723	1866	51,583
1861	44,605	1867	54,201
1862	47,404	1868	53,278
1863	50,697	1869	59,752

The following items, included in the first, are excluded from the second:—

Pearl Fishery Receipts.
Salt sold for export to released Districts.
Do. out of the island.

The average of the real ordinary Revenue of the first six years was ...	£44,718
Do. do. of the second six years ...	52,546
Increase ...	£7,828

Equal to 17 per cent.

In order to shew the actual contribution of the people to public objects, I give, as was done in previous years, the following Statement of the real ordinary Revenue, commonly so called, and of the receipts from the Throughfare Ordinance.

	Real ordinary Revenue.	Receipts under the Thoroughfare Ordinance.	Total.
1864	£44,377	£7,387	£51,764
1865	52,084	7,490	59,574
1866	51,583	7,185	58,768
1867	54,201	7,220	61,421
1868	53,278	7,307	60,585
1869	59,752	7,306	67,058

The average of the first three years was ...	£56,702
Do. of the second three years ...	63,021
Increase ...	£6,319

Equal to 11 per cent.

The number of persons who paid the tax under the Thoroughfare Ordinance in each District in each year was

	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittívu.	Anurádhapura	Total.
1864	55,416	7,178	2,205	10,160	74,959
1865	56,805	7,180	1,980	11,970	77,935
1866	54,312	7,050	1,820	11,750	74,932
1867	55,860	*6,500	2,100	11,700	76,160
1868	47,496	6,415	2,085	11,981	67,977
1869	50,496	6,060	2,080	11,870	70,506

SUMS levied for Penalties in the Jaffna District, under the Ordinance of 1861.

	The Penalty of 6*d.*	The Penalty of 1*s.* 8*d.*, equal to the original Liability.	Total.
1864	£118	£453	£571
1865	74	296	370
1866	110	130	240
1867	48	259	307
1868	58	218	276
1869	81	135	216

CONDENSED Abstract of the Particulars of the Receipts in the years 1864, 1868, and 1869, for each District.

	1864.	1868.	1869.
Jaffna.			
Grain	£10,125	£13,303	£16,028
Customs	11,162	13,744	11,899
Salt Monopoly	5,594	4,680	4,891
Thoroughfare Ordinance	5,189	4,588	4,846
Stamps	3,047	3,940	3,826
Arrack	2,218	2,410	3,053
Timber	312	523	1,586
House Assessment Tax	—	1,001	901
Tolls	801	833	838
Postage	433	460	501
Chanks.....Dead	334	303	386
Chanks.....Live	120	30	40
Carriers	310	328	351
Judicial Receipts	447	453	323
Crown Lands sold	298	70	81
All other Miscellaneous Receipts	421	778	450
Total.	£40,811	£47,444	£50,000
Mannár.			
Grain	£1,120	£ 895	£ 1,605
Salt Monopoly	878	1,347	1,481
Arrack	1,028	773	1,286
Customs	1,376	1,276	968
Thoroughfare Ordinance	807	763	832
Stamps	294	264	494
Tolls	233	141	212
Timber	175	133	154
Postage	47	66	74
Chanks, Live	28	—	32
Judicial Receipts	69	18	30
Carriers	21	16	15
All other Miscellaneous Receipts	160	112	159
Total..	6,236	5,804	7,342
Mullaittívu.			
Grain	£ 649	£ 1,090	£ 1,535
Timber	525	1,050	1,169
Salt Monopoly	447	446	463
Thoroughfare Ordinance	248	590	270
Arrack	123	178	215
Stamps	71	91	81
Judicial Receipts	21	66	27
Postage	11	13	15
Carriers	17	11	5
All other Miscellaneous Receipts	107	129	48
Total—	2,219	3,664	3,828

* The decrease from 1867 is attributed to the transfer of the two Pattus of Kiakkumúlai North and Udaiyáúr from Mannár to Mullaittívu.

Anurádhapura.	1864. £	1868. £	1869. £
Grain	646	1,488	3,511
Thoroughfare Ordinance	1,143	1,366	1,358
Timber	64	123	337
Arrack	155	268	246
Stamps	129	192	185
Crown Lands sold	180	0	0
Judicial Receipts	33	47	97
Postage	42	51	43
Carriers	17	23	28
All other Miscellaneous Receipts	89	115	83
Total...	2,498	3,673	5,888

The Province.

	1864. £	1868. £	1869. £
Grain	1,2540	16,776	22,679
Customs	12,538	15,020	12,867
Thoroughfare Ordinance	7.387	7,307	7,306
Salt Monopoly	6,919	6,473	6,835
Arrack	3,524	3,629	4,800
Stamps	3,541	4,487	4,586
Timber	1,076	1,829	3,246
Tolls	1,034	974	1,050
House Assessment Tax	—	1,001	901
Postage	533	590	633
Judicial Receipts	570	584	477
Chanks . Dead	334	303	346
Chanks . Live	148	30	72
Carriers	365	378	399
Crown Lands sold	478	70	81
All other Miscellaneous Receipts	777	1,134	740
Total...	51,764	60,585	67,058

Grain Revenue of each District of the Province.

	Jaffna. £	Mannár. £	Mullaittívu. £	Anurádhapura. £	Total. £
1864	10,125	1,120	649	646	12,540
1865	15,736	1,007	892	1,681	19,316
1866	14,122	2,299	856	3,752	21,029
1867	14,826	2,879	1,391	2,120	21,216
1868	13,303	895	1,090	1,488	16,776
1869	16,028	1,605	1,535	3,511	22,679

Grain Produce and Imports.

	Produce. Bushels.	Import. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.
Jaffna.			
1864	888,071	711,703	1,599,774
1865	1,264,978	661,100	1,926,078
1866	1,063,941	642,719	1,706,660
1867	1,069,514	766,379	1,835,893
1868	904,596	836,916	1,741,512
1869	1,005,485	566,102	1,571,587
Mannár.			
1864	105,004	92,048	197,052
1865	79,179	97,189	176,368
1866	188,173	32,784	220,957
1867	242,221	35,169	277,390
1868	73,266	69,966	143,232
1869	103,394	24,791	128,185
Mullaittívu.			
1864	57,344	—	57,344
1865	82,384	—	82,384
1866	61,424	—	61,424
1867	115,933	—	115,933
1868	93,536	—	93,536
1869	142,640	—	142,640

Grain Produce and Import for the Province (exclusive of Nuwarakaláwiya.)

	Produce. Bushels.		Import. Bushels.		Total. Bushels.
1864	1,050,419	—	803,751	—	1,854,170
1865	1,426,541	—	758,289	—	2,184,830
1866	1,313,538	—	675,503	—	1,989,041
1867	1,427,668	—	801,548	—	2,229,216
1868	1,193,952	—	906,882	—	2,100,834
1869	1,251,519	—	590,893	—	1,842,412

The particulars of the produce of Grain (Paddy and Dry Grain) in the Jaffna District were as follows:—

	Paddy. Bushels.		Dry Grain. Bushels.		Total. Bushels.
1864	591,731	—	296,340	—	888,071
1865	869,116	—	395,862	—	1,264,978
1866	734,930	—	329,011	—	1,063,941
1867	728,340	—	341,174	—	1,069,514
1868	565,120	—	339,476	—	904,596
1869	633,824	—	371,661	—	1,005,485

The import of Rice only in the same period in the same District was as follows:—

	Bushels.
1864	77,467
1865	63,865
1866	51,245
1867	68,087
1868	88,347
1869	72,680

Customs.

The Average Revenue for the six years.

1852 to 1857	£10,576
1858 to 1863	11,556
1864 to 1869	13,114

The increase in the third portion over the first is equal to about 24 per cent.

Salt Monopoly.

The real Revenue in each District, other than from sales for export from the Province, was as follows:—

	Jaffna. £	Mannár. £	Vanni. £	Total. £
1864	4,759	878	447	6,083
1865	4,961	1,156	447	6,564
1866	4,940	1,255	420	6,615
1867	4,439	1,091	393	5,923
1868	4,680	1,347	446	6,473
1869	4,891	1,481	463	6,835

Stamps.

The Revenue in each District was as follows:—

	Jaffna. £	Mannár. £	Vanni. £	Nuwarakaláwiya. £	Total. £
1864	3,047	294	71	129	3,541
1865	3,019	220	75	108	3,422
1866	2,970	285	80	92	3,427
1867	3,555	237	115	189	4,096
1868	3,940	264	91	192	4,487
1869	3,826	496	81	185	4,586

Timber.

Statement of Timber.

Jaffna District.	1865. No.	1866. No.	1867. No	1868 No	1869. No.
Pálai	6,157	7,621	4,003	6,498	516
Satin	1,000	874	751	786	—
Yávaranai	—	10	—	—	—
Marutu	—	—	—	—	—
Chadavákai	—	—	—	—	—
Total, exclusive of Ebony	7,157	8,505	4,754	7,284	516
Ebony		—	—	50	—

	1865. No.	1866. No.	1867. No.	1868. No.	1869. No.
Mannár District.					
Pálai	121	397	10	695	1,641
Satin	273	127	3	968	150
Tirukkondal	0	3	0	2	0
Tampanai	24	146	17	0	20
Margosa	2	1	0	0	0
Satawakka	0	14	0	0	0
Sawandalai	0	0	0	0	0
Yáwaranai	0	0	0	0	15
	420	688	30	1,665	1,826
Ebony	1,057	346	700	1,150	0
Mullaittívu District.					
Pálai	2,999	2,425	2,051	3,009	2,750
Satin	1,139	722	1,828	1,155	162
Savandalai	18	12	30	0	10
Yáwaranai	476	524	155	260	65
Katanumka	73	20	23	1	2
Marutu	100	0	0	0	0
Siruppanai	8	0	0	14	0
Savaku	0	0	0	8	0
Salampai	0	1	1	0	0
Margosa	0	0	0	1	0
	4,813	3,704	4,088	4,448	2,989
Ebony	1,027	153	11	0	0
Nuwarakaláwiya District.					
Pálai	3	6	13	80	56
Satin	60	39	172	372	197
Savandalai	492	14	201	405	314
Yáwaranai	10	4	56	130	51
Mullai	1	1	18	53	22
Tampanai	0	20	0	0	0
Margosa	1	0	0	0	0
Kolau	1	1	16	26	15
Velan	0	0	1	0	0
Etrale	0	0	3	0	0
Huric	0	0	0	2	0
Mahara	0	0	1	3	4
	568	85	481	1,071	659
Ebony	175	472	143	182	263

Postage.

	Jaffna. £	Mannár. £	Vanni. £	Nuwarakaláwiya. £	Total. £
1864	433	47	10	42	532
1865	409	47	10	38	584
1866	446	57	12	42	557
1867	452	62	11	35	560
1868	460	66	13	51	590
1869	501	74	15	43	633

	Increase per cent. in each year over the preceding year.	Over 1864.
1865	£52	£52
1866	0	25
1867	3	28
1868	30	58
1869	43	101

Dead Chanks.

The quantity, value, and royalty have been as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.	Royalty of 1/5th.
1864	1,294,600	£1,690	£334
1865	1,879,401	2,180	436
1866	593,400	665	133
1867	674,500	741	148
1868	1,527,200	1,556	311
1869	1,978,100	1,910	382

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

Judicial Receipts.

The following is the account of Fines for the Police Courts of the Jaffna District:—

1860	..	£376	1865	..	£476
1861	..	242	1866	..	388
1862	..	270	1867	..	486
1863	..	264	1868	.	367
1864	..	344	1869	..	237

Trade.

The total value of this in each of the last six years has been as follows:—

1864	..	£415,733	1867	..	£466,456
1865	..	419,147	1868	..	460,278
1866	..	425,934	1869	..	457,800

Export of Tobacco.

		Duty. Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Value. £	s.	d.
1864	..	29,502	3	12	..	36,459	16	10
1865	..	33,516	3	24	..	41,772	7	2
1866	..	35,588	2	15	..	44,671	11	9
1867	..	39,218	3	14	..	55,102	7	3
1868	..	44,314	0	5	..	51,552	0	1
1869	..	50,091	0	0	..	60,743	16	2

Imports of Paddy.

Paddy.		Quantity. Bushels.		Value. £	s.	d.
1864	..	534,278	..	80,141	9	2
1865	..	535,607	..	80,341	0	1
1866	..	482,168	..	72,325	4	0
1867	..	665,372	..	99,805	15	9
1868	..	730,188	..	109,528	5	7
1869	..	593,594	..	89,039	2	4
		3,541,207		531,180	16	11

Rice.		Quantity. Bushels.		Value. £	s.	d.
1864	..	90,902	..	27,270	14	8
1865	..	111,364	..	33,409	2	2
1866	..	67,954	..	20,386	1	9
1867	..	68,088	..	20,426	4	4
1868	..	88,347	..	26,504	0	10
1869	..	71,560	..	21,468	5	1
		498,215		149,464	8	10

Total Paddy	..	3,541,207	..	531,180	16 11
Do. Rice	..	498,215	..	149,464	8 10
Combined Total	.	4,039,422	..	680,645	5 9
Average Paddy	..	590,201	..	88,530	2 2
Do. Rice	..	83,035	..	24,910	1 1
Combined Total	.	173,236	..	113,440	3 3

The Export trade in Copparah in this Province is in the increase, as the figures shew.

		Quantity. Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Value. £	s.	d
1864	.....	10,993	1	17	.....	6,600	14	1
1865	.....	11,325	2	13	.....	6,780	9	
1866	.....	13,434	1	19	.....	8,152	10	
1867	.....	5,139	0	14	.....	3,195	1	
1868	.....	9,193	1	12	.....	6,969	16	
1869	.....	20,527	0	25	.....	17,068	5	

Export of Cloth made at Jaffna has been

1864	.....	£3,084	1867	.....	£4,645
1865	.....	3,766	1868	.....	4,388
1866	.....	3,080	1869	.....	3,670

Export of Elephants.

	No.	Value.	Average Value of each.
1866	202	£6,295	£31 0 0
1867	148	2,328	15 14 7
1868	166	4,695	28 5 8
1869	199	4,650	23 10 0

Import of Thread from beyond sea has been

	Cwts.	£		Cwts.	£
1864	64	1,283	1867	67	822
1865	132	1,931	1868	67	786
1866	138	2,212	1869	74	820

Crime.

	Number of serious Cases tried at Jaffna.	Number of Persons tried in those Cases.
12 years ending 1831	260	886
12 „ 1843	225	649
12 „ 1855	100	309
12 „ 1867	157	323
12 „ 1869	26	56

Number of Convicted Prisoners committed to the Gaol of Jaffna for 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, from each Police Court, exclusive of persons committed in default of payment of penalties imposed under the Thoroughfare Ordinance.

Year.	Jaffna.	Mallákam.	Chávakachchéri.	Point Pedro.	Kayts.	Total.
1865	52	40	46	10	26	174
1866	40	30	82	28	48	228
1867	45	58	96	57	22	278
1868	85	35	62	65	21	268
1869	95	47	35	64	17	260

Years.	Jaffna and Mallákam.	Chávakachchéri, Pt. Pedro, and Kayts.	Total.
1865	92	82	174
1866	70	158	228
1867	103	175	278
1868	120	148	268
1869	144	116	260

Statement of Corporal Punishment inflicted for eight years ended 1869.

Year.	Gross Number of Cases.	Aggregate Number of Lashes.	Average Number of Lashes.	Greatest Number of Lashes.	Smallest Number of Lashes.	Mode of infliction.	
						On the Buttocks. Cases.	On the Back. Cases.
1862	3	60	20	20	20	3	None
1863	7	121	17	20	10	7	„
1864	9	140	15	20	10	9	„
1865	20	365	18¼	30	10	20	„
1866	36	676	18 8/9	40	5	19	17
1867	49	1017	20 32/49	40	3	17	32
1868	22	483	22	40	3	10	22
1869	10	198	11	20	4	0	10

Statement of Corporal Punishment inflicted during 1869.

Court.	Of what convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Lashes in each Prisoner.	Number of Lashes in each Case.	Imprisonment at Hard Labour in addition to the Flogging.	
					Year.	Month.
P. C. Mallákam —	Assault —	1	10	10	„	3 months.
P. C. Pt. Pedro —	Theft —	1	10	10	„	3 do.
P. C. Mallákam —	Stealing Varaku crop	6	10	60	„	„
Do. —	Theft —	1	10	10	„	„
P. C. Pt. Pedro —	Assault —	1	10	10	„	3 months.
P. C. Jaffna —	Theft	2	4	8	„	„
P. C. Chávakachchéri	Assault —	1	10	10	„	2 months.
P. C. Pt. Pedro —	Assault and Theft —	2	15 / 5	20	„	3 months. / 3 do.
Do. —	Do. do.	1	20	20	„	3 do.
P. C. Mannár —	Cattle Stealing —	2	20	40	„	12 do.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

Writs of Execution against Property.

	Amount for which Writs have been issued.	Amount recovered by Sale.	Amount levied without Sale.	Amount settled between Parties.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1864	10,943	5,360	141	1,998	5,845
1865	10,474	3,354	128	1,592	5,074
1866	13,189	4,246	121	1,389	5,756
1867	14,694	4,608	303	1,380	6,291
1868	20,817	8,351	277	1,684	10,312
1869	22,022	6,992	371	1,072	8,435

Personal Processes.

Average Number received annually from 1864 to 1869.

1864	— 59,319	1867	— 60,288
1865	— 52,781	1868	— 60,359
1866	— 55,947	1869	— 60,124

Cooly Immigration.

The total arrivals and departures were as follows.—

	1868.		1869.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Men —	26,536	20,250	30,466	22,750
Women —	9,827	5,325	9,342	6,226
Children —	1,930	1,462	1,708	1,624

Destruction of Wild Beasts.

The number for which rewards were paid in 1868 and 1869, at 5*s.* for a chetah, and 5*s.* for a bear, was as follows: —

	Chetahs.		Bears.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Jaffna —	9	11	14	9
Mannár —	56	86	29	74
Mullaittívu —	47	35	30	50
Anarádhapura —	39	49	39	50
	151	181	112	183

Jaffna Kachchéri,
13th June, 1870.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

MULLAITTI'VU.

Report.

REPORT OF MR. R. MASSIE, ON THE MULLAITTI'VU DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Revenue.

A Statement is annexed to this Report, giving particulars of the separate items of Revenue accruing to Government from this District for the year 1869, and of the corresponding items realized in 1868 and 1867. The increase this year is considerable in proportion to the whole Revenue, although in itself it is no great amount. The Revenue of the District of Mullaittívu for 1866 was £2,406 9*s.* 8½*d.*; for 1867 it was £3,128 12*s.* 9*d.*, the Pattus of Kilakkumúlai North and Udaiyár U'r having been added to the District. The year 1868 was a bad one for the Revenue, which amounted only to £3,073 19*s.* 0¼*d.*, being a decrease upon the previous year of £54 13*s.* 8¾*d.* This was, I find, caused chiefly by a partial failure of the paddy crops. In the year just ended I am happy to be able to report a considerable improvement in the Revenue, which amounted to £3,558 6*s.* 11¾*d.*, being an increase of £484 6*s.* 11½*d.* upon the comparatively bad year of 1868, and of £429 13*s.* 2¾*d.* upon the unusually good year of 1867. The Revenue in 1858 was only £1,722 11*s.* 7¾*d.*; so that in eleven years the Revenue of this District has more than doubled.

The increase this year is mainly produced by the two chief items of Revenue in the Vanni,—the tithe on paddy and the royalty on timber. The sum realized by the sale of the Government tithe on paddy is £1,349 10*s.* 0*d.*, being an increase upon 1868 of £461 8*s.* 2*d.*, and upon 1867 of £249 10*s.* 11½*d.* The crops of the Kálapókam harvest of 1869 gave a far more prosperous return than those of 1868. The increase would have been still greater but that the traders this year shewed no desire to purchase; and hence, the cultivators thought it a good opportunity to form combinations, refusing to purchase

at the prices fixed by the Government Agent at Jaffna, alleging that those prices were too high. The cultivators of Mullaittívu and two neighbouring villages were especially obstinate, giving as an excuse for their not bidding at first, that they were not accustomed to purchase the rents, as the traders generally bought them. The District Mudaliyar was held responsible for these rents, and paid up the money in due time; and I believe that he has suffered little, if any, loss from this decision of the Government Agent. The result of this unwillingness to take the rents at the price fixed by the Agent was, that the rents were not finally disposed of until August and (in some places) September; and there are complaints that the cultivation for the ensuing Kálapókam harvest has suffered from the delay: but I consider that the recent good rains should be sufficient reason for expecting that there will be a still further increase to the Revenue from the next Kálapókam rent sales.

In Fine Grain, unrented, *i. e.*, Chena cultivation, there is a decrease of £92 5*s.* 7½*d.* as compared with 1868, and of £68 5*s.* 1*d.* as compared with 1867. This decrease is in consequence of the continuous rain which fell in August and September, usually dry months, and which prevented the villagers from burning and clearing Crown jungles to such an extent as they usually do. I see that my two immediate predecessors regard the cultivation and consumption of kurakkan as one of the chief causes of the sickness so prevalent in Putukudiyiruppu and other places where chena cultivation is chiefly carried on. Against this opinion of the evil consequences of this branch of industry, with which I have no authority for disagreeing, we may place the decided advantage of the extensive clearing of the wild jungles, which breed fever and malaria; and (a not unimportant advantage) the destruction of numerous wild animals, which is chiefly effected by chena cultivators.

The other principal source of increase to the Revenue, is Timber duty. The amount derived from this source of Revenue shews an increase of £117 19*s.* 4*d.* upon 1868, and £236 1*s.* 11½*d.* upon 1867.—Of this sum, £154 4*s.* 9*d.* is due to the sale of seized timbers. The increased rate of duty upon timbers felled in Government forests prevents any decrease in this source of Revenue; but the number of logs now felled appears to be considerably smaller than it was four or five years ago, before the rate of duty was increased. An order was given by the Agent, at the beginning of the year, that no timbers should be cut until the timber traders had purchased the logs sequestered at the end of last year as having been felled without permit. The traders rebelled against this; but were finally obliged to consent to the arrangement. This delayed the commencement of the annual timber business, and the Revenue may perhaps have sustained a slight loss thereby: but the enforcement of this order will tend greatly to the suppression of any such misdoings in future. The value of the timber is fixed from information, from time to time supplied by the Sub-Collector of Customs stationed at Point Pedro, the port to which all the timbers are conveyed; and the Government thus secures the proper rate of duty on the current market value of the timber. I do not, however, see any just reason why the rate of commission paid to Headmen should have been increased along with the rate of duty paid to Government, as they have no more work to perform now than formerly fell to their lot.

The other items of Revenue to be noticed are:—

Arrears of Revenue.

Amount recovered £39 14*s.* 3*d.*, consisting chiefly of sums due as instalments of the Arrack rent for the previous year.

Land Sales.

No land has been put up for sale during 1869. Some surveyed lands still remain unsold; for one or two of these I have received applications, which will be attended to early this year. For unsurveyed lands I have received one or two desultory applications; but not sufficiently numerous or important to pay the expenses of a Surveyor. The poverty of the District is such that I cannot expect any considerable Revenue from this source. Some encroachments on Crown lands were reported to me, chiefly at Mulliyavalai, by people of Jaffna, who took possession of Government waste land, and put up huts for their abode, pleading that they had no other place to live in, and that they must therefore be allowed to occupy Government land. The Headmen were directed to eject the occupants, who could claim no right to the soil.

Rents, exclusive of Land.

This item is simply for rent paid by the Assistant Agent for occupation of part of the old Fort building, the rest being used as Court, Kachchéri, and Rest-house.

Licenses.

The Arrack rent for 1869–70 was sold for a higher sum than in previous years, and there is an increase of £31 5*s.* under this head.

In licenses granted to carts plying for hire there is a considerable decrease. I made inquiry, when on Circuit, but I could not find that any carts were being used without a

license. The cause of decrease appears to be with the carts brought here by the timber traders, which must have been registered at Jaffna in 1869. From fire-arms the receipts are small. In 1848 a large number of guns were registered, and since that, I think very few guns have been sold into this District.

Stamps.

The sale of Judicial stamps has realized only £61 18*s.* 11*d*, being a decrease upon last year of more than £15. When first the District Court was established (in 1867), the sale of stamps was large; but now that the novelty of the thing has worn off, the people of the District are less inclined to favour the District Court with their patronage; and the stamps now sold are chiefly for Court of Requests cases. The receipts from the sale of Blank stamps are £5 3*s.* 10*d.* more than last year, but only 5*s.* 1*d.* more than in 1867. This is always a fluctuating source of Revenue. Postage stamps shew a large increase, nearly 65 per cent. upon the receipts of 1868. There is a partial decrease upon *paid* letters, but the result shews a satisfactory increase of private correspondence.

Fines.—Police Courts.

From this item £25 14*s.* 10*d.* has been realized, being £39 15*s.* 4½*d.* less than in 1868, but £10 2*s.* 10*d.* more than in 1867. A considerable number of cases were brought in 1868 against parties who were found offending against the Arrack and Timber Regulations, and heavy penalties were inflicted, which appear to have had their effect. A considerable increase will, I expect, be shewn in 1870, as I have recovered several heavy fines which were in arrear, and these will appear credited in January, 1870. I have now cleared off the whole arrears of fines in my Court up to the month of November, 1869.

Sale of Government Property.

Salt, for retail and wholesale, has produced an amount of £463 2*s.*, being an increase of £17 8*s.* upon 1868, and of £70 0*s.* 8*d.* upon 1867. No salt has been manufactured or collected in this District during 1869; the salt sold was obtained from the Jaffna store, and is principally used by the Sinhalese fishers who visit this District from Negombo, and carry on fishing from February to September.

Timber I have already noticed, as being one of the chief sources of Revenue.

Reimbursements.

School fees.—Maintenance of prisoners in Gaol.—Value of Stationery.—Interest. These are small, and vary every year; but there is a slight increase.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

Overpayments recovered in 1867, £82 7*s.* 0*d.*
1868, 49 1*s.* 10*d.*
1869, only 4*s.* 7*d.*

This is creditable to the Clerks, shewing that fewer payments have been surcharged by the Auditor-General, the amounts realized under this head being generally "refund of surcharged items."

Roads.

Roads are the great desideratum in this District. There are two roads under the charge of the Public Works Department; the Central road, which runs through the western portion of the District from Kokkuvil to a few miles beyond Irambaikkulam, in length 35 miles; and the road from the Central road at Kallolunkanpuliyankulam to Mullaittívu, in length 31 miles. On the latter road a small sum is apportioned for upkeep only, but it is in great need of improvement. Two bridges are required, which would not be expensive, as the streams—the Kallukáddil-áru and the Parantanil-áru—over which they would pass, although so deep and rapid in the rainy season as to be impassable, are quite narrow. This road, from Mullaittívu to some distance beyond the first mile-stone, cannot properly be called a road. Carts have to pass through sand as deep as that on the sea-shore roads; and close to the village of Mullaittívu, where it might be expected that the road would be best, they have to come through the Sinnáru, which, in anything like wet weather has from 3 to 4 feet depth of water. When the Provincial Assistant was here, he saw the necessity of an improvement, and suggested an embankment across the water, with a small bridge. The road being a principal one, I can do nothing beyond recommending that something should be done to make this approach more easy for carts than it is at present.

The District Road Committee, from the funds at their disposal, have considerably improved the village itself by the formation of two very good roads, extending from the sea side, Kovilkudiyiruppu, round the Fort to the end of the bazaar. Besides this little was done last year beyond the completion of some halting places, or madams, which were however very necessary. The only other good road under the charge of the Committee is that which is at present used as the line for the conveyance of the mails from Karuppaddamurippu on the Central road to Kallikkádu on the road from Mullaittívu to the Central road. If I can secure the services of a Surveyor in sufficient time this year, it is my

intention to recommend that four roads in more central parts of the District should be traced and opened this year, viz.:—

(1.) From Karuppaddamurippu, on the Central road to Máṇkulam viâ Olumadu.
(2.) From Neduṇkéṇi (19 miles from Mullaittívu on the road to the Central road) to Oddisuddán on the Tappal line.
(3.) From Neduṇkéni to Káttutaḍḍámalai.—
(4.) From Nayinámadu (midway between Neduṇkéni and Kalloḷuṇkanpuḷiyankuḷam) to Márá Iluppai.

The construction of these roads was recommended by Mr. Dyke; and I consider them of the first importance to the inhabitants of the District.

No. 1 will be from the Central road to the boundary of the Mannár District. A road was, I believe, traced from Vadakáḍḍukuḷam in the Mannár District, which is only a short distance from Máṇkulam, to Iluppaikaḍawai on the seaside. If this road is completed, and also the one which I recommend, the roads on either side can be easily projected to meet one another, and then direct facility of communication would be established between the Mannár coast and the Central road, and continued in a direct line to the sea coast of Mullaittívu, completely throwing open these hitherto neglected portions of the country.

No. 2 will connect two of the most central villages in the interior, one being on the Tappal line, and the other on the road from Mullaittívu to the Central road.

No. 3 will open up communication between the centre of this District and the adjoining District of Trincomalee, Káttutaḍḍámalai, being close to the boundary of the Eastern Province.

No. 4 will lead to the common boundary of the Districts of Anurádhapura, Mannár, and Mullaittívu, Márá Iluppai being at the extreme corner of all three.

I have been particular in describing these roads, which I intend to have constructed this year, as they will add to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, and will afford increased opportunities for communication with the surrounding Districts, relieving the hitherto isolated aspect of this neglected region.

Two half-yearly Circuits have to be made by the Assistant Agent, accompanied by his Interpreter, Clerk, and from 30 to 40 coolies. Each Circuit involves a journey of about 150 to 200 miles,—of which only about 50 miles of road are passable to carts. The bad roads through dense jungle, where sometimes there is not even a path, and the constant exposure have their effects even upon the natives themselves; and I am informed that three of the coolies who accompanied my Interpreter on the September Circuit, have since died. The villages at which I have to stay have in general not more than 6 or 8 houses, and the coolies cannot get shelter, but have to sleep on the bare ground, and are constantly suffering from cold or fever. This can be remedied when proper roads are opened out, as the villages will be more thickly populated, and resting places can easily be put up when the jungle is cleared. The distances also at present traversed will be considerably shortened by the new roads.

While on this subject, I would call attention to the road between this and Jaffna, the head quarters of the Province. This is the only mode of passage to Jaffna between the end of October and the beginning of April, during which time the violence of the Monsoon prevents vessels from touching at Mullaittívu. The road is in a very incomplete state. From Mullaittívu to Vaḍḍuvákallu the road is in tolerable order, *i. e.*, for a mile and a half; there the carts have to cross over a platform of rock split up in all directions, so that the loads are very much shaken, and fragile articles rarely escape breakage; the road then proceeds along the side of the Nantikaḍal across an open plain as far as Mátalan, and, with deviations through the jungle, continues as far as another branch of the Nantikaḍal, about half a mile in width at Kóramóḍḍai, which has to be forded, the water having an average depth of about 2 feet; thence, through plains of standing water or deep sand, to Chundikkuḷam. In dry weather there is a possibility of avoiding the sand by taking a short course across a plain from Kóramóḍḍai to Chundikkuḷam; but when there is rain, the carts have to ply through deep heavy sand for a continuous distance of about 5 miles to Chundikkuḷam, after passing which, the road improves until within a little distance of Pass Bishuter, where again the road is nothing but heavy sand for several miles, till at length the carts emerge from the jungle upon the Central road about 30 miles from Jaffna. Thus, from Mullaittívu, an Assistant Agency, to Jaffna, the head quarters of the Province, and the place to which residents of Mullaittívu have to send for all provisions and articles of necessity, a distance of 72 miles, there are only 32 miles of passably good road. Something should be done to make communication more easy between these two places: but, unless the Public Works Department take the matter in hand, very little can be done, as the necessary expense would far exceed the funds of the District Road Committee. Two large bridges are necessary, and many miles of sand require to be made firm and gravelled. Tolls might be established along the road if it were in good order, and the traffic would considerably increase; but at present the journey is such a troublesome undertaking, that the carters shrink from any engagement to proceed to Jaffna except at a rate of hire which renders it impossible for the poorly-paid officials, and all except rich natives, from having any communication with the Metropolis of the Northern Province.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MULLAITTI'VU.

Report.

Public Buildings

for a long time have been untouched, except for very slight repairs to prevent them from actually falling to pieces. The Gaol consists only of two rooms, and is generally overcrowded. At the time of the visit of the Inspector-General of Prisons to Mullaittívu, he found, I believe, only one occupant; but the average number in the Gaol since that has been 10 or 15, if not more, and there is absolute necessity for increased accommodation, if the rules of Government are to be carried out. There is also no Gaol hospital, nor indeed any place in which sick prisoners can be kept separate. Provision has been made this year for improvements and repairs to the Assistant Agent's residence, and also to the Kachchéri; and if other improvements, such as enlargement of the Rest-house, establishment of a hospital, &c., are carried out, as I understand they are *proposed*, the desolate village of Mullaittívu may be made to look more like what the chief station of one of the four divisions of the Northern Province should be. Improvements have been made and repairs effected to the Rest-houses of Chundikkulam, Thanakarayankulam, and Irambaikkulam.

Schools.

None of importance except the Anglo-Vernacular School, the master of which is paid by Government, and which has an average of 25 or 30 scholars.

Religion.

Owing to the general poverty of the District, little or no display is made by any sect; even the Tamils have no temple of any importance. The two principal heathen temples are those at Omanshoi and Oddisuddán, and the services in these are conducted occasionally, and by priests engaged from Jaffna to officiate, as there appears to be none of sufficient abilities amongst the inhabitants of the District. These temples possess no manuscripts. The Roman Catholics have several small churches, the principal being those of St. Mary and St. Peter's and Paul's at Mullaittívu, and of St. Joseph at Putukkudiyiruppu; but no priests have visited this District since I have acted at this station. The Moormen have no Levvai; and Protestantism is almost unknown—Missionaries who visit the place seldom finding sufficient time at their disposal to inquire whether their services would be acceptable.

Since writing the above, I hear that a Catechist is to be stationed here shortly.

Elephants.

I have directed the Headmen to see that the provisions of the new Ordinance No. 13 of 1869 are not violated, and have desired them to report monthly on the subject. No license has been applied for or issued at this Kachchéri this year: but I heard last year that elephants are taken from this District occasionally, chiefly from the Káttu-taddámalai jungles near the boundary of the Eastern Province.

Bears and Chetas.

The destruction of these dangerous animals progresses satisfactorily, 85 heads having been paid for at this Kachchéri during 1869. The reward is 5*s.* for the production of each head-skin, which is locked up at once, and afterwards burned in my presence, that the same animal may not be "twice killed."

Carolina Paddy.

Samples of the red and white kinds were forwarded to me and distributed amongst the Headmen, whose reports of progress I have not yet received. The Mudaliyar of the District; of Kilakkumúlai North and Udaiyáúr told me that it was growing well in his district, but in the other two districts I learn that it is a failure, owing to the heavy rains which came down just after it was sown. Part of the failure may be due to the seed not having been quite fresh.

Registration.

Births registered during		1869 are	...	...	... 242
Deaths	do.	do.	...	...	... 311
Marriages	do.	do.	...	...	.. 76

Cattle

have been remarkably healthy. No instances of disease have been reported since I assumed charge of this District.

Irrigation.

I held two meetings in August, at which certain rules and regulations were agreed to by the proprietors of the Vanni Pattus and the district of Kilakkumúlai North and Udaiyáúr, which I forwarded to the Agent for publication in the *Government Gazette*. One application has been made to me for assistance in repairing a tank of about 50 acres in extent. As the application was made after my return from Circuit, I have had no opportunity of inspecting the tank; the application is under consideration.

Remarkable events during 1869.

The bazaar of Mullaittívu, consisting of 10 or 12 boutiques, occupied by Moormen and small traders from Point Pedro, was totally destroyed by fire in October. There is but little doubt that the conflagration was the work of an incendiary. I have taken Justice of the Peace proceedings against six persons accused of complicity in the crime, but have not yet been favoured with instructions to commit any of the accused.

Deaths by accident, suicide, violence, &c.

Ten inquests have been held in this District during 1869. One man died from excessive drinking; a man and a woman committed suicide by hanging; two men were found dead—verdicts being returned of death from disease; two deaths occurred from drowning; one man fell from a cocoanut tree; an old Brahmin was found dead in a jungle after having been absent from his village for nearly three weeks before his absence was noticed,—(verdict of wilful murder returned by the jury against a tom-tom-beater, who has been committed to take his trial before the Supreme Court); and a poor girl, who was always crippled and nearly dead from a noisome disease, was carried off by an alligator from a hut where she lay, and devoured, only the head being found floating on the surface of a tank.

Crime.

The cases of murder and arson previously alluded to are the only really serious cases which came before the Justice of the Peace in 1869. All other accusations proved false, or were referred to the Minor Court for trial and decision.

Mullaittívu,
March 5th, 1870.

R. MASSIE,
Acting Asst. Agent.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue collected in the District of Mullaittívu for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Description of Revenue.	1867. £ s. d.	1868. £ s. d.	1869. £ s. d.
Arrears of Revenue	34 9 9¾	30 4 8	39 14 3
Land Sales	—	—	—
Land Revenue.			
Paddy Rented	1,099 19 0½	888 1 10	1,349 10 0
Paddy Commuted	2 7 1	2 7 1	2 7 1
Paddy collected in money ...	42 12 9	16 15 1	13 18 6
Fine Grain Rented	—	—	—
Do. Unrented	157 2 7	181 3 1¾	88 17 6
Gardens Rented	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Rent of Lands	54 0 10	51 17 10	73 10 6
	1,356 5 3½	1,140 7 11¾	1,528 6 7
Rents, exclusive of Land.			
Government Buildings... ...	10 0 0	9 11 8	10 0 0
Licenses.			
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	160 0 0	150 0 0	181 5 0
Carriers'	6 6 0	11 2 0	5 2 0
Fire Arms	0 7 6	1 5 0	0 19 6
	166 13 6	162 7 0	187 6 6
Stamps.			
Judicial	96 5 6	77 4 5	61 18 11
Blank	18 13 10	13 15 1	18 18 11
Postage	5 0 0½	7 19 7½	13 3 1½
	119 19 4½	98 19 1½	94 0 11½
Postage on Private Letters	5 15 3	5 10 9	2 11 0
Fines, Police Courts, &c.	16 12 0	66 0 2½	25 14 10

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Appendix.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sale of Government Property.						
Salt for Retail ..	...	55 18 0	...	57 4 0	...	63 1 0
Salt for Wholesale ...	...	337 3 4	...	388 10 0	...	400 1 0
Timber	...	932 8 10½	...	1,050 7 7	..	1,168 6 11
Crops grown on Crown Lands ..		—	...	7 19 9	...	28 8 6
		1,325 10 2½		1,504 1 4		1,659 17 5
Reimbursements.						
School Fees ...	...	2 14 4¼	..	2 17 9½	...	3 5 6
Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaol	...	—	...	—	...	2 1 3¾
Value of Stationery ..	..	0 2 10½	...	0 5 8½	...	0 4 11½
		2 17 2½		3 3 6		5 11 9¼
Interest	...	8 13 1¼	...	4 9 5½	...	4 17 7
Miscellaneous Receipts.						
Small Receipts ..	...	—	...	0 1 6	...	0 0 6
Over-payments recovered	...	82 17 0	...	49 1 10	...	0 4 7
		82 17 0		49 3 4		0 5 1
	Total...	£3,128 12 9		3,073 19 0¼		3,558 5 11¾

NUWARAKALA'WIYA

Report.

REPORT OF MR. L. LIESCHING, ON THE NUWARAKALA'WIYA DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

District.

THE District of Nuwarakaláwiya is, though inhabited by Sinhalese, a part of the Northern Province.

Population.

The population is now estimated at only 52,000, but the District is an extensive one.

Extent.

It is about 64 miles long and 50 miles broad, and touches the Mannár,

Position.

Jaffna, and Mullaittívu Districts on the north-west and north-east; the Puttalam, Kurunégala, and Mátalé Districts on the west and south; and the Trincomalee District on the east. It is now connected with each of these places by roads open to carts except during the height of the rainy season.

Divisions.

Nuwarakaláwiya is divided into three divisions, the Western, Eastern, and Southern, with a Ratémahatmaya in each. These divisions are again subdivided into Kóralés, of which there are seventeen, each in charge of a Kórála, and each Kóralé has its Tulanes with an Arachchi resident in it.

Character.

The general character of the country is flat, but here and there hills rise abruptly from the plain. On ascending any one of them an interminable ocean of forest is seen, stretching far as the eye can reach on every side, relieved at wide intervals by a patch of green paddy land, and the glint of the water that irrigates it. The roads run for miles through sombre foliage, unvarying in its character and most depressing in its influence on the mind, as every traveller testifies who makes a journey through the District. Game there is, no doubt, but rarely do any animals, except the jungle fowl, appear. At length one reaches a hamlet by the side of a tank; the few villagers stand assembled by the wayside to gaze at the unwonted spectacle of an European traveller; and passing on, he plunges once more into the gloomy solitudes of the jungle.

Rivers.

The principal rivers are 1st, the one which, entering the Kala-wewa tank under the name of the Mirisgoni Oya, there unites with the Hewen Ela Oya; and the two emerging from that magnificent lake under the new name of the Kalá Oya, partly divide this District from Kurunégala and Puttalam, and finally flow into the sea at Kalpitiya.

2nd. The Malwatu Oya, which rises in the Udian Kulam Kóralé in the eastern division, crosses the Central road near Tirapane, where it is sometimes not fordable, flows past Anurádhapura, joins the Kanadará Oya, and finally, under the name of the Aruvie-ár, falls into the sea at Aripo.

3rd. The Kanadará Oya, which rises in the Kanadará Kóralé, and joins the Malwattu Oya in the Mannár District.

4th. The Yánár, which rises in the Matomboa Kóralé, and joining the Kallár in the Trincomalee District, flows into the sea at Kokkuláy

Former prosperity.

Waste and deserted as the District now is, its former prosperity, under the dynasty of the "Súriya Wansé," is matter of history. Anurádhapura, the ancient capital of Ceylon, was founded by a descendant of King Wijaya, who 543, B.C., landed at Puttalam,

Ancient works, by whose labour constructed.

conquered the Snake and Devil worshippers who inhabited the Island, and employed them either to construct the gigantic works, the remains of which are so numerous here, or to repair and improve those that already existed. This is a matter that is too often

lost sight of by those who laud the ancient sovereigns of the Island and compare their works with those executed under modern rule. They forget or ignore the fact, that the conquerors of old always reduced their conquered subjects to the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water, in fact to a condition of slavery; and that it was by the labour of the aborigines that the works were accomplished, of which the Gangetic race enjoyed the fruits. There was first, a population to be fed; second, a large amount of free labour available; and third, the inhabitants were dependent on their own resources for food, and had no more profitable mode of investing their capital than in growing rice. Any modern scheme based on the idea of first making irrigation works in order to attract population *from any great distance* will, it may safely be predicted, prove a failure; but, given the population, and the means of improving cultivation, and increased prosperity will be the result. It is on this principle only that any hope can be entertained of improving the condition of the Nuwarakaláwiya District. It will be a vain outlay of money to restore any of the magnificent tanks scattered throughout it, without a population sufficient to avail itself of them. But independently of these large works, there are numerous smaller tanks, the banks of which are periodically repaired, only to be again broken, and the sluices of which require a judicious outlay, to render them permanently useful, but on which small sums are frittered away. To repair and improve these must be our task. We must endeavour to make two blades grow where one grows now, rather than try to make one grow where none grew before,—to secure to the poor people, depressed by frequent failures, two crops a year, instead of one,—to direct their energies, and shew them that Government is willing to aid them.

Conditions under which their repairs would be advantageous.

Small Tanks should in this District be first attended to.

To accomplish this is necessarily a work of time; and, unfortunately, Anurádhapura has, in former years, been regarded as a place so fallen, so unhealthy, so unprofitable, compared with more favoured districts, that but little could be done in and for it.

The perfect isolation too of the only European official resident in the district, upon whom every thing depends, the few opportunities he has of seeing what is going on elsewhere, the want of the healthy stimulus intercourse with zealous workers affords; the size of the district, and the distance of the Tanks from the station; the difficulty of knowing how or where to begin, where all is stagnation, and the indescribably depressing influence of a solitary residence among mournful ruins, until habituated to such a life; all these have an effect on the mind which it requires a strong effort to shake off. But in spite of all this, I cannot but cherish the hope, that when the promised visit of an officer of the Public Works-Department is paid, it will be seen that the wants of the district have not been overlooked; that schemes can be submitted worthy of attention, and that the inhabitants are entitled to aid, if for no other reason, yet because they have in many cases done for themselves as much as, and more than could, have been expected from them.

Obstacles.

People deserve aid.

Although there is no prospect of restoring the large ancient works for irrigation, they will ever be interesting witnesses of the past. The Nuwarawęwa tank, about a mile and a half from the Kachchéri, is about 5 miles in circumference, with a splendid bund pitched with stone, and a sluice of wrought granite still in wonderful repair. An inscription in the Nágari character is visible where the sluice emerges from the bund, and a carved stone lies near it on which is delineated the head of the cobra. Does this signify that the Tank was constructed by the snake-worshippers? This Tank has a second sluice, with a "Bisókoṭuwa" of brickwork in most excellent preservation. These "Bisókoṭuwas," it may here be mentioned for the information of those who have not seen them, are square shafts or wells sunk into the middle of the bund, the sluices always pass through them at the lowest level, and their object seems to have been to collect any rubbish that might otherwise have choked up the sluices; they are in fact "silt-traps," and many of them are formed of beautiful blocks of hewn stone sometimes as perfect as the day they were laid. In too many instances, however, the roots of overhanging trees have wedged their solid masses out of place, and precipitated some of them to the bottom. Whether there be any prospect of restoring the tanks or not, it would be highly desirable, even in the most remote places, to cause the trees adjoining such wells to be felled, were it only to preserve from destruction structures which, as works of art, fill the spectator with admiration and astonishment.

Ancient Tanks Nuwarawęwa.

Bisókoṭuwas.

Injury from roots of trees.

The Nuwarawęwa was constructed by King Pandu-wása, in the fifth century before Christ, and might now very easily be repaired. What land it still irrigates belongs mainly to the last representatives of the family of the "Súriya Kumára Wanni Siṅha," who came over from Magadha (the modern Behar) in the third century before Christ, in charge of the branch of the Bó-tree which King Dharmásóka, with so much pomp and circumstance caused to be separated from the parent tree; the one under which Gautama is said to have attained the Buddhaship. The tree still continues to flourish at Anurádhapura, after the lapse of more than 2,000 years, and is an object of profound reverence. The once distinguished family whose name is connected with it, has dwindled down to a number so small, that only two remain; but no other tree in the world has a record of its age so authentic, and no other family a pedigree so ancient.

Bó Tree.

Family of the "Súriya Kumárawansé."

The Tisáwęwa, probably the work of Dewánanpiyatissa, who lived B. C. 307, and in whose reign Buddhism was introduced in Ceylon, is a beautiful tank lying about half a mile from the Kachchéri. It was probably one of the tanks that supplied the "pleasure gardens" and bathing ponds of the city with water. At present there is a sluice and a channel intended to convey water in the dry season, to a minor tank in the town called

Tisáwęwa.

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the "Ottupallam" or "Battle-plain;" so called because it was there that Dutugemunu vanquished the Tamil usurper Elála in single combat; but in spite of this sluice, water is often very scarce in the Town, as it is only when the Tissawewa is very full that it flows along the water-course.

Ancient wells.

In clearing the ruins recently, several ancient wells were uncovered, and one which was previously known and said to be inexhaustible, was cleaned out. The natives however never use well-water if they can get any other.

Pathewil-kulam.

The largest tank in the District is that called Patéwil-Kulam, which lies on its north-east boundary, and has been thus described by Sir Henry Ward:—

"The bund which is in perfect repair except at the one spot where in the course of ages the waters have forced a passage, is eleven miles long, thirty feet broad at the summit, one hundred and sixty feet at the base, and seventy feet high. Its construction must have occupied a million of people for 10 or 15 years.

"The tank when full is said to have irrigated the whole space between the bund and the sea in the direction of Kokkuláy, and what once was the basin of the Tank, is covered with magnificent timber except in those parts which are still under water during the rainy season. These are overgrown with rank grass; for miles around there is not a vestige of man"

During a visit of inspection to this tank, I succeeded in copying the inscription on a stone pillar which stands near the breach, and which is said by Sir Emerson Tennent to be in the Nágari character. This is a mistake. It is in old Singhalese, and has been translated by Don Domingo Wijeyesinghe, Mudaliyar, the Secretary of the District Court of Nuwarakaláwiya. The translation is as follows:—

"Prosperity!

"Prakrama Báhu, the Chakrawarti, Sovereign of happy Lanka (descending) from ancient Princes, has finished (the repairs) of the Lakes and Ponds for the use of the fields which he made in every part; finding many streams and ponds useless and broken:—in the hope of obtaining the happiness of this, as well as the next world."

Copper coins.

A short time ago, a gentleman connected with the Survey Department, while ascending a hill in this tank, struck his foot against what were found on inspection to be a number of ancient copper coins.

Kaláwewa Baluluwewa.

Proceeding to the south-east extremity of Nuwarakaláwiya, we come upon two tanks separated by a natural rise of the land, but nourished by the same streams with a common bund of gigantic proportions, and with perhaps the most perfect sluices in the district. These are the Kaláwewa and Baluluwewa tanks. The Mirisgóni oya, which near Dambulla is spanned by a lofty lattice bridge, is one of the feeders of these tanks, and as before said, unites with the Hewen-ela-oya; but before these combined streams were allowed to escape, a massive work of stone was built across the channel, and the water so arrested in its course was thrown back as far as the Dambulla rock, while a channel, probably forty miles in length, united these tanks with the Núwarawewa; but here, as every where else, the stream broke through its barriers and held on its course; and the Kala oya now flows unimpeded through the tank which has given to it its name.

Welachchia tanks.

On the north-western frontier again are two tanks, of which but little mention has ever been made, and whose position is not even marked in maps; yet they are well worth notice. They are the greater and lesser Welachchia tanks. An application having been made by some Moormen to lease the land contiguous to them, the Government Agent and I visited the place, and made an inspection of the sluices and breaches. Here too a river had been arrested in its course, and had eventually re-asserted its supremacy, and forced its way through gigantic barriers. The lesser tank has two remarkable features. It has a bank above a bank, both pitched with stone, and it has a sluice, the "door" of which was stone that slided up and down in another stone.

Kulankaddies, or tank menders.

It is not in the vicinity of these large tanks however, that, as a rule, any cultivation is carried on, but near the smaller and more manageable ones. There is a class of professional tank menders called "Kulankaddies," who come from Jaffna and India, and are employed by the Singhalese to repair the embankments, a work which they perform in a very imperfect manner. It is lamentable to see the hard-earned money of the poor villagers misapplied in paying these men, as well as very inferior masons, who pretend to repair the sluices of the tanks. The embankments are not made with the proper slope,—the earth is not rammed down, the contractors stipulating that neither cattle nor men shall even walk over them during construction. The mortar used by the masons is bad in the extreme, and the consequence is, that the first heavy flood destroys what it has cost so much to construct. At Rampatwille for instance, there is a splendid tank with the remains of very fine ancient sluices. The sixty shareholders of the fields spent about £400 on this tank, and the money so spent has been almost thrown away.

Waste of outlay on tanks.

We have got up some of Mr. Molesworth's iron sluices, but they arrived too late in the year for us to be able to judge of their fitness for our wants. If they do succeed, many more will be purchased, but there is every reason for hoping that the aid of Government will, ere long, be extended to this district.

Former unhealthiness of District.

In former times Anurádhapura was considered the most inaccessible and unhealthy station in the Island. The whole establishment used to be broken up for three months in the year, subsequently reduced to two, during which period the officers fled from the

spot. There were neither Judge, Justice of the Peace, nor Assistant Agent; and the district was left to the ravages of fever, and the supervision of the Ratémahatmayás.

Qualifications necessary for an Assistant Agent.

The Assistant Agent used to be selected irrespective of his position in the service, on account of his possessing qualifications supposed to be essential for the life he would have to lead; and having so been selected and promoted out of his turn, he was expected to remain for a long period. What these special qualifications were will be seen from the following passages out of a letter from Mr. Dyke. In the first place, it was necessary that he should be "young," and "without *encumbrances*"—which meant, I presume, that he should have no wife or children,—he was to be of "good constitution" and "active habits of body"—"to a great extent inured to, and totally free from all apprehensions as to the climate"—he was "to possess considerable acquaintance with the language of the district," and further to be of "good business habits," and "full of resources to meet and supply the deficiencies of the place."

Improved condition since opening of roads and clearing of jungle.

The opening of roads and the clearing of jungle have unquestionably much improved the health of the District, and there is no place of importance in the Island that cannot now be reached by vehicles from Anurádhapura. The following are the distances to the respective places mentioned below:—

Distance from other places.

From Anurádhapura	to Jaffna	124	Miles.
Do.	Mannár	68	do.
Do.	Mullaittívu	78	do.
Do.	Trincomalee	65	do.
Do.	Puttalam	46	do.
Do.	Kurunégala	59	do.
Do.	Mátalé	76	do.

From Jaffna are brought tobacco, jaggery, onions, baskets, mats, &c., which are exchanged in the district for gingelly, paddy and kurakkan. From Trincomalee and Mannár come salt fish; from Puttalam, salt, cocoanuts, and oil; from Kurunégala, areckanuts and cocoanuts in exchange for paddy and kurakkan.

Revenue.

The Revenue of Anurádhapura is of course not large.

Want of a surveyor.

In the absence of a Surveyor, no Crown lands can be brought into the market.

Land Revenue.

The amount collected under the head of "Land Revenue," "Commuted Tythes," in 1869 was £1,812 18*s.* 5¾*d.** against £592 3*s.* 1½*d.*† collected in the previous year; but the excess was owing in a great measure to the fact that a new commutation took place in 1868, and the greater part of the Revenue for that year from this source, was collected in 1869. The commutation for the five years previous to 1868 was 8 pence per bushel; it has been raised to 10 pence.

Favourable condition.

The sum realized by the sales of paddy tythes was owing to the fine maha harvest, much in excess of the previous year. They realized £1,644 3*s.* 10¾*d.* against £876 6*s.* 4¾*d.* for 1868. This amount was obtained, I particularly beg to note, without any endeavour on my part to encourage purchase at more than a fair rate. The amount I was satisfied with was 2 shillings per bushel, in some cases less; and the renters were clearly made to understand that having demanded no more than a fair *tythe*, I should certainly protect the villagers to the utmost of my power from any attempt on their part to extort more.

Taverns.

I am happy to say there are only four taverns in the district. Three of them are on the Central Road, and one in Anurádhapura. I regard these taverns as checks on the illicit introduction of Arrack into the district. They are mainly frequented by the Tamil Immigrants. The Revenue drawn from this source for the year was £245 5*s* 0*d.*

Stamps.

The sale of stamps realized £216 1*s.* 7*d.*, of which £32 2*s.* 8*d.* was for postage stamps.

Timber.

The sale of timber brought in £337 5*s.* 11½*d.* against £123 0*s.* 9¾*d.* for 1868. This item is owing mainly to a heavy confiscation made early in the year by Mr. Paterson, for illegal felling.

Checks on illicit felling.

As the timber in the Trincomalee District is becoming less abundant, traders are penetrating further into the interior, and it has become necessary to keep a stringent watch on their proceedings. I have recently fined two men £100 each, and others a less amount. I believe that a check can be placed upon illicit felling, and have been in communication with the head of my department on the subject. It may possibly be necessary however to make an example or two of delinquents, and to cause them to understand that there are other penalties than fine in the hands of the District Judge. It will not be for want of warning should such punishment have to be enforced.

Collection of current Revenue.

The collection of the current Revenue during the year has been satisfactory. The books shew a very small outstanding balance at its close. The total receipts for 1869 were £4,528 12*s.* 1½*d.*, those for 1868, £2,308 0*s.* 9½*d.*, shewing an excess of £2,220 11*s* 3¾*d.*; in

---

	£	*s.*	*d.*			£	*s.*	*d.*	
*	1,158	14	5¼	Current.	†	455	16	11	Current.
	654	4	0½	Arrears.		36	6	2½	Arrears.
	£1,812	18	5¾			£592	3	1½	

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short an amount double that of the previous year; and from the following statement for ten years it will be seen that the collection for 1869 is over the largest collection made during any year in that period.

Collection for ten years.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860	2129	4	0½	1865	2228	11	4
1661	2891	9	2¾	1866	4357	17	2
1862	2309	17	8½	1867	3004	7	4¾
1863	2988	15	1¾	1868	2308	0	9½
1864	1355	0	3¾	1869	4528	12	1¼

Excess over previous ten years in 1869.

A celebrated writer has remarked that that country is happy which has no history; and a similar observation may be made respecting Nuwarakaláwiya, and its judicial annals. They are almost a blank: a more quiet, inoffensive people it would be difficult to find any where. During the year not one case has been tried by the Supreme Court

Judicial matters.

The average number of prisoners in the gaol has been two. There is, no doubt, some cattle stealing on the borders of the Kurunégala and Puttalam districts, but the actual number of persons engaged in the crime is not large. A Statement of Inquests held will be found annexed, shewing the causes of death in each case. The Coroners are, as a rule very ignorant, and occasionally hold an inquest on a live man; but this only shews how little practice they have.

But little serious crime.

Inquests.

Education is at its lowest; there is not a single school, either Government or Missionary, in the district. It is difficult to find a person to hold the office of A'rachchi, who can read and write well in his own language.

Education
Utter absence of schools.

Fifty pounds were, in September last, allowed for the clearing of the ruins preparatory to a contemplated visit of inspection by the Archæological Commission. In the process of clearing, several interesting works were brought to light. The most curious of these are some sculptures, not of Buddhistic origin, at a rock temple called "Isúru Muni," part only of which was heretofore known. It must have been at one period, probably during the temporary occupation of the country by the Tamils, a Hindu Sanctuary; but nothing is known of its origin, nor is any mention of it made in any work ancient or modern. Drawings of all the carvings, carefully taken to scale, have been prepared by Mr. John Dent Young of the Public Works Department.

Clearing of ruins.

Isúru Muni.

As many years have now elapsed since any thing was published regarding the ruins, it may be well to note briefly what is the present condition of the more important ones at the station.

Dágobas.

The Thúpáráma which encloses the right jaw-bone of Gautama Buddha, and was built by Déwanan Piya Tissa, in the third century before Christ, still stands surrounded by its classic columns, the most elegant of all the Dágobas; and though the oldest and smallest, is yet the best preserved. The jungle around it has been cleared so as to admit of its being seen at some distance. It is decidedly the most picturesque ruin here. The remains of Sanghamitta, the royal priestess and the daughter of King Dharmásóka, who with her brother Mahindo introduced Buddhism from India, in the third century before Christ, repose somewhere near this Temple. A beautifully carved semicircular stone forms the first step to what must have been a very elegant little shrine. On this stone are delineated with much spirit and in high relief, the horse, the lion, the bull, and the elephant, as well as a succession of the sacred birds called Hansaya—a word evidently analogous to the "Anser" of the Latin, the "Gans" and "Gansz" of the Dutch and German, and the "Goose" of English.

Thúpa-Ráma.

The Ruanwęli Dágoba, next in antiquity to the one just named, begun by King Dutugęmunu, B. C. 160, and completed by his successor, still towers to a height of 150 feet not far from the Assistant Agent's house. A brass pinnacle has recently been added to it; but the work of decay goes on, and the bricks of which it is constructed, bricks such as no one makes in these degenerate days, daily fall upon the deserted pavement of the inner court surrounding it. The retaining wall of this court was supported by a large number of elephants of masonry, the outlines of which are still visible. This Dágoba has within it a secret chamber, in which were once deposited images of gold and other treasures of great value. The subterranean entrances to this recess are unknown to the modern priests, but they still believe that treasures are hidden there. Among some other frescoes lying about it is the veritable and unmistakable original of Punch's dog, "Toby."

Ruanwęli.

Punch's dog, "Toby."

Opposite the principal entrance to the Ruanwęli Dágoba is the "Medicine bath" of King Dutugęmunu, resembling more a sarcophagus than any thing else, with a place cut out to hold the invalid, in shape exactly like a mummy coffin.

Dutugęmunu's Medicine bath.

The trough where his elephants were watered is in beautiful preservation, and the stone canoe forty cubits long, out of which the priests were supplied with food, is still to be seen in the jungle, not far from the Jétawanáráma, the largest of all the Dágobas. It is 1,080 feet in circumference, and has been estimated to contain 456,071 cubic yards of bricks, a quantity sufficient to build a wall 97 miles long, 22 feet high, and 2 broad. It was built by Maha Sen, in the third century before Christ.

His elephants' drinking trough.

Jétawanáráma.

The Abhayagiri erected by Walagam Báhu the 1st, B. C. 87, is not far from the Ruanweli Dágoba, and the intervening trees have been felled so as to admit of a view of the one from the other.

Abhayagiri.

The Lankáráma, has also been cleared; this is a small but much venerated spot.

Lanka Ráma.

It seems at first strange that works of such solidity as many of the ruins about Anurádhapura, should have fallen into such complete decay, constructed as many of them are of solid masses of stone, while some of the structures of Rome of a date more ancient are still in such perfect repair. But apart from the effects of climate and of those powerful wedges, the roots of trees, there was one very serious and radical defect in the architecture of Ceylon. No proper foundations appear to have been made, and consequently the mere weight of the buildings has been fatal to their permanence. The stone pillars seem simply to have been buried a certain distance in the ground, and then it was required of them that they should support edifices of immense weight; and as a natural consequence they sank, and the buildings fell.

Causes of decay.

Want of foundations.

Allusion was before made to the sacred Bó-tree. It is still tended with the most scrupulous care. No one is allowed to pluck a leaf. The branches are carefully propped up with iron rods, and should one become decayed or snap by the wind, it is conveyed to what once was the "Peacock Palace," and there burnt. An iron railing has recently been placed round the tree. The semicircular door step within the precincts of this sanctuary is even more beautiful than the one already described.

Bó-tree.

The ruins of the once famous Brazen Palace give but a poor idea of what it was; all that remain of this "Supreme Palace," with its nine stories and its thousand dormitories, are 1,600 stone pillars, without any pretensions to elegance or beauty. "The festoons of beads" "the flower ornaments set with gems," "the tinkling festoons of gold," have long since disappeared.

Lówá Maha Paya, or Brazen Palace.

Anurádhapura is emphatically a city of the dead. Scarce a step can be taken, but the eye falls upon some memorial of the past. The mounds one carelessly passes are the sepulchres of kings; the bricks that the foot strikes are the remains of palaces. Clear where one will, and pillars, door steps, figures of janitors, carved in stone, are disclosed. Amidst a silence as profound as that of the grave, rise the colossal remains of a city whose walls, sixty-four miles in circumference, once echoed with the merry voices of children, while processions of kings and priests wound along the broad pavements of the now deserted courts, and prostrated themselves before the richly endowed shrines.

The "City of the Dead."

Buddhism was a grand and a wonderful experiment, and—a total failure.

The subject of Coolie immigration is one that has recently attracted some attention, and I annex therefore an extract from a report made by me to Government on the subject, in October last.

Coolie Immigration.

"At the junction of the Manaar and Central Roads there is a village called Madawachchi, with a good bazaar and a fine tank. There, is the first cooly bungalow in this District, a spacious building differing in no respect from those provided for European travellers at Poonawe and Rambawe. The bungalow is in charge of an overseer whose sole duty it is to attend to the coolies, and to keep it, its fences, and the trees planted around it, in good order. Near the bungalow is a well dug specially for the immigrants, and at a little distance is a detached hospital for the sick. There are two patroles under the overseer whose duty it is to go daily a certain distance along the road, and to carry to the hospital any sick cooly they may meet.

"Similar bungalows, hospitals and wells, with a similar staff of overseers and patroles are provided at regular intervals along the road, and there is a Medical Practitioner at Mehintallai appointed solely to attend on the coolies. At the station of Anurádhapura there is a commodious, airy, and substantial hospital for sick coolies in charge of another Medical officer.

Coolie Doctors.

Coolie Hospitals.

"The diaries of the Government Agent and the Assistant Agents will shew that they never come to the cooly bungalows when travelling on duty, without inspecting them and seeing that they are clean and attended to. The coolies however seldom sleep in them, if the weather is fine, but prefer camping in the neighbourhood, and cooking their meal in the open air; and it is a pleasant sight to see these poor strangers grouped together at sun-set under the fine trees near some tank, and making themselves quite at home. They seldom use the well water, if they can find any in a tank or stream. I unhesitatingly appeal to any traveller on the Central Road to corroborate what I have said, nor do I offer any apology for writing somewhat lengthily on the subject, because it is very important there should be no misapprehension on it.

Care taken of Coolies.

"Whatever may formerly have been the fatigue and hardship endured by immigrant coolies, that state of things no longer exists. Up to the 30th ultimo (30th September 1869) 36,580 coolies landed in the Northern Province, and 26,817 returned to their country, making in all 63,397. Of these, under *thirty* died in this district; and it must be remembered that it lies between Mannar and the Coffee Districts; and therefore, at the place where the coolies would be the most likely to succumb; moreover many of these doubtless arrived in the Island diseased. Of course, were cholera to break out, the mortality would be much greater; but there has been none this year, and cholera, while only a visitor in Ceylon, is naturalized in India."

Number who arrived and left.

I have only to add in conclusion that the year has been a prosperous one. There has been little sickness either among man or beast, and abundance of food for both, and for these benefits our thanks are due to the Giver of all good.

A prosperous year.

L. LIESCHING,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

Anurádhapura Kachchéri,
April 2nd, 1870.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Nuwarakaláwiya, and his Deputies, during the year 1869.

Verdicts and Causes of Death.	1869.
Homicide.	
Manslaughter	0
Murder	1
Felo de Se.	
Cutting the throat	0
Drowning	0
Hanging	1
Poison	0
Shooting	0
Sucide whilst temporarily insane.	
Drowning in streams	0
Gun shot	0
Hanging	0
Poison	0
Accidental death.	
Drowning in rivers	0
Do. seas	0
Explosion of Gunpowder	0
Falling into wells	0
Fall from buildings	0
Do. trees	0
Do. carts, &c.	0
Fall from rocks	0
Do. of buildings and fruits	0
Gun shot	1
Sudden death from natural causes.	
Apoplexy	0
Diseases	1
Insanity	0
Deaths from effects of violence not recent	0
Miscellaneous.	
Burning	0
Drinking	0
Hydrophobia	0
Killed by alligators	1
Do. wild animals	0
Lightning	0
Snake bites	0
Causes unknown.	
Found buried	0
Do. dead	1
Do. drowned	0
	6

Returns from the District of Manna'r.

Table I.

Record of all Offences, within the combined Magisterial and Justice of the Peace Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and Justice of the Peace of Mannár, during the year 1869.

No.		RESULT. Number of Cases.														Total Cases.	
		Dismissed without trial, by Magistrates or Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.		In which there was a conviction by Magistrate.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in High Court.		In which there was a conviction in Higher Court.		Still pending on 31st December.			
		1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
1	Cases that came before Police Magistrate	...	252	...	7	..	16	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	134	...	409
2	Justice of the Peace Cases	...	11	...	1	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	12	...	27
3	Offences against the Person ...	...	146	..	6	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	83	...	240
4	„ „ property with violence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	„ „ without violence ...	...	30	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	.	55
	Total Cases...	...	439	...	15	..	25	...	...	...	..	..	4	...	248	...	731

26th February, 1870.

E. N. Atherton,
Police Mag. and Justice of the Peace.

TABLE II.

DETAIL of all Offenders, and Offences, within the combined Magisterial and Justice of the Peace Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and Justice of the Peace of Mannár, during the year 1869.

		Number of Cases.		RESULT.—NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS.														Total of Columns under "Result."	
				Dismissed without trial by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still untried on 31st Decr.			
		1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
1	Murders	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	Manslaughter	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Poisonings or Druggings for purposes of Robbery ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Robberies	...	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	14
5	„ by gangs of more than four persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
6	Burglaries	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	Highway Robberies, including Gang Robberies	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Thefts	...	34	...	60	...	1	...	3		...	...	..		...	...	22	...	86
9	„ of Cattle	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
10	Incendiarisms	...	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	7	...	8
11	Rapes	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
12	Sodomies, and other unnatural Offences	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cases of Conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
14	„ Perjury	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
15	„ Bribery	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	„ Misconduct by Public Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
17	Offences other than the above ..	...	93	...	81	..	2	...	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	74	..	165
	Total ..	...	141	...	155	...	3		11	..	...	..	...		.	..	125	...	294

TABLE III.

Within the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace of Mannár, during the year 1869.

Amount of money and property alleged to have been criminally taken during the year. £95 15 6
Amount which the Magistrate and Justice of the Peace believes may have been actually taken .. 40 0 0
Approximation to the amount which the Magistrate, &c., and Justice of the Peace considers has been recovered of the above 31 13 4½

I believe a greater portion of the amount stolen, or the value of the property stolen, was given up in cases of Theft brought before the Police Court, and which never came on for trial.

E. N. ATHERTON.

STATEMENT of Work done to the Minor Roads in the Mannár District, under the Road Ordinance for 1869.

	Amount spent.			Total Length of Road.	Length worked on.	Nature of Work done.
	£	s.	d.			
Streets in the Town of Mannár —	152	14	2	6 miles	4½ miles	Raised, widened, and repaired the town streets, and repaired 12 cross drains.
Road to South Bar ... —	44	4	9	2½ do.	—	Constructed a bridge 5 feet span with retaining walls, and a drain with 2 feet span with wings.
Road from Mannár to Peesalai —	73	5	0	10 do.	1 mile	Raised one mile of Roadway from the Health Officer's residence to beyond Sirutopu.
Road through Pésálai town —	30	0	0	2 do.	750 yards	Partially raised and repaired the Road through the town.
Madam to Erukkalampiddi Road —	30	0	0	1 do.	—	Constructed the Masonry work of a double arched bridge 12 × 7.
Piramana A'lankulam Road through Slains ... ... —	60	0	0	27 do.	3 miles	Cleared, uprooted, and levelled 3 miles of Road, and raised ¼ mile of Roadway.
Vidattaltivu Manatkulam Road —	24	6	7½	6 do.	6 do.	Levelled 2 miles of Roadway, and cleared the whole line.
Paraiyar A'lankulam Road to Pillaichchá l'otkéni ... ... —	69	0	0	6 do.	6 do.	Cleared the Road to a distance of 2 miles, widened uprooted and levelled to a distance of 6 miles.
Kokavil Tunukai Road ... —	10	0	0	9 do.	9 do	Cleared the whole length of Roadway from overgrowth.
Tenniyankulam Tunukai Road —	10	0	0	7 do.	7 do.	Cleared overhanging bushes on the whole line.
Adampankulam Tunukai Road —	10	0	0	12 do.	12 do.	Do. do.
Arpputtunai Vavunia Vilankulam Road	5	0	0	6 do.	—	Purchased and transported the materials for a bridge.
Paraiya A'lankulam Vavuniya V.C. Road	15	0	0	22 do.	—	Do. do.

A STATEMENT of Receipts under the different Heads of Revenue from 1863, and shewing the difference of Receipts between 1868 and 1869

Heads of Revenue.	Revenue for 1863.	Revenue for 1864.	Revenue for 1865.	Revenue for 1866.	Revenue for 1867.	Revenue for 1868.	Revenue for 1869.	Increase in 1869 over 1868.	Decrease in 1869 below 1868.
Arrears of Revenue.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrears of Immediately preceding year	110 11 0	121 5 6	2 18 2¾	2 2 7¾	—	—	118 0 0	118 0 0	—
Do. of former years	—	3 10 6	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	110 11 0	124 16 0	7 18 2¾	—	—	—	118 0 0	118 0 0	—
Customs.									
Imports	895 5 9	1167 8 2	1481 0 3	756 1 9	571 2 7	1079 8 11	774 5 2	—	305 3 9
Exports	29 0 2	29 2 5	35 9 9	54 4 2	23 0 0	45 8 7	44 13 5	—	0 15 2
	924 5 11	1196 10 7	1516 10 0	810 5 11	594 2 7	1124 17 6	818 18 7	—	305 18 11
Port and Warehouse Dues.									
Port Clearance .	187 11 8	179 10 4	167 5 8	152 5 6	122 10 10	150 12 8	148 15 4	—	1 17 4
Land Revenue.									
Paddy Rented ...	2076 12 11½	984 8 3	891 8 6	2117 17 0	2725 15 1	824 12 2¾	1465 16 10½	641 4 7¾	—
Paddy Estimated ...	231 14 10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine grain Rented ...	11 15 6¾	2 11 0	9 6 6	49 4 0	—	10 2 6	37 0 7½	26 18 1½	29 2 8
Do. Unrented .	47 6 2	133 6 9½	103 19 4	59 18 8	99 15 11	59 9 2½	30 6 6½	—	—
Rent of Lands ...	67 1 8¾	61 5 4½	54 10 0½	70 5 11½	52 14 11½	60 12 7½	72 4 9½	11 12 2	—
	2434 11 3	1181 11 5	1059 4 4¼	2297 5 7½	2878 5 11½	954 16 6¾	1605 8 10	650 12 3¼	—
Rent exclusive of Lands.									
Ferry Tolls .	256 2 11½	232 10 0	208 17 9¾	205 6 10	112 10 3	140 12 6	165 0 0	24 7 6	—
Government Buildings &c.	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	28 5 0	30 0 0	1 15 0	—
	286 2 11½	262 10 0	238 17 9¾	205 6 10	142 10 3	168 17 6	195 0 0	26 2 6	—
Licenses.									
Retail of Arrack and Toddy	808 15 0	843 15 0	712 10 0	678 15 0	753 16 0	759 7 6	479 19 0	—	279 8 5
Wholesale of do. ...	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chunks	4 2 0	27 17 0	—	1 3 6	—	—	31 17 6	31 17 6	—
Carts	14 8 0	15 0 0	12 12 0	7 13 0	12 12 0	13 16 0	12 12 0	—	1 4 0
Boats	5 14 0	5 8 0	5 14 0	2 2 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	6 0 0	—
Fire Arms	0 7 6	1 10 0	0 12 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	3 17 6	5 7 6	1 10 0	—
	839 6 6	893 10 0	731 8 6	690 3 6	770 3 0	779 9 0	532 10 1	—	246 18 11
Stamps.									
Judicial Stamps ..	55 8 6	51 10 6	36 10 6	45 18 3	27 1 11	28 12 10	31 19 4	3 6 6	—
Blank Stamps ..	213 16 11	242 14 0	183 3 5	239 9 6	210 9 6	235 13 2	462 1 4	226 8 2	—
Postage Stamps ...	48 9 7½	39 8 4½	27 15 7¾	20 16 1	29 5 11½	38 13 0½	37 18 4½	—	0 14 8
	317 15 0½	333 12 10½	247 9 6¾	306 3 10	266 17 4½	302 19 0½	531 19 0½	229 0 0	—
Postage.									
On Private Letters ...	20 12 8	7 14 6	18 12 7	36 14 5	33 5 5	27 6 0½	35 11 2	8 5 1½	—
Fines and Forfeitures.									
District Court ...	1 1 0	5 16 0	3 15 6	30 0 0	43 17 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
Police Court ...	25 15 5¾	55 12 6¾	41 9 11½	66 8 4¼	50 11 4¾	16 5 11¼	17 19 2	1 13 2¾	—
Sale of Government Property.	26 16 5¾	61 8 6¾	45 5 5½	96 8 4¼	94 8 1¾	16 5 11¼	27 19 2	11 13 2¾	—
Salt for Retail ...	518 10 6	428 3 5½	415 0 10	408 4 1	366 15 8	464 19 2	594 11 2	129 12 0	—
Do. for Wholesale..	578 18 0	450 2 0	741 6 0	847 4 8	723 11 4	881 15 4	885 17 4	4 4 0	—
Arrack	344 13 4	61 16 8	15 8 0	26 12 0	26 2 8	14 0 0	737 6 8	732 6 8	—
Weights and Measures	2 6 6½	2 5 8	2 13 5	3 3 9	0 8 1	—	0 9 10	0 9 10	—
Timber	85 13 5	175 7 8½	65 17 2	34 6 4	40 7 6¾	132 13 1½	154 5 7½	21 12 6	—
Unserviceable stores ...	10 8 1½	—	1 14 0½	—	0 2 9	—	1 15 0	1 15 0	—
Salt found short in 1859	11 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crops &c., grown in Crown Lands ...	0 17 6	13 17 0	16 10 0	0 18 0	19 15 3	5 12 6	1 1 0	—	4 11 6
Arrack found short in 1862, 1863 ...	—	1 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confiscated Timbers ..	—	—	2 9 6	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Over Wastage on Arrack in 1864 ..	—	—	0 3 11¾	0 16 4	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. in 1866...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1553 0 9	1132 13 6	1260 12 10¾	1323 5 2	1176 13 6	1499 0 1½	2375 8 7½	876 8 6	—

STATEMENT of Receipts under the different Heads of Revenue from 1863, &c.—*(continued.)*

Heads of Revenue.	Revenue for 1863.	Revenue for 1864.	Revenue for 1865.	Revenue for 1866.	Revenue for 1867.	Revenue for 1868.	Revenue for 1869.	Increase in 1869 over 1868.	Decrease in 1869 below 1868.
Reimbursement.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government Gazette, &c.	—	0 16 0	—	—	39 17 10½	—	—	—	—
School Fees ...	6 4 7	6 10 6	5 9 4	4 17 6	5 0 11	3 19 8½	3 15 4	—	0 4 4½
Maintenance of Prisoners	11 9 11½	7 11 8	9 9 5½	3 1 6½	5 3 4¾	2 4 4	1 15 0	—	0 9 4
School Stationery ...	4 9 2½	3 4 1	1 11 8	3 6 6	2 9 11	1 8 6	2 1 4	0 12 0	—
Passage money from Immigrants ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	22 3 9	18 2 3	16 10 5½	11 5 6½	52 12 1¼	7 12 6½	7 11 8	—	0 0 10½
Interest.									
On arrears of Revenue.	4 11 5½	14 12 3¾	4 12 10½	5 6 6	5 10 9½	8 2 9½	8 6 0	0 3 2½	—
Miscellaneous.									
Small Receipts ...	—	12 8 4½	—	—	—	—	5 1 1½	5 1 1½	—
Refunds	26 18 0½	9 6 7	2 5 10	0 4 3½	13 7 5¾	0 3 3	99 6 4½	99 3 1½	—
	26 18 0½	21 14 11½	2 5 10	0 4 3½	13 7 5¾	0 3 3	104 7 6	104 4 3	—
	6754 7 5½	5428 7 3¾	5316 14 0¾	5966 18 1½	6120 7 8¼	5040 2 11¼	6509 15 11¾	1469 13 0½	—

NOTE A.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Increase in 1869 as compared with 1868.	Decrease.
	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Passage Money collected from Immigrants.....	812 4 0	1607 13 6	2419 17 6	2245 7 0	2417 1 6	1192 13 0	1571 10 0	1683 12 0	112 2 0	—

NOTE B.

	Revenue of 1868.	Revenue of 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Actual Revenue.....	5040 2 11¼	6509 15 11¾	1469 13 0½	—
Passage money collected from Immigrants	1571 10 0	1683 12 0	112 0 0	—
Total.. £	6611 12 11¼	8193 7 11¾	1581 15 0½	—

STATEMENT shewing the Revenue collected on Paddy Cultivation in Mannár District, for the last 11 years, from 1859 to 1869.

Year.	Paddy.			Total.
	Kalpogam.	Edaypogam.	Serropogam.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859	2191 0 9	247 13 6	405 3 6	2843 17 9
1860	1762 14 9	...	4 4 8¼	1767 5 5¼
1861	1835 10 10	20 18 6	50 19 0	1907 8 4
1862	1769 8 6	368 1 0¾	19 16 0	2157 5 6¾
1863	2179 6 7½	2 12 6	124 17 3	2306 16 4½
1864	948 10 6	...	35 17 9	984 8 3
1865	811 1 0	...	79 14 6	890 15 6
1866	2092 5 1	...	24 13 6	2116 19 0
1867	2626 11 6	...	98 8 0	2724 19 6
1868	790 17 6	1 2 6	32 5 0	824 5 0
1869	1437 8 4½	13 5 6	15 3 0	1465 16 10½

Abstract Comparative Statement of the Amount realized of Kalapogam, Edapogam and Seropogam Paddy Cultivation, in Mannár District, for 1868 and 1869.

	PADDY. 1868.				PADDY. 1869.					
	Kalapogam.	Edapogam.	Seropogam.	Total.	Kalapogam.	Edapogam.	Seropogam.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mannár East	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	...	...	0 7 6	0 7 6	..
Mannár West	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Mantóṭai South	15 3 0	...	...	15 3 0	154 10 0	1 14 6	6 4 6	162 9 0	147 6 0	...
Mantóṭai North	46 8 6	..	...	46 8 6	184 8 6	...	3 9 0	187 17 6	141 9 0	...
Peruṇkalai	61 8 6	...	...	61 8 6	96 0 0	...	...	96 0 0	34 11 6	...
Iluppaikadava	20 3 6	1 2 6	...	21 6 0	33 19 6	...	...	33 19 6	12 13 6	...
Nánáḍḍán West	24 18 0	...	3 3 0	28 1 0	79 7 9	...	...	79 7 9	51 6 9	...
Nánáḍḍán East	47 8 0	...	2 3 6	49 11 6	229 13 4½	0 3 0	0 1 6	229 17 10½	180 6 4½	..
Musalai North	3 10 6	...	8 3 6	11 14 0	27 11 3	1 1 0	...	28 12 3	16 18 3	...
Musalai South	1 4 0	...	10 10 0	11 14 0	63 18 6	...	...	63 18 6	52 4 6	..
Panaṇkámu	19 10 0	...	0 9 0	19 19 0	54 3 0	...	...	54 3 0	34 4 0	..
Tuṇukai	57 19 6	...	...	57 19 6	66 13 6	...	1 4 0	67 17 6	9 18 0	...
Kilakkumúlai South	228 10 6	...	...	228 10 6	169 10 0	...	...	169 10 0	...	59 0 6
Naduch Cheḍḍikulam	106 7 0	...	3 18 0	110 5 0	74 11 0	3 15 0	...	78 6 0	..	31 19 0
Métkumulai	21 9 0	...	...	21 9 0	25 19 0	...	...	25 19 0	4 10 0	...
Sinna Cheḍḍikulam West	26 0 6	...	3 18 0	29 18 6	55 17 6	0 18 0	1 1 0	57 16 6	27 18 0	...
Sinna Cheḍḍikulam East	110 17 0	...	...	110 17 0	120 18 0	5 14 0	3 3 0	129 15 0	18 18 0	...
Total—	790 15 6	1 2 6	32 5 0	824 5 0	1,437 8 4½	13 5 6	15 3 0	1,465 16 10½	641 11 10½	—

STATEMENT shewing the Extent sown, the Estimated Gross Produce, and the Gross Produce by Sale of the Kálapókam, Idaipókam, and Sirupókam Paddy cultivation in the District, for 11 years, from 1859 to 1869.

Year.	KA'LAPO'KAM.			IDAIPO'KAM.			SIRUPO'KAM.			TOTAL.		
	Extent sown.	Estimated Gross Produce.	Gross Produce by sale.	Extent sown.	Estimated gross produce.	Gross produce by sale.	Extent sown.	Estimated Gross Produce.	Gross produce by sale.	Extent sown.	Estimated Gross Produce.	Gross Produce by sale.
1859	25,826	165,389	265,389	1,804	17,332	35,360	3,531	24,084	45,286	31,161	206,805	339,702
1860	27,557	155,954	249,545	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,557	155,954	233,087
1861	19,964	131,282	233,087	297	1,280	2,790	835	3,951	6,766	21,096	136,513	215,216
1862	22,569	107,830	240,660	3,260	22,922	43,618	310	1,759	2,349	26,139	132,511	255,555
1863	24,877	147,745	209,588	46	210	280	1,646	7,414	13,318	26,569	155,369	250,640
1864	12,219	46,485	237,042	—	—	—	235	1,546	3,828	12,454	48,031	105,004
1865	7,629	35,439	101,177	—	—	—	513	2,542	7,085	8,142	37,981	79,177
1866	13,340	68,459	72,092	—	—	—	263	737	2,193	13,603	69,196	188,173
1867	21,250	113,371	185,980	—	—	—	488	2,806	8,747	21,738	116,177	242,220
1868	23,216	28,443	233,473	20	50	100	209	1,067	2,866	23,445	29,560	73,266
1869	12,333	26,287	70,300	159	523	1,180	87	558	1,346	12,579	63,368	130,297

STATEMENT shewing the Extent sown, the estimated Gross Produce and Amount realized on the Dry Grain cultivation carried on in this District, for 9 years, from 1861 to 1869.

Years.	Extent sown. B.	Q.	Gross Produce. B.	Q.	Revenue at ¼th of value, deducting 25 per cent. £	s.	d.
1861	31	13½	2,665	—	36	1	4¾
1862	55	12	4,642	16	65	11	10¼
1863	29	20½	2,468	14	32	8	9
1864	75	14¼	6,282	26	94	5	3½
1865	59	20	5,023	19	75	7	3⅝
1866	39	24	3,301	3	56	1	7¾
1867	23	22	1,909	2	32	4	11⅛
1868	36	29½	2,825	25	50	15	7¾
1869	22	22½	1,902	11	28	10	8⅜

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Revenue collected from Dry Grain cultivation, for 1868 and 1869.

	Amount for 1868. £	s.	d.	Amount for 1869. £	s.	d.	Increase. £	s.	d.	Decrease. £	s.	d.
Maritime Pattus.												
Mannár East	—			—			—			—		
Mannár West	—			—			—			—		
Mantotte North	3	11	2¼	1	16	8½	—			1	14	5¾
Mantotte South	—			—			—			—		
Peronkaley	3	13	4⅜	0	15	9	—			2	17	7⅞
Illupecadeway	1	14	10	0	19	8¼	—			0	15	1¾
Nanattan East	9	9	5½	2	17	9	—			6	11	8¼
Nanattan West	2	17	4¼	1	11	6	—			1	5	10¼
Mosaley North	2	7	5¾	2	7	3	—			0	0	2¾
Mosaley South	—			—			—			—		
Wanni Pattus.												
Sinna Seddikkulam East	4	5	7½	3	14	3	—			0	11	4½
Sinna Seddikkulam West	3	4	7¾	1	13	9	—			1	10	10¾
Métkumúlai	1	11	3	0	19	1½	—			0	12	1½
Nadu Seddikkulam	2	18	6⅛	3	6	8	0	8	1⅞	—		
Kilakkumúlai South	3	18	0	3	7	10½	—			0	10	1½
Panankamu	4	2	1⅛	2	3	3¾	—			1	18	9⅝
Punukkai	7	1	9⅜	2	17	1⅛	—			4	4	8½
	£50	15	7¾	28	10	8⅜	0	8	1⅞	22	4	11⅛

	£	s.	d.
1861	36	1	4¾
1862	65	11	10¼
1863	32	8	9
1864	94	5	3½
1865	75	7	3⅝
1866	56	1	7¾
1867	32	4	11⅛
1868	50	15	7¾
1869	28	10	8⅜
	471	7	6¾

COMPARATIVE Statement shewing the Quantity and Value of Paddy, Rice, and other Grain, including Live Stock imported at the Ports of Mannár, Pésalai, and Vaṇkálai, during the years 1868 and 1869.

Ports.	Description of Grains and Live Stocks.	1868. Quantity.	1868. Value.	1869. Quantity.	1869. Value.	Increase. Quantity.	Increase. Value.	Decrease. Quantity.	Decrease. Value.
Grain.		Bushels.	£ s. d.	Bushels.	£ s. d.	Bushels.	£ s. d.	Bushels.	£ s. d.
Mannár	Rice.....Bushels	33,183 29-32	9,955 1 9	22,765 12-32	6,829 12 3	—	—	10,418 8-32	3,125 9 6
Pésálai		594 8 32	178 6 5	770 12-32	231 4 4	176 4-32	52 17 11	—	—
Vaṇkálai		176 1-32	52 16 2¼	137 16-32	41 5 0	38 17-32	11 11 2¼	—	—
		33,953 29-32	10,186 4 4¼	23,673 8-32	7,102 1 7	—	—	10,280 21-32	3,084 2 9¼
Mannár	Paddy..... Bushels	2,054 1-32	308 2 1⅛	348 11-32	52 5 0⅜	—	—	1,705 22-32	255 17 0¾
Pésálai		2	0 6 0	748 9-32	112 4 10	746 9-32	111 18 10	—	—
Vaṇkálai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2,056 1-32	308 8 1⅛	1,096 20 32	164 9 10⅜	—	—	959 13-32	143 18 2¾
Mannár	All grain other than Rice and Paddy	36 9-32	8 13 0⅜	25 5-32	6 5 9¾	—	—	11 4-32	2 7 3
Pésálai		28½	7 8 0	—	—	—	—	28½	7 8 0
Vaṇkálai		8	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	8	2 0 0
		72 25-32	18 1 0⅜	25 5-32	6 5 9¾	—	—	47 20-32	11 15 2⅜
		36,082 23-32	10,512 13 6⅛	24,795 1-32	7,272 17 3⅛	—	—	11,287 22-32	3,239 16 3
Live Stock.									
Mannár	Asses.....No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pésálai		3	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	3	3 0 0
Vaṇkálai		10	10 0 0	5	3 15 0	—	—	5	6 5 0
		13	13 0 0	5	3 15 0	—	—	10	9 5 0
Mannár	Buffaloes .....No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pésálai		—	—	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	—	—
Vaṇkálai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	—	—
Mannár	Horses ....No.	5	25 0 0	6	19 0 0	1	—	—	6 0 0
Pésálai		116	1,372 0 0	54	416 0 0	—	—	62	956 0 0
Vaṇkálai		55	649 0 0	47	152 0 0	—	—	—	—
		176	2,046 0 0	107	587 0 0	—	—	8	497 0 0
Mannár	Neat Cattle .....No.	80	386 10 0	292	1,440 0 0	212	1,056 10 0	—	—
Pésálai		1,304	650 0 0	1,492	7,560 0 0	188	6,910 0 0	—	—
Vaṇkálai		3,192	15,995 15 0	2,137	10,770 10 0	—	—	1,055	5,225 5 0
		4,576	17,032 5 0	3,921	19,770 10 0	—	2,738 5 0	655	—
Mannár	Sheep and Goats...No.	656	328 0 0	3,273	1,636 10 0	2,617	1,308 10 0	—	—
Pésálai		21,134	10,567 0 0	18,136	6,831 0 0	—	—	2,998	3,736 0 0
Vaṇkálai		15,588	7,794 0 0	9,594	5,203 10 0	—	—	5,994	2,590 10 0
		37,378	18,689 0 0	31,003	13,671 0 0	—	—	6,375	5,018 0 0
		42,143	37,780 5 0	35,038	34,042 5 0	—	—	7,105	3,738 0 0
	Grand Total...	£..	48,292 18 6⅛	...£	41,315 2 3⅛	£...	—	£..	6,977 16 3

COMPARATIVE Statement shewing the Quantity and Value of Elephants exported at the Ports of Mannár, Pésálai, and Vaṉkálai, during the years 1868 and 1869.

Ports.	Description of Live Stock.	1868. Quantity	1868. Value.	1869. Quantity.	1869. Value.	Increase Quantity.	Increase Value.
Live Stock			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mannár	...	163	4635 0 0	199	4650 0 0	36	15 0 0
Pésálai	Elephants No.	..	...	..	...	...	...
Vaṉkálai	...	...	...	..	...	..	.
	Total...	163	4635 0 0	199	4650 0 0	36	15 0 0

ABSTRACT Comparative Statement of the Road Ordinance Collection for the years 1868 and 1869.

Division.	No.	1868. Amount realized at 2s. 3d.	1868. Amount of Extra Sixpence recovered.	1868. Grand Total.	1869. Amount realized, at 2s. 3d.	1869. Amount of Extra Sixpence recovered.	1869. Half of double the Amount of Commutation recovered.	1869. Grand Total.	Decrease on the Amount realized at 2s. 3d.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mannár East	1	63 0 0	3 19 6	66 19 6	62 6 6	3 11 0	13 1 0	78 18 6	0 13 6
Mannár West.....	2	121 7 9	7 12 0	128 19 9	120 14 3	4 7 6	16 13 0	141 14 9	0 13 6
Mannár Central	3	84 18 9	5 12 6	90 11 3	84 18 9	2 3 0	15 15 0	102 16 9	0 0 0
Mántóḍḍai Puttu.....	4	70 15 3	2 2 0	72 17 3	69 6 0	2 18 6	1 13 9	73 18 3	1 9 3
Perunkalai Puttu.....	5	35 6 6	0 0 0	35 6 6	34 6 3	1 0 6	0 0 0	35 6 9	1 0 3
Iluppaikkaḍavai Puttu.....	6	13 14 6	0 13 6	14 8 0	12 7 6	0 12 6	0 0 0	13 0 0	1 7 0
Náṉáḍḍán Puttu	7	105 15 0	1 17 6	107 12 6	99 6 9	1 5 6	17 8 9	118 1 0	6 8 3
Musali Puttu	8	85 10 0	10 5 0	95 15 0	81 15 9	4 19 6	30 3 0	116 18 3	3 14 3
Sinna Seḍḍikkulam	9	34 4 0	0 0 0	34 4 0	33 19 6	2 0 0	0 0 0	35 19 6	0 4 6
Métkumulai	10	11 2 9	0 0 0	11 2 9	11 2 9	0 5 0	0 0 0	11 7 9	0 0 0
Naḍuchcheḍḍikulam	11	24 3 9	0 0 0	24 3 9	23 10 3	0 8 6	0 0 0	23 18 9	0 13 6
Kilakkumúlai South	12	44 15 6	0 0 0	44 15 6	44 8 9	0 15 6	0 0 0	45 4 3	0 6 9
Panaṉkámam and Tunukkai ..	13	36 0 0	0 0 0	36 0 0	33 12 9	0 19 0	0 0 0	34 11 9	2 7 3
		730 13 9	32 2 0	762 15 9	711 15 9	25 6 0	94 14 6	831 16 3	18 18 0

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Thoroughfare Ordinance for 1869.

Particulars.	In Labour.	In Money.	Total.
Principal Roads.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Central road within the District	... .	149 15 7¾	
Coast road to Colombo	... .	166 17 4¼	
Road from Matawachi to Talai Mannár.....	... .	20 0 0	
Minor Roads.			
Mannár streets	... .	44 19 8	
Pésálai Mannár road	.. ..	73 5 0	
Mannár South Bar road	.. ..	46 9 9	
Maḍam to Erukkalampiddi road	... .	30 0 0	
Road through Pésálai Town	... .	30 0 0	
Pirámaṇa A'laṉkulam road	... .	60 0 0	
Viḍattaltívu Maṇatkulam road	... .	24 6 7½	
Paraiyan Alaṉkulam road	.. ..	69 0 0	
Kokkúvil Tuṉukai road	... .	10 0 0	
Tenniyankulam Tunukkai road	.. ..	10 0 0	
Aḍampankulam Tunukkai road	.. ..	10 0 0	
Aarputtanai Vauṉniyan Viláṉkulam road	... .	5 0 0	
Araiyan A'laṉkulam to Vavuniya Viláṉkulam road... ...	... .	15 0 0	
Commission to Division Officers	... .	103 8 11¾	
Pay of Committee Clerk.....	... .	11 5 10	
Miscellaneous Charges	.. ..	15 16 10	
			895 5 8¼
			£895 5 8¼

STATEMENT of Court business during the First and Second Circuits of 1869.

	No. of Cases transferred from Mannár.	No. of Cases pending from last Circuit.	No. of Cases instituted on the present Circuit.	Total.	Decided.			Total.	No. of Cases pending for next Circuit.
					No. of Cases transferred from Mannár.	No. of Cases pending from last Circuit.	No. of Cases instituted at the present Circuit.		
[FIRST CIRCUIT.]									
Kadappeduttakulam.									
Court of Requests.....	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—
Police Court.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Justice of the Peace...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniyan Vilankulam.									
Court of Requests.....	2	—	5	7	2	—	5	5	—
Police Court.....	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Justice of the Peace....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venkala Cheddikulam.									
Court of Requests... ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—
Police Court.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Justice of the Peace...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	13	16	3	—	13	13	—
[SECOND CIRCUIT.]									
Kadappeduttakulam.									
Court of Requests	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—
Police Court.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Justice of the Peace. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniyan Vilankulam.									
Court of Requests	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6	—
Police Court.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—
Justice of the Peace. ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Venkala Cheddikulam.									
Court of Requests.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Police Court.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice of the Peace...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	14	14	—	—	12	12	1

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of the Immigration service, from 1863 to 1869, and 1869 in comparison with 1868.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure for 1863.	Expenditure for 1864.	Expenditure for 1865.	Expenditure for 1866.	Expenditure for 1867.	Expenditure for 1868.	Expenditure for 1869.	Increase in 1869 over 1868.	Decrease in 1869 over 1868.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospitals for Immigrants	240 0 6	269 5 9	341 3 7	292 5 6	249 17 9	243 11 0	198 2 0	—	45 9 0
Establishment.									
Superintendent	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	—	—
Clerk	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	—	—
Peons	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	—	—
Shipping Agent	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	—	—
Health Establishment.	261 19 0	274 0 0	271 10 0	278 10 0	277 10 0	276 0 0	246 10 0	—	29 10 0
Cooly Shed Establishment	427 11 7	432 17 9	435 1 7	577 2 1	621 6 3	611 12 6	608 16 0	—	2 16 6
Watcher at the E'ttállai Tank and Ferry	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	—	—
Hire of Boats	308 0 0	335 18 4	337 19 10	354 4 6	300 16 6	302 4 6	324 4 3	21 19 9	—
Vessels...	2166 16 6	2421 16 10	2145 0 0	2539 8 5	2654 0 0	2441 0 0	2624 0 0	183 0 0	—
Miscellaneous.									
For digging Wells.....	260 0 0	—	150 0 0	55 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning paths of cooly Sheds	24 19 10	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 19 11½	9 19 10	9 19 9	—	0 0 1
For Oil and Wicks.....	18 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 5 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—
Light Keepers.....	5 8 0	6 5 6	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	—	—
Rent of Sub-Collectors House at Pésálai ...	5 5 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	—	—	—	1 16 0	1 16 0	—
Contingencies and Petty Expenses	101 9 0	74 5 10½	139 19 8½	179 19 9	139 1 8½	159 16 10	94 5 2½	—	65 11 7½
Charge for Light-Vessel	—	—	60 9 0	69 4 3	67 8 7	64 4 0	74 13 0	10 9 0	—
Erection of Temporary Hospitals for Immigrants on the Coast...	—	—	—	—	299 5 9	—	—	—	—
For the maintenance of the necessary Establishment for the Coast	—	—	—	—	257 18 4½	255 5 5	348 16 10	93 11 5	—
For planting and rearing trees about the Cooly Bungalow.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 5 0	5 5 0	—
	4361 9 5	4388 5 0½	4458 19 8½	4919 10 0	5540 10 10½	4927 0 1	5099 14 0½	172 13 11½	—

STATEMENT of Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, during the year 1869.

	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
Protestants.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.
Mannár Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Musali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mántai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunukkai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilakkumúlai South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinnachcheḍḍikulam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roman Catholics.																																				
Mannár Island	1	26	11	34	13	7	0	9	4	2	8	8	4	22	5	8	10	2	12	18	7	3	21	7	9	16	3	0	26	5	1	23	3	2	23	1
Musali	0	25	27	0	13	10	0	15	12	1	9	9	1	12	13	3	12	7	3	14	13	8	11	12	7	14	11	7	17	9	4	2	4	2	14	12
Mántai	0	5	8	4	6	2	0	8	1	0	4	11	0	7	13	4	6	2	4	3	3	5	3	8	14	5	7	4	6	4	5	4	1	3	10	8
Tunukkai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilakkumúlai South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinnachcheḍḍikulam	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	1	56	48	38	33	22	0	33	19	3	22	28	7	43	32	15	28	11	24	39	25	16	37	27	30	35	21	11	49	19	10	29	9	7	48	21
Hindus.																																				
Mannár Island	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	5	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	2
Musali	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mántai	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
Tunukkai	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	4	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	1
Kilakkumúlai South	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Sinnachcheḍḍikulam	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
	2	7	6	0	3	5	0	2	7	2	2	11	4	4	10	2	4	6	4	7	5	5	3	3	13	12	6	3	9	6	3	6	6	3	7	6
Moors.																																				
Mannár Island	0	6	4	0	6	2	0	5	5	0	8	3	0	3	1	0	12	2	0	10	5	0	4	4	0	12	4	0	6	5	0	4	2	0	5	1
Musali	0	10	5	0	14	7	0	5	6	0	14	3	0	10	4	0	7	4	0	7	3	0	6	2	0	6	13	0	13	10	0	3	3	0	5	0
Mántai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunukkai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilakkumúlai South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	1
Sinnachcheḍḍikulam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	16	9	0	20	9	0	10	11	0	54	7	0	19	7	0	23	6	0	26	15	0	17	12	0	18	20	0	28	17	0	9	8	0	12	2

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNE'GALA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, KURUNE'GALA, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Report.

IN submitting the following brief Annual Report on the North-Western Province for the past year, I have to solicit consideration for the disadvantages under which it is prepared.

I assumed charge of the Province within four months of the close of the year, and found the disordered state of the Office at Kurunégala to call for so much personal supervision as to prevent my travelling either in my own immediate District or in that of Puttalam, without which the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the Province was impossible. Towards the end of the year, I became so seriously ill from the peculiarly malignant type of fever existing in Kurunégala, as to have been forced to apply for leave; and when on my return from leave I proceeded to attempt a commencement of my Report, I found that, in the absence of any Report from the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam, I could not make even a beginning, without information on various points from Puttalam. This did not reach me till the time fixed for the Elephant Kraal at Ibbawalapitiya in honor of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, was so near, that it was impossible for me to find the necessary leisure and freedom from interruption for preparing a Report; and immediately after the Kraal terminated, I left the Province, and have been travelling almost ever since.

The following short statement is prepared from the few papers I was able to bring away with me:—

Office irregularities.

The subject of the irregularities in the Kachchéri of Kurunégala has been so fully entered into in my various letters to Government,—resulting as they have done in the removal of the first and second clerks, and the establishment of a very efficient staff,—that I need only state that I believe the condition of the Office to be now generally satisfactory, and that, as far as possible, steps are in train for the recovery of all outstanding debts and claims due to Government.

General Health.

The general health of the people during the past year has been good; there has been no epidemic of any kind. And the improved prospects for cultivation, particularly during the latter part of the year, the results of which will however only be shewn in the returns for 1870, have tended to relieve the despondency a succession of unfavourable years has caused.

Cattle.

Murrain has not committed any serious havoc, and the general condition of the cattle in the Province is favourable.

Weather.

The rainfall has, especially during the latter part of the year, been more abundant than for some time; there has been an improvement in the out-turn of the crops, but it is specially in the crop of the Maha harvest, which does not ripen until March or April of the following year, that the great difference was anticipated, and, writing after this harvest has been gathered, I am able to add that the highest anticipations formed of it were realized.

In November, a severe gale was felt along the western portion of the Province, and in the Wanni, and the down-pour of rain was enormous; flooding the country for miles, and breaching, in the Seven Kóralés alone, 176 village Tanks capable of irrigating nearly 3,000 acres of paddy land.

Agriculture. Paddy.

I regret that my notes relating to the condition of agriculture in the Province during last year are very meagre. The Headmen were however so busily employed in the preparations for the Kraal, that it was impossible for me to obtain all the information I should otherwise have been able to procure.

The total sowing extent of land cultivated with paddy, and liable to tax, was reported as

Seven Kóralés . . .	90,356 bushels
Puttalam . . .	9,385 „
Total...	99,741 bushels

which, at 10-fold, would yield a million bushels of paddy. But the true extent was probably at least 25 per cent. greater; for I found that the estimates were systematically too

low, and the subject is one requiring considerable and sustained attention. This does not include the redeemed lands, of which no register exists in the Office (nor had I time to make one), and regarding which no information is obtainable; nor does it include the produce of Temple lands, of which there exist 4,808 acres under paddy cultivation in Seven Kóralés, besides two small fields not yet surveyed in Puttalam.

Report.

The Revenue from Dry grain for the whole Province amounted to £170 19*s.* 6*d.*, representing at 2*s.* per bushel, which may be taken as the average price 1,709 bushels as Government share, and total yield 6,836 bushels.

Dry grain.

The cultivation of Tobacco is chiefly carried on, and that to only a small extent, in the Wéudawilli Hatpattu of Seven Kóralés, and in the Pitigal Kóralé North, and Pitigal Kóralé South of Puttalam. The quantity raised in the Wéudawilli Hatpattu does not probably exceed 300 cwts., Pitigal Kóralé South 5,238, cwts., and Pitigal Kóralé North, with Demalapattu, 1,920 cwts. The value is about 3*d.* per lb., that cultivated in Pitigal Kóralé South being esteemed the best.

Tobacco.

The Revenue Return shews a total increase of receipts for 1869, over the previous year, of £6,439, 8*s.* for the Province; the amounts being £70,959, 7*s.* 8*d.* and £77,398 15*s.* 9*d.*, from which however £2,939 16*s.* 11*d.* should be deducted, to allow of a fair comparison between the two years.

Revenue.

This is explained by the difference in the mode adopted for the year, commencing from 1st July, 1869, and ending 30th June, 1870, in the management of the Arrack monopoly, which had been previously farmed for many years. The highest offer for the period in question, £6,700, being considered insufficient, it was resolved to try the experiment of retaining the sale in the hands of Government. Under the farming system, all receipts represent so much absolute profit; but with the other it is necessary to deduct the expenses incurred in the purchase of Arrack, and commission on its retail, transport, tolls, &c., the total of which amounts to £3,359 7*s.* 10*d.*

Thus the real increase of Revenue for the past year is only £3,499 12*s.* 1*d.*

Arrack.

The experiment I have adverted to, of retaining the sale of Arrack in the hands of Government, has proved far from profitable. The sale of the Arrack farm for the preceding five years was effected at the following rates:—

1864—5 .....£10,465	1867–8 .....£11,200
1865—6 8,590	1868—9 8,000
1866—7 16,530	

The actual profit to Government for the latter half of 1869 was £2,348 9*s.* 4⅞*d.*, being at the of £4,696 18*s.* 9¾*d.* per annum.

This clearly shews that the large sums offered in the preceding years were unreasonably high, and as the result several of the Renters were ruined; whilst even the rejected offer £6,700 would have entailed a heavy loss but for the systematic practice of adulteration to which all Renters look for their profits, and for which the Ordinance secures them impunity.

The Revenue from Grain is subject in this Province to great variation, owing to the general absence of means of irrigation. The crops being in most cases directly dependent on rain, have unfortunately been for several years more or less unsatisfactory. The following shews the amounts realized for the past 10 years in the two Districts of Seven Kóralés and Puttalam for paddy and dry grains.

Grain.

	Paddy.						All Dry Grains.						Totals.		
	Seven Kóralés.			Puttalam.			Seven Kóralés.			Puttalam.					
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1860	8125	16	4½	1940	15	10½	3	15	6	123	6	11½	10193	14	8½
1861	7896	1	4½	2415	19	8¾	28	19	6	69	0	0	10410	0	7½
1862	5320	5	0½	1221	11	0	6	0	0	232	19	0	6780	15	0¼
1863	15155	13	0	2618	19	4½	—			312	6	6	18086	18	10½
1864	6758	19	1	822	16	0	—			369	13	7	7951	8	8
1865	10727	15	5½	1524	16	5½	—			327	4	0	12579	15	11
1866	8887	11	8½	2559	12	0	—			174	12	3	11621	15	11½
1867	10739	14	6¾	1005	8	6	5	11	0	420	11	0	12171	5	0¾
1868	4423	10	10	878	16	0	—			225	18	0	5528	4	10
1869	5968	10	9½	836	5	7½	—			170	19	6	6975	15	11

The total Revenue from Salt for last year was £41,760 4*s.* 4*d.*, against £40,441 0*s.* 8*d.* the year previous. The principal increase, £1,455 7*s.* 8*d.* is in the wholesale trade, the items being respectively £36,725 10*s.* and £38,180 17*s.* 8*d.* There is a decrease of £283 10*s.* in the Retail sale; but this is explained partly by an increase of £146 6*s.* in the sale for removal to released Districts, and partly by the fact that Mr. Macready discovered that the retailers were in the habit of selling in larger quantities than they were authorized to do, to fishermen for curing purposes; thus increasing the amount of commission

Salt.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNE'GALA.

Report.

payable to the retailers. This was checked, and the sales to fishermen are now brought to account as wholesale. Of the quantity sold wholesale in 1869,

28,423 cwts. were said to have been transported to Kurunégala (of which 26,085 by carts)
129,434 do. do. to Colombo
1,521 do. do. to Nuwarakaláwiya.

Crown Land sales.

The demand for the purchase of Crown lands is chiefly confined to the Puttalam District. A check was sustained in last year by the issue of an Injunction from the Negombo District Court (afterwards set aside) against the sale of some valuable property in that District; and the receipts for last year amounted to £2,586 15*s.* 11*d.* against £3,185 15*s.* 11*d.* the year previous, shewing a falling off of £599. The contemplated restoration of a fine Tank at Mádampé, Tirmapitiya Wewa, and of another irrigation work nearer Chilaw, already sanctioned, will probably shew a large increase under this head, for this year, as in both cases Crown lands will be benefited and be in demand. Of the total receipts in 1868 and 1869, only £13 and £269 2*s.* 0*d.* respectively, were the result of sales in the Seven Kóralés.

Carriers' Licenses.

The revenue from Cart Licenses has remained almost stationary, being £419 14*s.* in 1868, and £427 1*s.* in 1869. A large proportion of the salt trade is carried on in carts let for hire without licenses. The Maniagar of Puttalam estimates 600 out of 1739 cart loads of salt removed in last year from Puttalam to Kurunégala to have been so conveyed. There can be no doubt, that the Ordinance requiring a license to be obtained, before a cart or boat can be let for hire, is very widely abused; but there appears no other remedy for it than to impose the tax on all carts, except those kept exclusively for estate use; and then would arise the question, what is an estate? Every owner of a cocoanut tree would claim exemption.

In Puttalam the evasion is practised with the barest pretence at concealment, for all parties are aware of the deceit. The salt is purchased by the cartman in his own name, with money handed to him for the purpose by the real buyer. The permit for removal is of necessity made out in favour of the carter, and the salt and cart are described as his own on his assertion. In only one case, to my knowledge, did the nominal owner commit any breach of faith with his employer.

Stamps.

The sale of Stamps has increased from £2,737 5*s.* 1½*d.* in 1868, to £2,985 6*s.* 11¾*d.*, the principal rise being in blank denominations, which from £1,970 2*s.* 7¾*d.* in 1868, realized £2,136 8*s.* 11*d.* in 1869, due probably to the general advance of prosperity. There is also an increase in Judicial stamps from £577 to £636, attributable apparently to the steadily progressing taste for litigation, the facilities offered for which are so extreme.

Litigation.

The passion for litigation displayed by the Natives, and more especially by the Kandyans, is a deplorable trait in their character, and though I may be singular in my opinion, I believe it to have been greatly fostered by our rule, and that the character of the people has deteriorated by it. With the indolent Kandyan population, entirely devoid of all those sources of amusement found in more civilized communities, a suit in Court seems to be looked on as the answer to a want met elsewhere by the Theatre, Opera, Music Halls, &c., and it has the advantage of cheapness. I confess I should be glad to see costs in Civil cases increased; nor can I see any reason why costs should not be payable in Police Court cases either by stamps or otherwise.

It is alleged, and with truth, that it is difficult to collect taxes from the native population. Here is a simple means to which I cannot see any sufficient objection; whilst I believe any attempt to check the feelings of hatred and malice which these ceaseless resorts to Court engender, by rendering the gratification of these evil passions at least a luxury not to be enjoyed for nothing, calculated to be beneficial.

Tolls.

The recoveries on account of Toll rents have realized more by £207 3*s.* 1¾*d.* in 1869 than in 1868, the totals being £2,008 10*s.* 9¼*d.* and £2,215 13*s.* 10*d.*; but I believe (I write from Batticaloa with only my recollections to guide me) that there are considerable arrears outstanding for 1868.

I trust I may be excused for submitting a few remarks on the effect of the provisions of the last Toll Ordinance (No. 14 of 1867) whereby the right formerly possessed of transporting goods and materials on behalf of Government, free of tolls, has been sacrificed (except as regards road materials within 10 miles of a toll bar), and the privilege formerly enjoyed by public officials, travelling on official duty, of exemption for themselves and their baggage, has been withdrawn.

In every respect, I believe these restrictions to operate injuriously towards Government, without the faintest trace of any compensatory advantage whatsoever.

As regards payment of tolls on Government property, and compensation for tolls, the disbursements throughout the Island by Government must in the aggregate amount to something considerable; and at the first glance it would seem reasonable to suppose, that the value of the Toll Rents would be increased in proportion, and that thus the expense would return to the coffers of Government through another channel. And this might be so to some degree, if purchasers of the rents could form any idea of the extent to which the Government contributions would enhance their value; but this they are entirely unable to admit into their calculations, as they have no possible means of knowing or guessing what works Government may contemplate executing during the year; the quantities or

descriptions of materials required, or how or whence they will be obtained; what officials are likely to pass their tolls on duty; or how often, or by what means.

All receipts from such a source must of necessity be disregarded in the Renter's calculations, and serve merely to swell their profits; and where large works are undertaken (as for example the Deduru Oya Bridge) this must be to no small extent.

The Ibbawalapitiya Kraal, and the works at Deduru Oya, must have increased the profits of the Maguru Oya toll very considerably, and the aumany sale of arrack, as well as the Kraal, and the works at Deduru Oya, that at Polgahawela, all at the Government expense.

But it is in the effect on officials, that I think the indirect detriment to Government deserves special consideration. The exaction of tolls from Public officials in their own Districts, when on the Public Service, is felt as an irritating indignity. Few men will submit to apply for the reimbursement of the paltry sixpence or shilling involved, or to to be passed free as a favour, (which the Renters would in general be only too happy to accord), nor is it the loss of the money which is felt to be the grievance, so much as the impediment, or at least absence of encouragement to travelling which it implies, which causes the annoyance.

Nothing calls for more encouraging support than a habit of constant supervision of all things affecting the welfare of his District by an administrative officer—he can scarcely leave his home without finding something to interest him,—some means of usefulness;—and he may be always inclined to give up his time—whether it be to see a road—open a channel—inspect a sluice—or what not; but when he cannot move without having to pay for his sacrifice, a feeling of disappointment that he should be thus met, is apt to take the place of interest.

Roads.

The following is a Statement of the Road Ordinance Collections in Seven Kóralés and Puttalam, for the last 5 years in money and labour:—

	Puttalam.			Seven Kóralés.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1865	1122	8	3	5131	4	9	6253	13	0
1866	1089	16	6	4936	3	3	6025	19	9
1867 .. .	1108	3	3	4721	17	0	5830	0	3
1868	1184	2	9	4586	5	9	5770	8	6
1869	1724	5	0	6114	0	0	7838	5	0

The expenditure on Minor roads in Seven Kóralés has been as follows:—

Town and Circular Roads.

Government grant	£ 82	9	7½
Road Ordinance	138	1	7
	£220	11	2½

Two new short roads have been opened, and one of them partly gravelled. A distance of 172 yards in Main Bazaar street metalled:—seven cross drains and culverts built, 1270 yards of roads gravelled, and jungle cleared, and surface improvements made throughout where needed.

Kurunégala to Giriulla.

Government grant.....	£144	17	0¾
Road Ordinance	477	3	7½
	£622	0	8¼

Two bridges, one of 35 feet span, entirely renewed; general surface repairs executed throughout, and gravel laid in various parts.

Náranmulla to Mádampé.

Government grant	£ 9	4	6
Road Ordinance	179	3	2
	£188	7	8

A bridge of 55 feet span has, (except the piles), been entirely renewed; roadway raised in places through paddy fields; jungle cleared; 5 cross drains constructed.

Mátalé Road.

Government grant	£ 79	12	7
Road Ordinance.....	279	14	9¾
	£359	7	4¾

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNE'GALA.

Report.

A masonry bridge of 15 feet span constructed, and abutments of another built; renewed woodwork of another bridge, and filled in ruts on road. This road is in a very bad state, and of a nature to require large expenditure to keep it in order.

Wáriyapola to Chilaw.

Government grant	£ 17	1	3
Road Ordinance	126	17	4½
	£143	18	7½

Roadway raised in various places through paddy fields; two bridges and a cross drain erected, and general surface improvements effected.

Padenia towards Anurádhapura.

Government grant	£ 28	9	9
Road Ordinance	169	8	6
	£197	18	3

Náranmulla to Polgahawela.

Government grant	£ 14	9	6
Road Ordinance	107	15	5
	£122	4	11

Rangama road.

Government grant	*Nil.*		
Road Ordinance	£ 39	2	0
Giratalave road	29	15	6
Kohombépola road	29	18	0
Potuhera road	29	19	10

In the last six cases such general surface and other improvements have been effected as the small amount at the disposal of the Committee admitted of.

I would urgently recommend the necessity of declaring the road from Kurunégala to Giriulla a principal road. It is the direct road to Negombo, and has a toll upon it, the rent of which sold in 1869 for £100. It is not within the limited means of the District Committee to keep this road in proper order, or in the condition its importance merits; and the comparatively large sum which the Committee feel compelled to vote for it cripples their resources, and prevents the extension of communications elsewhere.

R. MORRIS,
Govt. Agent.

Batticaloa, 14th June, 1870.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Revenue Administration Report of the Government Agent, Trincomalee, for the year 1869.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Trincomalee.

Report.

On the whole the year 1869 has been a favourable one in every way. The health of the people in the District of Trincomalee was very good; the cattle escaped from any attack of murrain; and the crops were very fair. — Favourable year. Public Health. Cattle Crops

The latter part of the year was particularly favourable for the crops of 1870, and though sufficient rain did not fall to fill the tanks, that was accomplished in January, and the prospects of the early 1870 harvest are good. — Prospects of 1870.

A glance at the statements, which accompany this Report (C. D. and G.) will shew that the Revenue of this District, as well as of the whole Province, has been steadily progressing. — Revenue Statements.

At first sight it would appear that in 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1866, Trincomalee gave a higher Revenue than in the past year; but, a large portion of the Revenue of those years was derived from sale of Commissariat Stores, not accounted for in 1868 and 1869; and 1869 thus shews better than any year hitherto.

I have made an effort to reduce the very large amount outstanding in my arrears of Revenue returns; and, after enquiries into all the cases, have obtained permission to strike off £1,353, and have recovered £191 — Arrears of Revenue

The Kaddukkulam and Koddiyár Pattu investigations have been entirely completed, and I hope to finish Tampalakámam before the agency is moved to Batticaloa.

Customs duties were very nearly the same. There was a slight increase over 1868 in Imports, and decrease in Exports. — Customs Duties.

Only 6,000 Bushels of Paddy were imported against 21,300 in 1868; but 43,406 bushels Rice against 32,879, in 1868. There was also an increase in the Tobacco introduced this year. — Grain imports.

Less Timber was sent away, which accounts for decrease in Exports. — Timber trade.

This trade, last year, reached higher than it ever has, though it has very greatly increased of late years. The value of Timber sent away this year was estimated against 1868 thus:—

Beyond seas	£1,922	and in 1868	£2,322
Coastwise	6,758	„	6,808
	£8,682		£9,130

In 1865 the total value was only £4,500. But, however valuable this trade is, I think our present system exceedingly unwise. The most accessible forests of this District are now nearly exhausted. There are thousands of logs still lying on the beach, belonging to traders; and even had it been desired to continue the present system, I think no licenses should be issued till the traders had sent away the large stock now on hand. — Present system of licenses unwise.

But I am very glad to find His Excellency has been pleased to approve of the proposal to fell timber on behalf of Government, for sale by public auction. I believe we shall realize a larger profit than we do at present. We shall preserve our forests, and be free from all the frauds now habitually perpetrated by the men employed in this trade. — Decision from Government to fell and sell by auction.

The trade has been equally on the increase in the Batticaloa District, where the values were estimated at — At Batticaloa.

Beyond seas	£1,686,	and in 1868	£ 930
Coastwise	3,731	„	3,140
	£5,417		£4,070

but it is even more necessary to adopt some means of preserving the forests there than here.

"Land Sales" are a new item in the Revenue collections of this District, but one that will, I hope, now remain on our statements for some time. — Land Sales.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

TRINCOMALEE.

Report.

At Batticaloa.

Statement for ten years.

Surveyors.

Prayer for an increase to their number.

Value of a Surveyor.

Land Revenue.

Batticaloa District.

Commutation.

Licenses.

Stamps.

Postage.

Salt

Timber.

Fines and Forfeitures

Revenue as a whole.

There were 127 acres sold in 1868 for £291, and, in 1869, 1,246 acres realised £2,553. All these lands were for Paddy under Allai and Periyakulam Tanks; and, therefore, we only received during the year quarter of their value, under the conditions of payment by instalments.

In Batticaloa District this steadily continues on the increase, and, in 1869, there were 5,607 acres sold for £9,148.

The Statement of Lands sold for ten years (I.) shews what has been realised in the Province; and there is no sign yet of any falling off in the demand.

The Surveyor-General has been good enough to send me one of the Batticaloa Surveyors to cut up the balance of land urgently required under Periyakulam Tank; and I then wish him to prepare for sale about a thousand acres of land now cultivated at Kiniyai by the Malais, a great portion of which, if not all, is, I believe, irrigable from Kantaláy, the waters of which can, I believe, be led to the old fields of Mákámam. I hope the levels will be taken as soon as possible, and this fact ascertained.

I very much regret having so constantly to urge the prayer which I have put forward for years past, wherever I have been stationed—"Give me more Surveyors." I must again however do it as regards the Batticaloa District. I am sure His Excellency will acquit me of any obstinacy, or pertinacity in doing so; but I believe their presence, and work, to be essential to the progress and well being of any District; and, as this is the last time I shall have the opportunity, I believe it is my duty again to plead for an increase to the staff of that Department.

Batticaloa ought at least, unless you desire to check its progress, to have three extra officers at once: each surveyor and his staff there, costing about £400 in the year, would at least prepare sufficient land to realise £2,500.

Land Revenue in this District has remained very steady, as the Paddy Rent Statements (A.) explain. It ought, however, to be higher, but for the lands sold under Allai, which, being free from tax for three years, cause the decrease in Koddiyára Pattu.

This item, as regards paddy, has reached higher in Batticaloa District than ever before; and, I am happy to say, the greater portion of the District is commuted.

Though some few land owners would not consent, about £4,000 was agreed to out of an assessment of £5,668. Of this, all but a balance of £200 was recovered within the year, and that has been already paid in.

The Statement (P.) shews the old commutation which expires this year, as well as the new which lasts to 1873 and 1878.

I think that the £873 4*s*. 4*d*., expiring this year, should be allowed to recommute on my old basis, but at the 2*s* rate, which will give us double the amount.

A very large extent of land, which is now exempt as lately sold, will yearly become liable to tax, and we may fairly estimate the Revenue from this source as £10,000 in another three years.

It was £6,157 in 1869 (taking the £200 arrears) against £2,569 in 1860, and £966 in 1850.

Last year no less than 105,061 bushels of paddy were sent from Batticaloa by sea, besides the large quantity sent in the shape of rice by land to Badulla.

The Arrack farm at Trincomalee remains nearly the same, while that at Batticaloa has doubled in value in the last ten years.

The same may be said as regards Stamps at Trincomalee, while at Batticaloa they gave £2,041 against £1,035 in 1860, and 770 in 1850.

Postage stamps, and Postage, remain nearly stationary at Trincomalee; but at Batticaloa have increased 75 per cent. in the last 10 years.

The sale of salt for retail has increased at Trincomalee, and we should send much more to the interior, if we had a regular supply. This has been irregular of late years, but I have now full stores, and the sale in 1870 for wholesale will be much larger.

At Batticaloa, like every thing else, it has largely increased. It yielded £2,445 last year, against £1,400 in 1860, and £452 in 1850.

The royalty on timber in the Trincomalee District has greatly increased of late years. It was only £337 in 1860, and in 1869 reached £1,817.

This of course, is principally to be attributed to the new rates introduced by the late Mr. Pennefather, when 25 per cent. of the value was levied as Royalty.

There was, however, a great demand for Ebony last year, which accounts for the high amount of the Royalty. 218 licenses were issued for 1,434 Satinwood, 681 Rana, 384 Milillé, 1,196 Ironwood or Pálai, 2,464 Halmaniel, 1,727 Ebony,—against, in 1860, 1,118 Satinwood, 1,504 Rana, 800 Milillé, 435 Ironwood, 4,732 Halmaniel, 520 Ebony.

The Statement for ten years (O.) is interesting, shewing the way in which the Forests have been worked of late, and, I think, conclusively shews that, as I have said before, it is high time to put a stop to the present system.

The items brought to account at Batticaloa (see Statement G.) as Kachchéri Fines and Forfeitures, are, properly, confiscated Timber, owing to the late frauds in the south of that District.

It is satisfactory to glance at the totals collected. Trincomalee gives in 1869 £11,667 against £10,358 in 1860.

But Batticaloa yields £20,709 last year, against £9,649 in 1860, and £4,617 in 1850.

I think these latter figures shew conclusively how the Batticaloa District of the Province is progressing, and you may fairly look to a similar, if not larger, increase in the coming ten years.

New division of Revenue District of Trincomalee.

The intended transfer of the Agency to Batticaloa had induced me to confine the Revenue District of Trincomalee in future to the Kaḍḍukkuḷam Pattu, Koḍḍiyára Pattu, and Tampalakámam Pattu, placing the town of Trincomalee under the control of the Headmen of the latter.

I will now therefore allude to these three divisions, and their requirements, in this order.

Kaḍḍukkuḷam Pattu.

In 1862 I find an attempt was made to take a correct list of the inhabitants, and this Pattu was said to hold 2,075 persons.

Population.

The Division Officer's returns for 1869 give 704 persons liable to labour, and this ought to make the population about 3,500.

Cattle.

The Headmens' return give 1,232 males and 1,075 females = 2,307; and 1,180 common cattle and 1,162 buffaloes.

Periyakuḷam tank at Niláveḷi.

The tank Periyakuḷam, of Niláveḷi, is now completed, and the channel to lead the water away from the upper sluice only requires deepening.

Great success.

It is a perfect success, and holds much more water than I anticipated, while there is over 10 feet head at one of the sluices. We have also ascertained that it is at any time capable of enlargement.

Lands surveyed under it.

We have surveyed in the neighbourhood 595 acres, and they have been thus disposed of:

121	No claim certificate.
342	Sold for £839.
122	Half value of £152.
1	Reserved for Farm.
9	Unsold.
595	

Some land not irrigable.

I have a Surveyor now cutting up about 350 acres, all waterable by the tank.

Of the 595 acres above alluded to, I am afraid only 517 will be irrigable by Periyakuḷam, as I doubt if water can be taken across a stream which cuts off some of the land.

Results.

Similarly for this land taken off, we must deduct £150 from sales and half-values, but the balance £841 may be safely given to the credit of the tank; as without it, no one would have taken any of the land even at half value, and certainly not have purchased.

There will be, however, about 850 acres to divide the cost of the tank £1,016 + Channels 162 = £1,178; or not quite 30*s.* per acre.

Kumpurupiṭiya tank proposed.

In my last Report I advocated the repair of an old tank at Kumpurupiṭiya; but as I cannot probably be allowed more than a small sum this year, I think it more desirable to do what is necessary to the sluices of Madawachchiya, Gómarankaḍawala, Peṭṭewa, and Kiwulékaḍawa. As mentioned in my Report of 1867, these have old sluices, and were repaired in Mr. Lusignan's time, but have been sadly neglected since. I should wish these to be inspected, and reported on, at once. I doubt if the inhabitants can pay for the repairs fully in ten years; but in view of extra land which will be brought into cultivation, I think some means may be arranged of apportioning only a part of the expense to them, especially as these are all tanks on the borders of the unhealthy part of Anurádhapura District, to which, as being fine tanks, I trust to attract some of the residents in the miserable neighbouring villages.

Repairs of certain Siṅhalese tanks.

Salt Manufacture

Last year I manufactured 23,836 cwts. of salt at Niláveḷi, at a cost of 4½*d.* per cwt.

Salt water lake Bridge.

The bridge over the salt water lake has been very well repaired, or, I should say, rebuilt, by Mr. MacBride, for the small sum of £160.

In my 1867 Report, I urged the improvement of the Coast road north of Niláveḷi.

A grant of £300, which I would respectfully beg for in 1871, would be sufficient, as stated in my Report of 1867, for what I propose. There is a great deal of traffic on the road, and as the Pattu is an improving one, I think it should be assisted a little.

But, what is still more needed, is a good road through all the Siṅhalese villages. I think one can be made for about £10 a mile, at first for tavaḷams, and hereafter, for another £10 a mile, be opened passable for carts in dry weather.

Rest-houses on road.

The Rest-house at Kuchchaveḷi has been rebuilt. There is a good travellers' shed in charge of the Vanniya at Tiriyái, and another being built at Pulmoddai. This is the last village in the District on the coast line, being on the borders of the Kokkaláy Ferry.

Irrigation works still required

This Pattu may be much improved by Irrigation, and the people are very industrious. The works it requires are,

Siṅhalese Tanks.

1. Repairs of the four Siṅhalese tanks I have named;

Kumpurupiṭiya.

2. Tank at Kumpurupiṭiya;

Kuchchaveḷi.

3. Kuchchaveḷi;

Tiriyai

4. Tiriyai;

Pulméḍḍai.

5. Pulméḍḍai;

and none of these will be expensive works, while all but the four Siṅhalese tanks will readily be repaid by the people.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

TRINCOMALEE.

Report.

Velveri.
Pankulam.
Koddiyara Pattu.

A small sum is also required at a village on the Anurádhapura road, Velveri. The land is almost all Crown property, but if we spent £100 there, we should soon have a flourishing village.

There is a bungalow on this road, kept up by the Roads Department, at Pankulam, a deserted tank, 17 miles from here. This tank has a good sluice, and if there was a gate on it, would retain a great deal of water, and might induce some people to come and live there and cultivate the lands under it.

The Population Returns of the Headmen give 1,365 males and 1,147 females = 2,513; while the Returns of 1862 gave 1,322 males, 1,026 females; and the Division Officer's list giving 721, there ought to be at least 3,609 people.

The Cattle Return gives 780 buffaloes, and 1,320 common cattle.

Allai Tank.

The Allai tank at Toppúr in this Pattu has been completed, and is a very great success. It covers an enormous area of ground, and throws water back for at least 5 miles to Kiliveddi. All the now cultivated lands have been surveyed, and a good deal of jungle, fit for paddy cultivation, has been cut up for sale.

Cost.

The channel to Mútúr still has to be done on an estimate of £1,536, and this, with the £2,674 cost of the tank, will raise the total amount to be assessed on the land to £4,210.

Lands surveyed under it.

There have been 2,124 acres surveyed under it, and they have been thus disposed of:—

836	acres sold for	£1,755
161	do. ½ value	174
	Total ..	£1,929

382 acres no claim
746 do. not yet sold.

Such an abundance of water as will now always be secured is sure in the course of a few years to attract population; and I feel quite certain that we shall soon find all the tract of forest from Mútúr by Mallikaitívu cultivated and thriving.

No other works necessary in this Pattu.

I do not now think it necessary to expend any more money in this Pattu on Irrigation works, but I shall use my best endeavours to concentrate all outlaying villages under this tank.

Coast road bungalows.

On the coast road to Batticaloa there is a Rest-house at Mútúr, and a new bungalow at I'chchilam pattai, and a regular line of the same style of bungalows exist all the way to Batticaloa.

High level path needed.

As I stated in my Report for 1867, a vote is much wanted for opening a high-level road through the Karachchéries, as far as the Verukal, from Mútúr.

In the dry weather carts can go very well all the way to Batticaloa by this coast line.

Town of Trincomalee.

The population of the Town, as given by the Headmen, is 4,007 males and 3,797 females = 7,804.

In 1862 it was given as 4,167 males and 3,896 females; while the Division Officer's Returns give 2,488; and this equals about 12,440.

Cattle.

There are no buffaloes in the Town, and the common cattle, 1,231 in number, are very poor.

Roads.

All the roads about the Town are in very good order.

Kachchéri and Court.

On the removal of the Government Agency, and the Assistant Agent assuming the District Judge's duties, I propose the Court shall be held at the Kachchéri, and thus enable the Assistant Agent to have all his Offices connected in one place. A small vote will be necessary to accomplish this. There will be plenty of room for Clerks and Records.

Gaol.

No new Gaol will be required, as I think it will be better to have at Batticaloa the principal Gaol of the Province, and, certainly, a new building is at once required there, for the present place is an absolute disgrace to us. The Gaol here will be ample for the requirements of the place itself, and is in very good order.

Salt Store.

The Salt Store requires immediate attention. A new one should be built near the Back Bay Custom House, and the site of the present Salt Store would sell well.

Signalling for the Fort.

As I have before remarked, some arrangements should be made for our having the control of the flagstaff at Fort Frederick for signalling purposes. The Military authorities, as at Galle, could have a separate Garrison flagstaff. The man in charge of the Meteorological instruments could also look after the signalling.

Tampalakámam Pattu.

The population of Tampalakámam Pattu is given by the Headmen as 1182 males and 1,031 females = 2,213; while 1862 Returns give it as 1,062 males and 968 females = 2,030. And the Division Officer shews 703 men as liable to labour, which ought to represent a population of 3,500.

The Cattle Return shews 1,650 black cattle and 450 buffaloes.

Works at Kantalay tank.

A regulating gate has been put on the upper sluice of Kantaláy tank, at a cost of £287, and an estimate is sanctioned for the same arrangements to the lower sluice. This will be the means of preventing all waste of the water of this tank, and if we could only get population, we might cultivate thousands of acres.

Kandy road. Bridge at Palampódda Á'ru.

On the Kandy road a very handsome bridge has been erected over the Pálampódda áru. It cost £3,094, and considering the means at his disposal, and that he had no Pioneers, Mr. MacBride deserves great credit for it, as he does, I must be allowed to say, for all his works.

The Rest-houses at Kantaláy and Habarana are in a very bad state indeed, and must be rebuilt. The resources of the District will not allow of the Provincial Road Committee undertaking their reconstruction; and I solicit a grant of £150 for each.

Rest houses Road repairs

Alutóya Rest-house requires some urgent repair and improvement, and a grant of £50 would suffice for that.

Now that the portion of the road from Dambulla to Habarana is being put into order, the whole line will be fairly passable for carts and carriages. I solicit a little attention to this road, as I am convinced if a moderate sum only was spent on it each year, an extensive cart traffic would soon spring up.

Transfer of Tamankaduwa to Batticaloa.

The transfer of Tamankaduwa to Batticaloa seems very unpalatable to the people of the Western Division,—that is west of the Mahaviliganga, which I have now under a very good Headman, a Ratémahatmaya, whom I got from the Mátalé District. I have therefore recommended its being left *in statu quo* under this Kachchéri. I think the Eastern Division may be given over to Batticaloa whenever my successor becomes acquainted with that part of the District. At present, all had perhaps better remain, as now, under this Kachchéri.

Old tanks.

The Tamankaduwa Division is richer than any other in old tanks and many ancient remains, but its population is scanty and scattered.

Minnéri, Giritalá, and Topáwewa.

The Tanks of Minnéri, Girittalá and Topáwewa, water very large tracts, and it is essential that, as at Kantaláy, gates should be put on the sluices of Minnéri and Topáwewa; while I also think the state of those sluices is such, that unless repaired, we may, at any time, have an accident resulting in a breach.

The state of the Girittalá sluice calls for urgent repair.

Cost to be borne by Revenue.

The cost of these ancient works should be borne by the General Revenue, but I consider a water rate may then be put on all lands watered by them.

Mineri Channel.

The whole channel from Mineri to the river, watering several villages, should be examined at the same time, and be surveyed and laid down on the map.

Topáwewa Channel.

The Topáwewa channel likewise should be examined and surveyed, and, I think, under this tank, it will be found that with more water, secured from wastage by a gate, cultivation will increase.

Topari ruins.

The ruins of Topáwewa have been very well cleared, and some successful photographs taken by Mr. Lawton of Kandy.

Rotawewa old tank.

There is a fine tank at a favourite spot called Rotawewa, near Kowdallai. The breach is not formidable, and I believe the cost of its repair would not be heavy. Abundance of land can be got, and several of the poor villagers from Anurádhapura District would come and settle there if it was repaired. I hope it may be examined and reported on. There seems to be some reluctance to go to Mineri, but none to settle here.

Kusawe tank near Mavillu.

There is also a village tank between Mavila and Tirukkona-modu, watering a plain called Kusawe, which much needs repairs, and if it can be effected at a moderate cost, the people would gladly repay it. At all events, I think it very desirable that something should be done for these two villages, which are at great disadvantage from the floods of the Mahaviliganga, and which it is advisable to keep up, as along the regular line of road from Koddiyar to Tamankaduwa and Batticaloa.

It will here be seen that the requirements, as regards Irrigation, in the Trincomalee District are not very extensive, and I trust will not be lost sight of.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

Irrigation.

I will now briefly allude to what has been done, and to what remains to be done in the Batticaloa District, because I am convinced that it is Irrigation which has laid the foundation of the prosperity of that District, and it is on Irrigation that its steady progress entirely depends.

Irrigation Districts.

The Irrigation District, as it has been called for some years since the Irakkámam works were commenced, comprises the tract of land from Kalmunai and Náypaddimunai on the Lake, to the Móttuváram at Panankádu in Akkaraippattu, being all the lands watered by the Paddipalai áru.

Works executed.

On this river exist the following works:—

Irakkámam Tank—Cost	..	£5,620
Ampárai Tank	...	1,600
Víraiyaddi Dam	...	2,405
		£9,625
Upkeep to 1869	...	2,440
		£12,065

Beyond this a sum of £6,940 was spent on a regulating dam at Senkappadai, in procuring materials and laying foundations, bringing the total expenditure, up to the end of 1869, to £19,000.

Results.

Against this expenditure we have the following results:—

Land Sales.

8,028 acres sold for £14,889.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Report.

Tythe.

The tythe derived from the lands watered by the river, and supplemented by the tanks, is thus represented:—

1851—1856	average, annually	£	355	18	7½
1857—1860	do.		842	10	5
1861—1868	do.		1,834	11	10½
1869	do.		2,537	10	4

I have chosen these periods, because in 1857 they first began to use Irakkámam water, and that the various commutations changed in 1861 and 1869.

Probable tythe in 1871.

All the lands sold have become liable to tax in 1869; but it may be anticipated that, as £576 of the old commutation falls in for 1870, in 1871 the tythe will be at least £3,100, as the £576 will be doubled.

Acreage.

Rate of tythe.

The probable total acreage is about 22,000, and as this yielded £2,537 this last year, the rate was about 2*s.* 4*d.* per acre.

Profit on the old lands.

The average tythe of the old lands, before the works, was about 6*d.* per acre, and you have therefore an increase, in rate, of 1*s.* 10*d.* per acre on 14,000 acres, or a sum of £1,283 actual yearly increase of tythe on the old lands alone, which would give over 6 per cent. on the total expenditure.

Increase of cultivation.

You have a large increase of cultivation,—8,000 acres,—which would never otherwise have been cultivated, and which yield a new tythe of about £1,000 a year, or over 5 per cent. on the total expenditure.

More works required.

These lands however require much more to be done to them, and we ought not to stop their progress in any way.

Already asked for.

The proprietors have as yet paid nothing for this £19,000; but they have now asked for the following works for which they are willing to pay: —

Extension of Ampárai Tank,
Kondavaddavan Tank,
Completion of Seṉkappaḍai Dam,
Dam at Kurunálkañchi,
Dam at Wadda Váykkál,
Sea Dam at Úppár,
Sea Dam at Pirampaḍikkaḍḍu,
Sluice and Dam at Mínódai,
Two channels in Akkaraippattu,

at a probable cost, for all, of £25,000.

Necessity of these new works.

I believe every one of these works to be essential, and some of them should be executed even before new works; for, although it has been suggested that these Districts should wait, as a great deal has been done for them already, and as they can well continue to put up temporary dams as they do at present, I am unable to acquiesce in the wisdom or expediency of so doing. If the prosperity and progress of Batticaloa District are to continue, you must never lose sight of the absolute necessity that exists for economising agricultural labour. As new lands are brought under paddy, the demand for labour must increase; and if you continue to take men away to be continually tying dams across these streams, as they have hitherto done, you will not have labour for new lands.

Economising labour.

Seṉkappaḍai and Kurunálkañchi to be done in 1870.

Akkaraippattu channel.

Works for 1871.

It has already been decided to do Seṉkappaḍai and Kurunálkañchi dams this year; and I recommend the Akkaraippattu channels being also taken in hand, of which the people will do the earth-work, and Government need only give aid for the aqueducts that will be required.

Next year the extra water-supply which will be given by Ampárai and Kondavaddavan should receive prompt attention, and the sluice gate at Mínódai.

Up-keep to be borne by lands.

I think that the upkeep of Irakkámam, Ampárai, and Víraiyadi should, as soon as Senkappadai and Kurunalkañchi are done, be borne by the 22,000 acres that use them; and I would put on a charge of 6*d.* an acre from 1st January, 1871, which will give you £550, and provide not only for the upkeep, but for the pay of the Irrigation Vanniya and all the Vaḍḍai Vitánais, who are now paid by paddy in kind.

What has been done.

I have shewn above, I hope, conclusively, how much these works have done, and how really paying they have proved. Extend them over the Batticaloa District, and you will, in another ten years, have the finest and most prosperous District in the Island.

People generally acquiesce

As a rule, the people, wherever I have proposed works to them, have acquiesced, but I fear very much because they had a certain amount of confidence in my old acquaintance with the District, and with these works, and I believe they implicitly felt that I would propose to them nothing but what was for their good.

Proposal to amend Ordinance, and take away the option.

At the same time, I have not that confidence I should wish to have, that this will always continue, and I am so thoroughly convinced that you must push forward irrigation, and that without it you can do nothing, that I lean most strongly to an alteration of the present Ordinance, as far as leaving it optional with the people to seek for Government aid or not.

I incline to empowering the Governor to decide, on the recommendation of the Irrigation Board, what works are necessary, and to execute them, and after their execution, to recover their cost in ten instalments, or twenty, as may seem to him most suited to the requirements of each case.

This is, if it is still thought necessary to adhere to the plan of instalments which will only repay the actual cost of the work; but I incline to the adoption of a perpetual uniform water-rate on all lands which can be watered by any irrigation work.

You need not impose a higher rate than 2*s.* on 50,000 acres in the Batticaloa District, which is about the *present* extent. You would receive £5,000 a year; and this, if you were satisfied with 6 per cent. for your money, would justify your spending £83,000. But take the Irrigation District:—22,000 acres would give you £2,200 water-rate, and this at 6 per cent. would justify an expenditure of £36,000, of which you have up to date spent £16,000, and about £25,000 more are wanted.

I still adhere most strongly to what I have often urged before, that nothing of this sort should be done for the native without making him pay for it; and that if you do so, he will not appreciate it, as he will do if he pays for it.

I will begin with the north of the District, and point out its requirements.

What remains to be done.

Five miles from the Verukal River, there is the village Katiraveli, which it is very desirable to keep up. A sum of £500 would do quite enough here, and though you would never get those people to consent, the lands are all Government's, and you might undertake it as a Government work.

Katiraveli £500.

Nothing is then wanted till you cross the Mántirai áru at Válaichchénai.

Mántirai áru.

Here there are very fine tracts of land at O'ddaimávadi and Murávódai, and something should be done for them by storing some of the surplus waters of the Mántirai áru. There is an old tank at Vákanéri and another at Punanai; and one of these might, I think, be utilized. The cost would perhaps be about £3,000. There are about 1,300 acres of old land, and you could well increase it to 3,000 acres.

Muntanai áru.

Next comes the valley of the Muntanai áru, and on this river we are executing the only work that will be necessary, as a store-supply; and at present we shall not require regulating dams or channels, though these must follow as cultivation increases.

Rúkam, sanctioned, and in progress.

There are about 4,000 acres of old land, of which about 2,000 are already surveyed. I believe this 4,000 will eventually be made up to 8,000, as about 2,500 acres of new land have already been surveyed, and a great deal of it sold.

Probable acreage.

Discourage Elephant catching.

Elephant-catching by the people of this Pattu and Koralai should be discouraged, and the able-bodied males will then turn more to Paddy cultivation.

Work at Rukam.

The tank when completed will be a very fine work, but I am dissatisfied with the masonry; and I very much regret that sodding was not proceeded with as the embankment was made.

Estimate, £8,736.

The estimate is £8,736, of which up to end of 1869 we had spent £6,509.

Some extra work will be necessary, owing to the river floods; but I should think £9,000 would see all done.

Should be finished at once.

I trust it will be finished this year. Every effort should be used to do so. There is enough water collected this year in its unfinished state to materially assist the crops now on the ground.

Valley of Karaveddi áru £2,500.

I do not think the lands near the mouth of the Makilavaddaván or Karaveddi river ever suffer from want of water, but something should be done for the large tract near Vavunatívu, and two or three lines of levels should be run through them, and to the Karaveddi river higher up, where it crosses the old Badulla road, to ascertain if it is not possible, by putting a dam on the river, and cutting a channel, to supply them with means of irrigation.

The probable cost would be about £2,500.

Kannankudi tract.

The next tract of lands extends southwards from the old Badulla road where some large fields suffer very much from want of water almost every year, and I ascertained some years ago that the Chillikkódai áru, which watered the lands at Veppantidal, could be led to them.

Adichchakallu Tank, £2,000.

Further investigation by Mr. Adams shewed this river came from a fine old tank called Adichchakallu.

Levels have since been taken by Mr. Rutherford, and the scheme is very practicable. The bund is in good order, and the restoration would not cost over £2,000, while there are at present 2,108 acres of old lands, and at least 1,500 more will be sold on this line of stream.

Pulukanawa Tank, £3,000 applied for.

The next work proposed is the restoration of the old tank of Pulukanawa, and this has been asked for by the people. Its probable cost would be about £3,000.

About 3,800 acres can be watered by it, of which 1,300 are old lands, and 1,500 have been bought from Government for £3,700, while another 1,000 have been already applied for, and have just been surveyed.

Kadukkaymunai Tank £2,677—sanctioned.

A little to the eastward of this is the Kadukkáymunai Tank, which has been sanctioned, on the application of the people, and recommendation of the Irrigation Board.

The estimate amounts to £2,677, and the tank will water over 3,000 acres of old lands, which up to date suffer almost yearly from drought.

Ampalanturai fields to west.

This tank will lead water to the Ampalanturai fields, but I fear not to the new lands west of them, Attiyar, Munmári, and others. I think it possible something may be done for them on closer inspection, and after a few levels are ascertained.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Report.

Tumpankeni tank, £600 applied for.
Diviland tank, £3,460 sanctioned.

The lands west of Palukamam, about 800 acres now, have applied for the repair of Tumpankeni, an old tank which will afford quite sufficient supplementary water for their purposes, as well as for about 200 acres of Crown land already applied for.

This is one of the finest old tanks in the country, and when restored, will give an almost inexhaustible supply of water, as the river which flows through it is never dry, and comes from the Friar's Hood range.

It will water all the old lands about Porativu, and I hope those at Tikkodai, where some lines of levels ought at once to be run.

The old lands may be reckoned at about 2,000 acres, but at least 3,000 or 4,000 acres of new land will be eagerly bought immediately under the Tank.

The surveys here, in cutting up this new land, should be commenced at once simultaneously with the tank.

An estimate for £3,459 has just been prepared, but was delayed to consult the Plans and Reports.

Valley of Múnkil-áru.

There is another ancient tank on the next river, Múnkil áru, which I think should be examined and deserves attention, for it will serve to aid materially a large extent of old lands at Mántúr plains, and Vaddaveli.

Kandiya Kattu, £4000

The tank is called Kandiyá Kaddu, and was inspected by Mr. Adams and myself.

Amparai road village tanks.

The village tanks at Malwattai and Malliyaittívu, and those near Chammánturai on the road from there to Ampárai, require attention, and between them would not cost over £500.

Chekamatukulam £3,000 applied for.

We now come to the line of the Irrigation Districts which I have already noticed, and passing to the south of them, the next work is Chekamatukulam, recommended by Mr. Morris originally, and of which plans, &c., have been prepared.

The probable cost will be about £3,000. There are 1,200 acres of old lands, and as much new land will be found and readily sold as will raise the cultivation to 3,000 acres.

That this is a most desirable work there can be no question, but I think attention should be first paid to the lands on the west of the lake, where so much has been sold, and so much more is still applied for.

Nothing more is required till we get to Pottuvil, and here is a large nucleus of population. Something should be done for them either by a dam on the river there to enable them to raise water for the Pottuvil fields, or by the repair of Raddila tank. I incline to the latter, as there is abundance of Crown land for the whole population.

Raddila tank, £3,000.

Its cost would be about £3,000, and there are now irrigated about 200 acres of old lands, though I have no doubt you would soon raise the cultivation to 1,000 acres.

Panawa tank, £250.

Panawa village tank requires an expenditure of about £250.

Village tanks, £5,000.

Some attention should be paid to the numerous village tanks; and you might safely estimate about 200 tanks at £25 each, or a sum of £5,000 over a period of 3 or 4 years; but if we cannot put in the iron sluices under a cost of £35, which is what the Public Works Department charges, some other plan must be adopted. If the pipes only cost £5, I cannot see why the masonry should cost over £7 more; and, at this rate, I should be satisfied, but if this cannot be done, we must revert to plain culverts.

System of repair.

I most strongly advocate all these village repairs being done by the Government Agents, who will execute these works at one-third the cost of the Public Works Department.

In India the Government Agent, or Collector, has charge of all these minor works and repairs, and the system, as far as I could see on my tour through the Madras Presidency, worked admirably.

The works which I have here stated as required for the District come to about £58,000, and I strongly advocate the commencing the year 1871, with an imposition of a water-rate of 2*s.* per acre on all lands watered by any irrigation works already executed, and as each subsequent work is executed, all lands irrigable by it should become liable for the first year after the completion of the work.

There will be no difficulty in collection; it will be recovered as the Commutation now is, and there will be no complication of accounts.

A proper Engineering staff ought to be secured, regular workmen got over from India; and if this were properly organized in 1871, all the necessary large works should be executed in three years.

A sum of £1,000 should be annually given to the Agent for the Village tanks, not allowing him to spend more than £25 on each tank; and he should put sluices to 20 tanks each year.

I must apologize for the very hasty way in which this Report is drawn up, but the preparations for His Royal Highness' visit, my having no Assistant, and my now hurried departure, must be my excuse.

J. W. W. BIRCH.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT of Paddy Rent Sales for each Division of the Trincomalee District, from 1860 to 1869.

Divisions.	1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kaddukkulam Pattu .	344	8	4	254	15	6	246	14	9	301	11	3	144	5	4	199	10	6	276	13	9	383	4	6	255	11	10	402	19	6
Trincomalee	76	3	7	84	19	6	55	18	6	63	3	6	20	4	1	42	6	0	51	6	11	66	7	6	65	9	9	42	15	3
Koddiyára Pattu .	380	15	6	298	5	8	251	4	9	304	12	0	238	15	6	279	7	10	231	2	3	229	11	0	231	17	2	105	5	0
Tampalakámam Pattu .	254	19	6	190	12	0	159	9	10	193	12	0	147	13	7	201	1	9	141	4	3	199	13	1	221	4	7½	210	13	3
Tamankaduwa .. .	246	2	2	312	4	6	316	3	3	335	14	6	278	0	9	325	1	0	296	11	4½	243	4	0	190	6	0	295	4	6
£	1302	9	1	1140	17	2	1029	11	1	1198	13	3	828	19	3	1047	7	1	999	18	6½	1122	0	1	964	9	4½	1056	17	6

B.

STATEMENT of Fine Grain Rent Sales for each Division of the Trincomalee District, from 1860 to 1869.

Divisions.	1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s	d.
Kaddukkulam Pattu ...	4	11	6	1	16	11	21	2	6	14	16	3	11	7	5		...			...			..		4	0	0	14	0	0
Trincomalee		..			...			...			...		0	1	6		...			...			...			..		0	2	0¾
Koddiyára Pattu ..	0	7	0	7	6	0	4	8	0	7	19	0	5	14	0	0	0	10	0	3	8	2	11	0	6	3	6	3	6	1
Tampalakámam Pattu ...	0	17	0		...		3	0	0	5	1	9	3	11	0	1	6	7½	0	2	3	0	5	6	0	3	0	0	15	9
Tamankaduwa	3	9	0	6	8	0	6	7	0	0	15	0	10	7	5		..			...		7	7	3	25	11	1	9	11	11¾
	9	4	6	15	10	11	34	17	6	28	12	0	31	1	4	1	7	5½	0	5	11	10	3	9	35	17	7	27	15	10½

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue in the Trincomalee Division of the Eastern Province for ten years, from 1860 to 1869.

Heads of Revenue.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Arrears of Revenue.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrears of immediately preceding year	...	206 11 8	305 5 2	245 5 6	651 12 4	616 19 6	1334 2 2	1 16 11	355 14 8	389 8 5
Arrears of former years	28 5 2	20 10 4¾	12 18 1½	...	...	...		...	411 1 11¼	198 7 4
Customs.							...			
Imports	2,[illegible] 19 1	2,065 19 4	1776 2 10	2307 11 4	2,245 2 2	1,938 3 3	2107 15 6	1746 15 1	1753 12 3	1,835 14 6
Exports	52 9 5	77 4 2	66 8 4	131 11 7	66 9 7	76 8 11	57 0 6	92 19 1	74 19 11	71 0 6
Warehouse Rent	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	3 17 8	...
Sundries	1 2 11	0 8 2	1 13 8	6 0 1	1 6 7	37 2 0	9 9 5	1 1 8	...	...
Port and Harbour Dues.										
Port Clearances	141 14 6	117 9 2	92 1 0	139 7 0	98 3 4	78 3 8	114 9 6	120 10 8	102 9 2	108 9 8
Pilotage	43 1 6	31 0 6	25 3 0	10 18 0	7 4 0	30 3 6	94 6 9	48 18 6	41 17 6	23 2 0
Light Dues.										
Little Basses Light	..	...	...	...	...	11 17 9	6 12 5	...	...	...
Land Sales.										
Lands	...	.	21 1 0	9 3 0	...	...	...	...	142 10 6	926 14 9
Land Revenue.										
Paddy Rented	1,293 4 11	1,135 13 5	1027 10 0	1187 1 3	828 0 3	1,040 1 7	996 14 4½	1120 8 1	931 14 1½	1,056 17 6
Paddy Commuted	192 14 8½	102 11 11¾	31 6 11¼	20 1 6	1 9 9½	..	...	7 17 6	...	. .
Fine Grain Rented	1 12 0	15 8 8	34 9 6	23 1 0	31 13 4	1 7 5½	0 5 11	9 14 10	33 7 7	27 15 10½
Fine Grain Unrented	...	1 12 0	...	4 5 9	.	...	1 10 6	4 1 0	...	...
Paddy Unrented	9 15 3	2 9 6	57 6 7½	19 4 6	10 13 9	3 7 4½	..	4 5 6	...	. .
Rent of Lands	0 1 6	0 10 6	0 4 0	0 2 0	...	0 4 0	0 6 0	1 13 0	...	...
Rent, exclusive of Lands.										
Government Buildings and Houses	58 6 8	60 0 0	60 0 0	65 0 0	60 0 0	58 6 8	60 0 0	51 5 3	60 0 0	60 0 0
Licenses.										
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy Rent	1,934 5 0	1,916 6 8	2,149 5 0	1946 11 8	1,807 5 0	1,109 10 0	1395 0 0	2232 10 0	2063 6 8	2,163 10 0
Retail of other Spirits.....	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...
Do. of Opium and Bang	...	. .	...	. .	...	..	...	...	...	16 0 0
Carriers'	13 10 0	12 18 0	16 4 0	21 6 0	16 4 0	17 2 0	2 8 0	17 14 0	18 6 0	25 16 0
Fire Arms	4 0 0	4 12 6	5 5 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 7 6	2 15 0	4 5 0	2 17 6
Carriage	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Master Attendant Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0 0	27 18 0	18 18 0
Stamps.										
Printed	132 8 2	88 1 3½	100 15 9	104 10 8½	73 8 9½	52 18 11	50 0 4	45 1 0	60 1 11½	77 10 0
Blank	515 1 6	510 11 2½	633 3 10	554 6 7½	506 4 10½	555 10 10	566 11 7	529 16 6	717 4 7	559 0 0
Postage	141 13 10	145 5 6¼	155 4 0¾	173 18 4¾	208 11 4	177 15 0¼	181 11 4¾	181 3 2¼	160 16 5	179 5 3
Pearl Fishery.										
Sale of Rent	831 6 0	146 16 3¼	62 4 6	54 9 0	49 10 0	86 3 4	77 0 0	96 13 4	84 11 8	36 2 0

Taxes.										
Assessment on Houses	324 0 4	374 9 7	328 17 3	360 11 7	375 11 9	296 17 7¼	364 16 9	391 4 0	340 10 0	245 1 4
Postage.										
On Private Letters	25 2 0	20 7 0	24 18 2	26 5 10	33 7 0	63 5 1	40 16 7	32 4 9	37 14 0	42 13 2
Fines and Forfeitures.										
Request Court, &c.	10 19 6	6 18 10½	5 10 0	1 15 0	0 10 0	1 2 0	1 17 0	—	1 5 0	0 10 0
District Court	6 5 0	35 17 0	50 0 0	32 7 6	5 0 0	1 0 0	14 2 7	—	30 14 6	14 7 6
Police Court	47 6 3	57 3 11	70 15 8	85 7 2½	75 10 11¼	75 14 11½	67 9 5	75 19 8¼	55 14 6	51 3 7¼
Government Agent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 15 0	—
Court Fees	0 8 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	0 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of Government Property.										
Salt for Retail	570 19 4	534 16 1	585 18 11	740 19 1½	632 3 4½	676 4 0	673 3 4	696 14 8	732 8 8	806 10 4
Do. for Wholesale	1,048 12 0	1,187 10 11	1,404 8 8	1,180 4 0	1,389 5 4	718 13 4	706 8 6	659 8 0	456 19 8	553 4 8
Do. Deficiency Recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 5 0
Weights and Measures......	0 17 7	3 5 11	2 15 2	16 6 3	11 11 5	2 8 2	7 6 2	—	9 18 4	3 6 11
Timber Duty	337 10 2	276 9 1½	283 7 2½	134 3 4	212 17 0¼	1,028 1 11¾	1,401 5 3	1,053 15 10	1,392 4 5¼	1,817 18 7
Confiscated Timber	13 2 0	1 0 8	2 7 9	20 7 7	120 19 1	18 7 1	—	0 11 0	—	—
Do. Arrack	—	—	—	1 19 3¼	—	—	—	—	2 1 6½	—
Do. Salt	—	—	—	—	0 3 1	—	—	—	—	—
Commissariat Stores, &c.	1,100 8 2	1,575 15 7	3,043 14 1	3,284 17 9¼	2,477 11 1	2,121 8 3	2,083 1 1	1,087 10 4	—	—
Unserviceable Do.	7 9 3	1 14 8	0 7 5	1 7 3	9 14 4	0 12 2	1 3 10	5 0 11	4 19 3¾	3 4 3
Reimbursements.										
Government Gazette	7 13 0	5 10 0	4 9 4	3 19 0	1 8 0	1 15 0	0 17 0	—	2 13 0	2 6 4
School Fees	72 17 0¼	21 16 8¾	20 4 11¼	19 10 9¼	16 18 5¾	12 4 10	12 11 0¼	12 5 9¼	12 8 4¼	11 15 3¼
Do. Books	—	—	14 18 11	11 1 2½	9 6 7½	12 2 7½	9 14 10¾	9 14 6½	15 6 2	9 13 7
Do. Stationery	—	1 6 9	3 5 10¾	1 16 9¼	2 13 0½	1 8 9¼	0 15 4¼	0 8 7	0 19 5	1 3 9
Maintenance of Prisoners	26 0 11	19 14 5¾	14 6 8½	25 7 1	12 11 3	4 8 4	24 11 7¼	7 16 7	19 5 7¾	31 10 10¾
Prisoners' Earnings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 7
Refund of Salaries	—	—	5 15 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of lost Tools	—	—	—	0 12 0	—	1 0 6	—	3 0 0	—	—
Proceeds Sale of School Furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 17 9½	—	—	—
Interest.										
On arrears of Revenue......	16 4 11	21 0 9¼	20 16 1	16 9 11½	44 16 7	14 14 6	81 17 6	13 11 8½	15 11 10	12 17 7
Miscellaneous.										
Small Receipts	134 7 9¼	210 14 4	3 9 7	24 4 11¼	98 12 0¼	292 19 4¼	6 4 7	66 5 1½	1,217 0 10	247 5 9¼
Special Receipts.										
Fees on Title Deeds	—	—	0 15 6	0 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Surveys	23 3 11¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11,458 19 3¼	11,022 9 3¾	12,532 3 4½	13,021 3 11	12,200 19 6¼	11,270 14 3½	12,572 12 1¼	10,463 11 7¼	11,554 4 9¾	11,667 5 5

D.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue in the Eastern Province for ten years, from 1860 to 1869.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrears of Revenue.										
Arrears of immediately preceding year ..	40 0 0	235 18 6	362 12 7	466 0 8	865 6 9	930 0 0	1,694 16 3	386 11 11	691 19 8	649 18 5
Do. of former years	28 5 2	20 10 4¾	12 18 1½	—	—	—	—	6 10 6	411 1 11¼	198 7 4
Customs.										
Imports	2,790 5 10	2,396 7 0	2,198 5 10	2,807 4 3	2,904 11 1	2,731 17 8	2,888 3 5	2,566 16 8	2,233 12 0	2,328 0 5
Exports	117 17 11	183 13 9	137 17 1	216 7 6	161 1 1	157 4 0	180 4 0	307 18 0	223 15 9	210 13 10
Sundries	1 2 11	12 11 2	1 13 8	7 8 10	14 8 7	39 15 9	14 9 5	1 6 2	1 9 6	—
Warehouse Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 17 8	—
Port and Harbour Dues.										
Port Clearance ...	228 15 2	202 13 2	161 13 8	187 14 6	180 9 2	131 1 0	171 18 10	175 19 0	136 18 0	167 0 4
Pilotage	43 1 6	31 0 6	25 3 0	10 18 0	7 4 0	30 3 6	94 6 9	48 18 6	41 17 6	23 2 0
Light Dues.										
Little Basses Rock	—	—	—	—	—	20 5 1	7 16 0	—	—	—
Land Sales.										
Lands	1,565 14 9½	6,872 0 0¼	3,244 13 6	2,993 8 11½	2,143 0 6	1,631 19 2½	5,230 14 6½	5,664 0 3	3,543 16 4½	5,400 13 3
Land Revenue.										
Paddy Rented	2,974 15 6½	3,904 9 5½	2,950 12 [illegible]	3,277 12 3	2,591 8 8	3,295 13 1	6,058 5 4½	6,315 10 7	5,414 4 11	2,225 1 3
Paddy Commuted	1,080 10 4½	1,220 8 4¾	1,479 12 [illegible]¼	1,482 17 1	1,464 15 2½	1,460 4 5	881 2 1	881 14 1	866 13 10	1,780 5 9
Fine Grain and Indian Corn Rented ...	170 19 4¾	208 18 10½	160 5 5	601 6 10	388 1 1½	13 12 5½	55 7 9	243 12 4½	242 6 5½	354 0 10½
Do. do. Unrented ...	—	1 12 0	—	4 5 9	—	—	1 10 6	3 18 0	—	—
Paddy Unrented	9 15 3	2 9 6	57 6 7½	19 4 6	10 13 9	3 7 4½	—	4 5 6	—	4 17 0
Rent of Lands	0 1 6	38 10 6	0 4 0	0 2 0	—	0 4 0	0 6 0	1 13 0	—	—
Rents, exclusive of Land.										
Ferry Toll ...	135 16 8	152 3 4	137 10 0	144 11 8	161 6 8	167 0 0	162 5 0	149 5 0	176 0 0	70 11 8
Government Buildings and Houses ..	97 1 8	102 18 4	105 0 0	113 15 0	105 0 0	103 6 8	105 0 0	97 11 11	121 0 0	121 0 0
Licenses.										
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy Rents .	2,817 5 0	2,934 6 8	3,223 16 8	3,238 13 4	3,061 8 4	2,567 16 8	3,160 0 0	4,219 10 0	4,054 6 8	3,919 16 8
Retail of other Spirits	—	—	2 0 0	—	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	—	—
Wholesale Arrack and Rum... .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0 0	3 0 0	—
Carriers'	44 14 0	48 12 0	42 0 0	53 8 0	57 12 0	44 2 0	7 4 0	54 18 0	59 2 0	86 8 0
Fire Arms	13 2 6	15 0 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	11 7 6	17 0 0	20 17 6	16 17 6	11 15 0	3 15 0
Carriage	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Cargo Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 0	3 18 0	4 16 0
Passenger Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 8 0	9 18 0	5 2 0
Tindals of Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 2 0	14 2 0	9 0 0
Opium and Bang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0 0
Stamps.										
Printed	439 13 6	388 14 11	357 13 10	445 11 8½	400 16 8	440 6 8	558 5 4	454 0 6	540 6 5½	590 5 3
Blank	1,243 3 3	1,290 0 4	1,294 7 7	1,420 19 1½	1,559 13 6	1,602 8 10	1,868 15 4	1,934 17 6	2,217 15 1	2,088 10 0
Postage	230 9 11½	225 18 3¼	227 13 3¾	254 14 3½	315 0 5½	268 16 1¾	284 6 10¾	294 12 6¾	270 2 5	300 6 9

Pearl Fishery.										
Sale of Rent and Oysters ...	831 6 0	146 16 3¼	62 4 6	54 9 0	49 10 0	86 3 4	77 0 0	96 13 4	84 11 8	36 2 0
Taxes.										
Assessment on Houses ...	324 0 4	374 9 7	328 17 3	360 11 7	375 11 9	296 17 7	364 16 9	391 4 0	340 10 0	271 7 10
Postage.										
On Private Letters ...	40 10 0	33 7 2	33 1 1	41 13 6	54 12 3½	83 14 7	60 14 1	51 7 9	56 13 8½	63 13 2½
Fines and Forfeitures.										
Supreme Court ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	428 1 1
District Court ..	6 5 0	35 17 0	70 0 0	52 7 6	5 0 0	1 0 0	14 2 7	20 0 0	106 4 6	294 7 6
Police Court ...	193 11 8	235 5 6½	239 6 8¾	231 12 10½	206 17 7¼	140 0 0	216 12 1	144 9 8¼	138 7 3½	164 10 10¾
Court Fees ..	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	—	—	—	—	—
Proceeds, Sale of confiscated Timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136 9 2	—
Deputy Queen's Advocate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—
Requests Court, &c. ...	13 12 6	7 11 10½	5 10 0	1 15 0	0 10 0	5 11 0	271 15 6	24 0 6	36 5 1	0 10 0
Repayment of Timber Deposit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 12 6	—
Sale of Government Property.										
Salt for Retail ...	1,862 0 11¼	1,999 2 8	2,088 4 1	2,342 2 11	2,126 19 10½	2,256 2 0	2,265 15 8	2,193 8 4	2,185 6 2	2,251 6 4
Salt for Wholesale ...	1,221 6 6	1,532 4 3	2,076 4 0	2,055 8 8	2,255 8 0	1,550 5 4	1,696 0 11½	1,499 12 8	1,019 1 8	1,555 3 4
Salt deficiency recovered ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 12 0	11 5 0
Weights and Measures ...	6 0 9½	8 13 1	6 1 4	19 10 0½	16 11 3	7 15 9	7 19 1	7 8 6	15 19 1	6 2 2
Timber Duty .	1,105 5 11	873 19 2¼	562 2 5½	473 10 8	1,514 8 6½	3,305 14 9¾	2,567 0 4	1,860 1 4	2,599 0 5¼	3,253 8 7
Confiscated Timber ..	35 14 4	178 4 8	7 7 9	20 7 7	137 15 1	140 2 1	—	0 13 1	—	—
Proceeds, Sale of Fuel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confiscated Arrack ...	—	—	—	1 19 3¼	—	—	—	—	2 1 6½	—
Do. Salt ..	—	—	—	—	0 3 1	—	—	—	—	—
Proceeds, Sale of Commissariat Stores	1,100 8 2	1,575 15 7	3,043 14 1	3,284 17 9¼	2,477 11 1	2,121 8 3	2,053 1 1	1,067 10 4	—	—
Unserviceable Stores ...	7 11 3¼	1 14 8	0 7 6	4 17 8¼	11 5 1	0 12 2	2 5 0	5 14 5	8 0 3¾	12 11 9
Reimbursements.										
Government Gazette ...	10 1 0	9 4 0	6 13 4	4 7 0	2 2 0	1 19 0	1 5 0	—	2 18 0	2 6 4
School Fees ...	72 17 0¼	25 2 1¾	24 6 11¼	22 8 9¼	19 11 7¼	12 4 10	12 11 0¼	12 5 9¼	12 8 4¼	11 15 3¼
Do. Books ...	—	—	20 7 2½	17 19 3½	13 19 3½	14 3 1½	11 1 2¼	10 13 11½	19 12 8	11 17 4
Do. Stationery ...	—	1 6 9	4 7 7¾	2 18 6¾	2 13 0½	1 8 9¼	0 15 4¼	0 8 7	0 19 5	1 3 9
Maintenance of Prisoners ...	51 18 1	39 16 1¼	46 14 2½	60 1 10¼	43 14 2½	53 12 9½	43 18 9¼	36 12 6	34 17 7¼	40 14 3¾
Proctor's Fee recovered ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisoners' Earnings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 7
Refund of Salaries ...	—	—	5 15 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of lost Tools ...	—	—	—	0 12 0	—	1 0 6	—	—	—	—
Proceeds, Sale of Furnitures, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 17 9½	3 0 0	—	—
Interest.										
On Arrears of Revenue ...	18 5 3	24 15 11¼	26 15 4	23 15 7½	60 1 10	59 3 7	100 15 0	42 10 4½	41 11 2	23 19 4
Miscellaneous.										
Small Receipts ...	166 1 1	215 7 11	29 3 7½	35 16 8¼	127 8 0¼	296 0 1¼	89 4 2	109 5 1½	1,255 10 5½	318 13 5¼
Special Receipts.										
Fees on Title Deeds	—	63 11 10	45 6 1	15 8 0	31 3 5	12 19 11	1 19 10	9 1 3	7 16 9	31 6 9
Do. Surveys .	23 3 11¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total...£	21,108 15 8¼	27,878 3 3¾	24,941 8 6¾	26,894 10 1¼	25,944 6 1¼	26,111 4 2½	33,359 5 8¼	31,473 9 0¼	29,437 8 9¾	32,376 18 7

DD.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Trincomalee District, Eastern Province, from 1860 to 1869, inclusive.

PARTICULARS.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Salaries, Fixed Establishment.....	5056 5 5	4829 8 7¼	4700 7 2	5073 0 0	5548 13 4	5132 17 0	5427 12 0	4892 7 3	4653 17 10	5447 15 0
Do., Provisional	932 3 5	812 12 6	955 11 3	1099 9 11¼	1305 10 4	1500 13 9¾	1250 13 1½	1346 17 11	951 9 11	902 13 10
Allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office Contingencies	262 3 3	129 6 10½	193 1 8¾	146 13 11	215 3 0	314 2 11½	299 10 10½	325 18 1	676 2 2	470 8 5
Pensions	674 17 6	698 12 3	600 4 10	487 0 4	401 9 5	360 16 1	327 3 10	183 17 9	56 10 0	241 2 11½
Revenue Services.....	1488 7 5¼	861 9 6	600 12 7¾	991 2 2¾	443 5 4¼	478 4 11	1430 11 1	263 7 5	407 5 1	851 14 5½
Administration of Justice	56 9 6	82 9 9	4 11 1	51 0 6½	10 15 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	74 5 9	399 2 3	25 3 6
Charitable Allowances	206 13 5	192 7 9	199 12 0	185 6 9	182 17 6	211 0 0	258 8 3	183 4 9	187 12 9	193 13 3
Education	35 4 5	15 4 6½	20 18 10	12 10 10½	15 18 2¾	9 3 0	6 8 10¼	52 15 7	170 6 6	—
Hospitals	89 10 10	168 8 8	95 5 0	162 8 1	176 10 6	184 13 2	201 19 4½	217 15 4	180 5 5½	180 16 2
Police and Gaols	199 15 2	192 3 7½	189 9 6	158 12 6½	202 5 10½	165 2 5¼	278 8 6	362 1 5¾	528 9 7½	280 7 2
Rent	69 12 0	55 19 0	56 2 0	54 16 6	53 7 4	44 2 0	16 1 0	25 4 0	29 2 0	19 10 0
Transport	257 2 5¼	177 17 3¼	201 19 7¾	193 12 3¾	172 16 3½	150 16 5	58 15 9	99 14 7	364 4 8½	449 14 0
Miscellaneous	—	—	12 11 6	34 10 0	41 13 4	110 4 1½	—	—	—	39 0 0
Refund of Duties, &c.	38 17 0	5 8 2	6 5 9	7 19 6	4 2 10	7 16 8	2 15 0	15 1 0	10 0 6	0 6 3
Lands taken for Government purposes	—	50 0 0	—	150 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Mails	—	—	—	793 16 8	579 7 6	559 10 0	512 17 6	668 2 6	829 10 0	831 0 0
TOTAL.....£	9367 1 9½	8271 8 6	7836 12 11¼	9602 0 2	9353 15 10	9237 10 7	10073 7 2¼	8710 13 4¾	9443 18 9½	9933 5 0

E.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent's Department, Batticaloa, from 1860 to 1869.

PARTICULARS.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fixed Salaries.										
Assistant Government Agent's Department	1843 16 0	1830 6 0	1832 19 6	1831 16 0	1968 8 0	1904 14 0	1969 17 4	1887 14 0	1685 18 10	2106 9 2
Provisional and Temporary Salaries.										
Assistant Government Agent's Department	106 6 5	54 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	57 7 6	122 10 9	54 0 0	66 0 0	59 0 0	36 10 0
Educational Department	—	22 10 0	38 0 0	33 0 0	39 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	85 10 0	—
Office Contingencies.										
Filing Papers	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 2 6	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
Oil for Treasury Watchers	2 6 10	2 10 6	2 15 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 11 5	3 12 6	2 11 0
Thread, Needles, and Vinegar	—	0 3 8	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 8	0 5 9	0 5 3	0 3 8	0 3 6	0 6 1½
Value and Repair of Office Furniture	12 6 4	—	—	0 7 6	0 14 0	4 0 0	0 1 6	4 15 9	0 2 9	6 7 6
Rigging Flag Staff	10 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hire of Tom-tom Beaters	8 0 0	2 1 6	5 9 0	4 7 0	5 4 0	3 4 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	6 12 0
Pay of extra Translators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pay of extra Clerks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 8 0	—	—
Petty Expenses	3 13 9¼	7 15 2	0 9 10	3 0 0	3 4 6	1 5 9	2 9 6	4 6 5	2 16 3	0 7 0
Conveyance of Stamps, Stationery, and Printed Forms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 0	1 15 6
Pensions.										
Civil	94 16 0	94 16 0	79 5 4	53 0 2	66 15 6	42 10 0	46 0 10	42 10 0	42 10 0	59 0 6½
Military	63 6 3	63 6 2½	33 6 2½	22 1 2½	15 15 3	14 14 2½	15 3 6½	6 19 6	—	—
Revenue Services.										
Weighing, Removing, and Storing Salt	2 18 2	—	—	—	—	0 12 0	—	16 18 0	3 2 4	9 14 8
Cost of Collecting and Storing Salt ...	198 0 5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of Transporting Salt	117 5 1	89 15 2	69 11 6½	115 16 8	37 0 11	220 5 7	97 8 6	367 9 4	95 7 11	234 4 9
Watchers over Salt Stores and Pans	8 5 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	12 4 6	19 19 9	6 15 0	12 2 0
Commission to Salt Retailers	53 2 4	62 11 4	64 15 10	69 14 3	66 0 3	79 3 11	77 19 0	67 15 8	70 1 10	67 4 6
Refund of Salt purchased by Government	—	—	—	—	—	3.2 13 4	—	—	—	—
Erecting and Repairing Temporary Stores and Sheds.....	—	3 10 3	—	2 9 10½	0 14 0	—	—	—	—	—
Examining and Stamping Timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stamps for marking Timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—
Collecting, Piling, and Removing Confiscated Timber.....	10 0 2	—	—	—	—	—	3 6 0	—	—	44 2 6
Compensation to Grain Renters	24 11 8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hire of Assessors	73 13 0	58 2 0	51 1 0	36 12 0	47 18 0	40 12 0	39 2 6	55 10 0	54 0 0	36 10 0
Commission to Headmen on Commutation Collections.....	—	28 12 1	43 3 7	43 2 5	43 11 9	42 19 11	25 16 7	25 18 4	25 19 11	119 19 11
Extra Clerk, Commutation Duties	40 0 0	60 6 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	—	—	—	—	48 0 0	66 0 0
Extra Clerk for Registering Lands	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hire of a person for making Registers of Lands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Translator, Commutation Duties	36 0 0	36 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 0 0	36 0 0
Commutation to Stamp Vendors	4 3 11	19 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assessor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0 0	—
Tin Plates and Tacks	—	1 11 3	1 11 3	—	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 6	—	—
Law Prosecution	—	8 9 5	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Petty Expenses	0 3 4	0 4 0	—	—	—	0 6 5½	0 12 6	—	0 2 0	1 13 7½
Charitable Allowances.										
Subsistence to Paupers	153 17 10	141 8 6	136 1 6	128 19 6	114 7 0	112 12 3	145 1 9	126 12 4	122 9 9	119 14 6
Donations in aid of the Library and Reading Room	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donation towards the Maintenance of a Dispensary	25 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E.—(*continued.*)

PARTICULARS.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Administration of Justice.										
Fines to Informers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 0
Refund of Fines	5 0 0	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	0 10 0	—	—	—
Police and Gaols.										
Burying Paupers	0 3 0	0 3 0	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	—
Batta to Police Constables	—	0 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals.										
Provisions, Equipment, and other necessaries to Small-Pox and Cholera Patients	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 16 3	—	—	—
Temporary Sick Wards	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—
Attendants on Small-Pox Patients and Hospitals	—	2 18 6	—	—	—	—	5 10 3	—	—	—
Funeral Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Sick to Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education.										
Grant-in-aid to English and Tamil Schools	70 0 0	—	66 0 0	66 0 0	85 10 0	85 10 0	85 10 0	85 10 0	—	—
Transport.										
Travelling Allowance to Assistant Agent	183 0 0	144 0 0	75 0 0	63 0 0	75 0 0	35 0 0	69 0 0	89 0 0	121 0 0	69 0 0
Do. do. to Clerks, Interpreters, Peons, &c.	86 11 0	56 7 0	37 4 0	44 15 0	44 0 3	31 3 0	47 15 3	55 12 9	44 13 6	38 13 9
Do. do. to Medical Officers	9 19 6	7 8 6	—	7 0 3	4 3 6	4 7 3	6 0 0	1 17 6	3 15 6	1 17 6
Do. do. to District Judge, visiting Irrigation Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hire to Vaccine subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 14 3	—	—
Shipment, Conveyance, and Landing of Treasure	1 12 6	0 18 0	4 2 6	5 0 0	5 4 0	1 15 0	0 8 0	5 5 0	—	—
Miscellaneous.										
Whitewashing and temporary Repairs to the Kachchéri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erecting halting-places to the Governor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11 11	—	—
For affording Aid to the destitute Inhabitants of Bintenna	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	—	—
Compensation to Arrack Renters of Batticaloa for 1863 and 1864	—	—	—	—	130 8 8	—	—	—	—	—
Half-improved Value of Lands under 8th clause of Ordinance No. 12 of 1864	—	—	—	—	—	7 15 3	—	—	—	—
Government Contribution to meet the difference between the Rest house Keepers' Salaries and probable Receipts from the Rest-house Charges	—	—	—	33 2 11	—	110 19 9	61 19 3	62 8 0	83 6 0	70 0 0
Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.										
Light Dues	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 10 11	—	—	—
Refund of amount deposited on account of Timber License, and brought to account under the head "Forfeitures"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 16 3	—	—
House Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refund of Commutation Tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refund on account of Crown Land erroneously disposed of	—	—	—	—	—	0 11 0	—	—	—	—
Sales of Crown Lands cancelled as sold undefined, and Value of Lands over-recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	769 3 6	19 8 0
	3297 9 7	2819 10 8½	2693 1 6	2692 14 2	2833 18 9	3207 7 8	2832 15 2½	3050 5 2	3379 7 1	3173 4 6½

G.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue of the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, from 1860 to 1869.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Arrears of Revenue.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Arrears of immediately preceding year ..	40 0 0	29 6 10	57 7 5	220 15 2	213 14 5	313 0 6	360 14 1	384 15 0	326 5 0	260 10 0
Arrears of former years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 10 6	—	—
Customs.										
Imports	510 6 9	330 7 8	442 3 0	409 12 11	679 8 11	793 14 5	780 7 11	820 6 1	479 19 9	492 5 11
Exports	65 8 6	106 9 7	71 8 9	84 15 11	94 11 6	80 15 1	123 3 6	214 18 11	148 15 10	139 13 4
Sundries	—	12 3 0	—	1 8 9	13 2 0	2 13 9	5 0 0	—	1 9 6	—
Port and Harbour Dues.										
Port Clearances, &c.	87 0 8	85 4 0	69 12 8	48 7 6	82 5 10	52 17 4	57 9 4	55 8 4	34 8 10	58 10 8
Light Dues.										
Little Basses Rock	—	—	—	—	—	8 7 4	1 3 7	—	—	—
Land Sales.										
Lands	1,565 14 9½	6,872 0 0¼	3,223 12 6	2,984 5 11½	2,143 0 6	1,631 19 2½	5,230 14 6½	5,664 0 3	3,401 5 10½	4,473 18 6
Land Revenue.										
Paddy, Rented	1,681 10 7½	2,768 16 0½	1,923 2 9	2,090 11 0	1,763 8 5	2,255 11 6	5,061 11 0	5,195 2 6	4,482 10 9½	1,168 3 9
Paddy, Commuted	887 15 8	1,117 16 5	1,448 5 1	1,462 15 7	1,483 5 5	1,460 4 5	851 2 1	873 16 7	866 13 10	4,789 5 9
Fine Grain, Rented	162 7 4¾	193 10 2½	125 15 11	578 5 10	365 7 9½	12 5 0	55 1 10	233 14 6½	208 18 10½	326 5 0
Fine Grain, Unrented	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paddy, Unrented	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent of Lands	—	38 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rents, exclusive of Land.										
Ferry Tolls	155 16 8	152 3 4	137 10 0	144 11 8	261 6 8	167 0 0	162 5 0	149 5 0	176 0 0	70 11 8
Government Buildings and Houses ...	38 15 0	42 18 4	45 0 0	48 15 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	46 6 8	61 0 0	61 0 0
Licenses.										
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy Rent... ...	883 0 0	1,018 0 0	1,074 11 8	1,292 1 8	1,254 3 4	1,458 6 8	1,765 0 0	1,987 0 0	1,991 0 0	1,756 6 8
Retail of other Spirits ...	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Dogs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stills	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
Wholesale, of Arrack and Rum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	—
Traders'	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	—	2 0 0	—	—
Carriers'	31 4 0	35 14 0	25 16 0	32 2 0	41 8 0	27 0 0	4 16 0	37 4 0	40 16 0	60 12 0
Fire Arms	8 2 6	10 7 6	6 5 0	8 17 6	7 7 6	12 0 0	13 10 0	12 2 6	7 10 0	0 17 6
To Possess Opium and Bang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
To Retail do. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0

G.—(*continued.*)

Heads of Revenue.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Stamps.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Judicial Stamps	307 5 4	300 13 7½	256 18 1	341 1 0	327 7 10½	387 7 9	508 5 0	408 19 6	480 4 6	512 15 3
Blank do.	728 1 9	779 9 1½	661 3 9	866 12 6	1,053 8 7½	1,046 18 0	1,302 3 9	1,405 1 0	1,500 10 6	1,529 10 0
Postage do.	88 16 1½	80 12 9	72 9 3	80 15 10½	106 9 1½	91 1 1½	102 15 6	113 9 4½	109 6 0	121 1 6
Taxes.										
Assessment on Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 6 6
Postage.										
On Private Letters	15 8 0	13 0 2	13 2 11	15 7 8	21 5 3	20 9 6	19 17 6	19 3 0	18 19 8½	21 0 0½
Fines and Forfeitures.										
Supreme Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—
District Court	—	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—	20 0 0	75 10 0	280 0 0
Police Court	146 5 5	178 1 7½	168 11 0¾	146 5 8	131 6 8	64 5 2½	149 2 8	68 12 1	82 12 9½	113 7 3½
Requests Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 7 6	—	—
Court Fees	1 16 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	0 4 0	—	—	—	—	—
Kachchéri	2 13 0	0 13 0	—	—	—	4 9 0	269 18 6	22 13 0	24 7 9	428 1 1
Deputy Queen's Advocate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—
Sale of Government Property.										
Salt for Retail	1,231 1 7¼	1,464 6 7	1,502 5 2	1,601 3 9½	1,494 16 6	1,579 18 0	1,592 12 4	1,493 13 8	1,457 10 10	1,444 16 0
Salt for Wholesale	172 14 6	344 13 4	671 15 4	875 4 8	886 2 8	831 12 0	987 11 8	840 4 8	562 2 0	1,001 18 8
Salt short delivered	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 9½	—	33 12 0	—
Weights and Measures	5 3 2½	5 7 2	3 6 2	3 3 9½	4 19 10	5 7 7	0 12 11	7 8 6	6 0 9	2 15 3
Timber	767 15 9	597 10 0¾	278 15 3	359 7 4	1,302 1 6¼	2,277 12 10	1,165 15 1	866 5 6	1,206 16 0	1,435 10 0
Unserviceable Stores	0 2 0¼	—	—	3 10 5¼	1 10 9	—	1 1 2	0 13 6	3 1 0	9 7 6
Confiscated Timber	22 12 4	177 4 0	5 0 0	—	16 16 0	121 15 0	—	—	—	—
Reimbursements.										
Government Gazettes .. .	2 8 0	3 14 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	—	0 5 0	—
School Fees	—	3 5 5	4 2 0	2 18 0	2 13 1½	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of School Books	—	—	5 8 3¼	6 18 1	4 12 8	2 0 6	1 6 4	0 19 5	4 6 6	2 3 9
Sale of School Stationery	—	—	1 1 9½	1 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance of Prisoners	25 17 2	20 1 7½	32 7 6	34 14 9¾	31 2 11½	49 4 5½	19 6 7	28 15 11	15 12 0	9 3 5
Interest.										
On Arrears of Revenue	2 0 4	3 15 2	5 19 3	7 5 8	15 5 3	17 9 1	18 17 6	28 18 8	25 19 4	16 1 9
Miscellaneous.										
Abatement on Salaries . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Receipts	31 13 3¾	4 13 7	25 14 0½	11 11 8½	28 16 0	3 0 9	82 19 7	43 0 0	38 9 7½	71 7 8
Special Receipts.										
Fees on Title Deeds	—	63 11 10	44 10 7	15 1 0	31 3 5	12 19 11	1 19 10	9 1 3	7 16 9	31 6 9
	9,649 16 5	16,855 14 0	12,409 5 2¼	13,873 6 2½	13,743 6 6¼	14,840 9 11	20,786 13 7	21,009 17 5	17,887 17 4	20,709 13 2

I.

STATEMENT of the Sale of Crown Lands, deducting Lots cancelled, from 1860 to 1869.

Years.	Extent. A.	R.	P.		Amount. £	s.	d.
1860	2,614	3	5	.....	3,642	5	0
1861	1,970	2	24	.....	3,112	11	3
1862	1,126	3	13	.....	1,322	1	6
1863	1,171	0	0	15/100	1,791	9	4
1864	1,078	2	29	.....	1,509	9	1
1865	1,535	1	12	.....	1,941	18	1
1866	3,502	3	30	.....	5,983	12	6
1867	1,978	3	4	75/100	3,229	5	0
1868	2,969	2	0	.....	3,692	13	6
1869	6,853	3	39	.....	11,701	16	6
Total	24,802	1	37		37,927	1	9

M.

RETURN of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Eastern Province during 1869, compared with 1868.

District.	1868. Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	1869. Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Trincomalee	76	582	544	135	586	533
Batticaloa	42	2,382	1,423	134	3,336	1,948
Total	118	2,964	1,967	269	3,922	2,481

N.

RETURN of Salt sold in the Eastern Province, from 1860 to 1869.

Year.	Trincomalee. Retail. Cwts.	lbs.	Wholesale. Cwts.	lbs.	Batticaloa. Retail. Cwts.	lbs.	Wholesale. Cwts.	lbs.	Total. Retail. Cwts.	lbs.	Wholesale. Cwts.	lbs.
1860	2447	0	4494	0	5276	6½	740	28	7723	6½	5234	28
1861	2292	2	5089	54	6275	78	1477	16	8567	80	6566	70
1862	2511	22	5999	0	6438	28	2879	0	8949	50	8878	0
1863	3175	59	5058	0	6862	27	3751	0	10037	86	8809	0
1864	2709	33	5954	0	6406	44	3712	0	9115	77	9666	0
1865	2898	0	3080	0	6771	0	3564	0	9669	0	6644	0
1866	2885	0	3008	56	6825	56	4232	56	9710	56	7241	0
1867	2986	0	2826	0	6401	28	3601	0	9387	28	6427	0
1868	3139	0	1958	56	6426	40	2409	0	9565	40	4367	56
1869	3452	2	2371	0	6192	0	4294	0	9644	2	6665	0

RETURN shewing the Number of Licenses issued; the Description and Quantity of Timber cut; and the Royalty levied thereon in the Eastern Province; from 1860 to 1869.

Years.	No. of Licenses issued.	Description of Timber licensed to be cut.																																		Royalty levied.		
		Satinwood.	Rana.	Millie.	Ironwood or Pálái.	Halmanirl	Ebony.	Illuppai	Kalludu.	Malaiveimbu.	Mango.	Margosa.	Maruthu.	Malapuslimbi.	Naval.	Perumpana.	Churapunnai.	Chalampai.	Chadaiviippu	Chadavaku.	Chimil Panichchai.	Tirukkondal.	Tumpale.	Tétta.	Tirunai.	Tommakottai.	Tamarind.	Tamakku	Vannikku	Vanni.	Vellukkunari.	Káttu Tinkai.	Katchálampu.	Vattapparutti.	Common Timber.	Panti Kayan.	Oar Sticks.	Boats Timbers, and Knees	Pieces of Firewood.	Bags of Sandal Bark.	£	s.	d.
Trincomalee.																																									
1860	315	1118	1504	800	435	4732	520	4	...	20	52	...	2	...	3	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	12222	768	2000	675	...	7000	337	10	2
1861	285	1865	302	877	323	1565	363	15	..	85	20	...	1	...	3	..	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	6	...	2	6	7	12221	2764	4300	400	...	1400	276	9	1½
1862	325	1133	877	205	761	188	1623	14	..	172	51	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	...	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	.	11	2	...	18534	2245	10500	150	1350000	1600	283	7	2½
1863	188	599	381	198	838	98	55	3	...	33	39	...	20	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	11	.	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	.	9291	1510	19200	222	...	4375	134	3	4
1864	178	431	271	151	474	1394	12	...	...	50	5	...	...	..	...	..	...	13	...	..	...	106	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	8047	1005	3350	60	500	1900	212	17	0¼
1865	293	1591	138	1107	104	1215	537	..	..	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	..	4	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	.	...	25735	340	250	310	...	...	1028	1	11¼
1866	331	3669	244	938	361	1528	407	..	...	30	8	..	...	..	...	...	6	1	...	..	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	..	4	7023	532	2350	2495	...	1500	1491	5	3
1867	244	2383	273	74	580	3241	662	...	...	44	18	1	2	.	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	4	...	...	...		8423	584	3600	800	...	1350	1053	15	10
1868	217	1081	576	211	1088	2553	1089	13	...	8	31	..	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	..	..	3	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	.	2	1	40419	630	9500	2552	30000	1400	1392	4	5¼
1869	218	1434	681	384	1196	2444	1727	1	...	53	9	.	2	..	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.	...	..	2	...	2	...	1	17672	547	2550	950	12005	2200	1817	18	7
	2594	15304	5347	4945	6160	18958	6995	50	.	495	247	1	40	...	9	...	41	46	..	...	...	125	...	2	..	..	1	..	..	24	...	20	13	17	159587	10925	57600	8614	1392500	22725	7937	12	11¼
Batticaloa.																																									
1860	94	1432	1116	1115	11	15947	66	3	1	...	37	38	77	..	182	...	1110	15	. .	21	47	159	...	7	525	77	7	501	6	46	163	49	..	12648	3460	...	..	...	1130	767	15	9
1861	61	1134	542	765	21	12276	199	4	..	1	560	219	110	...	144	400	759	22	85	..	53	405	4	...	2200	108	10	10	8	56	104	20	...	..	141574	13060	...	...	...	1550	597	10	0¾
1862	28	912	426	1141	180	2338	211	3	2	...	260	5	53	2	415	...	452	50	189	50	102	253	...	1	1830	22	1	4	7	5	189	32	...	...	25075	19758	3750	...	...	...	278	15	3
1863	666	1681	401	988	90	2469	153	..	4	...	194	63	18	..	146	...	520	10	36	5	25	36	...	..	300	3	..	5	5	24	81	7	...	...	32547	1432	...	...	...	.	339	7	4
1864	379	258	133	168	4	4254	9	.	4	75	75	1	18	...	14	...	244	10	38	9	9	41	...	...	405	4	..	7	2	6	131	15	.	..	35392	2202	...	.	...	650	1302	1	6¼
1865	119	801	202	759	1	2296	32	1	...	...	56	..	8	...	21	...	382	18	...	24	24	39	...	...	210	3	...	3	3	5	31	7	...	...	24877	2250	. .	...	...	250	2277	12	10
1866	323	1171	947	672	122	540	12	5	.	...	171	1	11	...	72	...	150	28	96	...	14	40	..	...	306	8	1	9	5	5	73	8	...	...	133615	1415	...	...	...	180	1165	15	1
1867	323	605	144	329	111	1463	14	3	...	...	122	2	13	...	82	...	108	32	46	18	9	13	...	.	200	7	..	...	4	9	84	4	...	..	115445	1026	...	...	...	400	806	5	6
1868	323	271	410	260	88	1455	13	...	1	...	120	2	28	..	25	.	187	70	182	..	28	35	...	..	150	9	...	..	9	9	54	10	..	...	143446	1625	...	...	..	850	1206	16	0
1869	428	642	488	255	84	1673	7	...	...	...	127	.	15	..	35	...	205	39	45	. .	38	56	..		840	1	.	...	...	3	52	13	..	...	180497	3234	...	...	...	1450	1435	10	0
	2744	8907	4109	6452	712	44711	716	19	12	76	4062	331	331	2	1136	400	4177	294	717	127	349	777	4	8	6966	242	19	539	49	148	96	165	...		845116	49462	3750	.	...	6460	10177	9	4
Total for the Province ...	5338	24211	9456	11397	6872	63069	7711	69	12	571	4249	332	371	2	1145	460	4218	340	717	127	349	902	4	10	6966	242	20	539	49	172	962	185	13	17	1004703	60387	61250	8614	1392500	29185	18115	2	3¼

P.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

COMMUTATION STATEMENT for 1869.

Pattus.	Unsurveyed Lands. Assessment from 1868 to 1873. Sowing Extent.	Produce.	Government Share. In Kind	In Money.	Signed for 1869.	Surveyed Lands. Assessment from 1868 to 1878. Sowing Extent.	Produce	Government Share. In Kind.	In Money.	Signed for 1869.	Old Commutation, which will expire in 1870. Sowing Extent	Produce.	Government Share. In Kind.	In Money.	Signed for 1869.
	B. P.	B. P.	B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	B. P.	B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	B. P.	B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kóṛalai Pattu	2672 2	12285 0	1228 2	106 7 6	84 0 6	433 1 9	6067 2	606 3	60 13 6	56 4 6	..	..	...	...	...
E'rávúr Pattu	4924 3	22742 2	2274 1	227 8 6	198 2 6	2201 3 31	38822 2	3882 1	388 4 6	204 2 0	..	...	...	...	..
Manmunai Pattu	3028 2	13448 2½	1344 3	134 9 6	80 1 0	5310 3 37	55354 3	5535 2	553 11 0	329 19 9	5350 3 14	51890 0	5188 2	259 10 4	259 10 4
Eruvil Pattu	3447 1½	15267 2	1526 3	152 14 0	133 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pórativu Pattu	3083 3	16190 0	1619 0	161 18 0	122 10 0	1777 2 12	30792 2	3079 1	307 18 6	226 8 6	733 0 15	7815 0	781 2	39 1 6	39 1 6
Karawáku Pattu North...	3260 3	16518 3	1651 3½	165 2 6	133 15 0	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.
Do. South...	5246 0½	47307 2	4730 3	473 1 6	421 13 9	582 1 23	11935 0	1193 2	119 7 0	78 16 0	1139 2 33	24060 0	24 6 0	183 12 9	183 12 9
Nintavúr Pattu	...	..	...	...	..	3335 1 29	49917 2	4991 3	499 3 6	430 5 6	2495 2 10	47652 2	4765 1	251 1 6	251 1 6
Chammánturai Pattu.....	5850 3	34533 2	3453 1	345 6 6	245 18 0	5260 0 23	78935 0	7893 2	789 7 0	389 12 11	1395 0 7	27210 0	2721 0	136 1 0	136 1 0
Akkaraippattu	...	..	..	...	...	7125 2 14	95709 3	9567 1½	956 0 0	734 1 8	61 0 30	875 0	87 2	4 7 6	4 7 6
Nadukádu Pattu	1991 0	11390 0	1139 0	112 3 6	28 4 0	1115 1 25	19278 3	1927 3½	192 15 9	141 8 3	...	...	...	..	..
Panawa Pattu	4432 2	15135 0	1513 2	113 10 3	67 10 0	39 3 1	390 0	39 0	2 19 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	37938 0	204815 1½	20481 2½	1992 1 9	1515 9 0	27242 1 35	387203 1	38716 3	3870 0 3	2592 19 1	11175 1 29	159502 2	15949 3	873 14 7	873 14 7

PART II.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Report on Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS. — Report.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 993 of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to submit a Report on the Public Works Department, together with Statement of Unexpended Balances of Votes for Public Works carried on to year of Estimate, and Return of detailed Estimates of all new constructions exceeding £2,000. It must be remembered, however, that as your instructions ask for this information by the 31st of December, and the accounts of the Department cannot be closed before the end of January, the figures and calculations on which I base it can only be considered the approximate, and not the actual, amount.

Expenditure.

At the close of the year, the expenditure will probably amount to £295,000, or about £31,000 less than that of the preceding year. This decrease is mainly owing to the fact, that very limited provision was made for new works in the Supply Bill for the year, owing to circumstances which it is unnecessary for me to particularize.

Details of Expenditure.

The details of Expenditure may be roughly classed as follows:—

	1869.	1868.	Decrease.	Increase.
	£	£	£	£
Establishment	27,924	28,988	1,064	—
Office Contingencies, Transport, &c.	7,704	9,343	1,639	—
New Roads and Bridges ..	56,140	114,007	57,867	—
New Buildings . ..	31,666	22,205	—	9,461
Canals and Irrigation, &c. ..	15,959	10,682	—	5,277
Miscellaneous	25,855	16,685	—	9,170
Repair and Upkeep of Roads	119,527	116,644	—	2,883
Repair of Buildings ..	10,582	7,470	—	3,112
Total...	£295,357	326,024	30,667	—

Funds.

The funds from which the Expenditure has been met are as follows:—

	1869.	1868.	Decrease.	Increase.
	£	£	£	£
Supply Bill	184,252	214,970	30,718	—
Balance of previous Supply Bill	50,224	27,185	—	23,039
Loan Board Funds Ordinance	1,640	1,216	—	424
Private Contribution ..	5,825	8,992	3,167	—
Road Ordinance Labour and Commutation ..	21,000	22,362	1,362	—
Surplus Funds Ordinance ..	32,416	51,299	18,883	—
Total..	£295,357	326,024	30,667	—

Expenditure on each Province.

The Expenditure in each Province, including the cost of Establishment, divided proportionally over the Provinces, is approximately as follows:—

	1869.	1868.	Decrease.	Increase.
	£	£	£	£
Central	112,284	103,963	—	8,321
Western	88,925	128,151	39,226	—
North-Western	19,050	25,453	6,403	—
Northern	15,013	16,822	1,809	—
Southern	51,886	36,482	—	15,404
Eastern	8,199	15,153	6,954	—
Total...	£295,357	326,024	30,667	—

Upkeep of Roads.

The year has been extremely unfavourable for the upkeep of roads; the rain has been almost continuous from June to December, and this has had the effect both of preventing economical employment of labour on the upkeep, and also causing the roads to cut up

No. 1.—(*Continued.*)

Estimate. No.	Estimate. Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount brought forward for 1869. £ s. d.	Probable Expenditure in 1869. £ s. d.	Balances. To be brought forward in 1870. £ s. d.	Balances. To lapse. £ s. d.
		Irrigation Works	5646 19 11½	5010 19 9½	100 0 0	536 0 2
184	14 Jan.	Rambukkana road	184 3 0	182 11 0	..	1 12 0
193	29 do	Mátara bridge	3183 6 0¾	2783 6 0¾	400 0 0	
197	do.	Bentota bridge	1982 2 11	1555 2 11	427 0 0	
195	do	Polgahawela	1614 17 5	1614 17 5		
200	do.	Improvement, Galle Harbour .	516 11 6½	516 11 6½		
490	5 Nov, 1867	Dedura Oya bridge	2757 7 2¾	2757 7 2¾		
201	25 Aug., 1868	Telegraph line to Jaffna	3200 0 0	3200 0 0		
480	20 Nov.	Do Junction houses	95 12 0	85 5 5	...	10 6 7
189	28 Feb.	Road to Goods yard, Railway Station, Kandy .	244 19 1¾	244 19 1¾		
69	27 do	Repairs of bridges, &c., on Minor road, Pasyála to Girirulla	22 6 3	22 6 3		
58	24 Aug.	Repair of road, Síduwa to Kotugoda ...	20 0 0	20 0 0		
71	27 Feb	Do. road, Gordon's bridge to Kodigamuwa	9 2 5	9 2 5		
188	29 Jan.	Forming and gravelling certain roads near Borella	57 0 0	50 0 0	...	7 0 0
382 383 & 420	...	Surveying and Drawing instruments ...	178 12 0	178 12 0		
181	10 May, 1869	Experiments in manufacture of Cement ..	100 0 0	100 0 0		
176	29 Jan., 1868	Machinery for the Factory	617 11 0	571 11 0	...	46 0 0
272	5 Nov., 1867	Assistant Agent's House, Badulla ...	51 17 6¾	51 17 6¾		
407	5 Aug., 1868	Metalling Ratnapura and Haputale road ...	2040 19 9¾	2040 19 9¾		
500	11 Jan., 1869	Upkeep, Lénastota road ...	198 0 0	198 0 0		
382	10 July, 1868	Land for road between Paddani Kodikkulam and the Circular road, Jaffna ...	88 0 0	84 15 3	...	3 4 9
		Total . .£	57742 7 2¼	50224 2 7½	4601 0 0	2917 4 7

No. 2.

Votes of Supply Bill for 1869.

Estimate. No.	Estimate. Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Estimate or Vote. £ s. d.	Probable Expenditure in 1869. £ s. d.	Balances. To be brought forward. £ s. d.	Balances. To lapse £ s. d.
—	—	Fixed Establishment ...	30277 0 0	27924 0 0	—	2353 0 0
—	—	Provisional and Temporary Salaries ...				
—	—	Office Contingencies	5264 0 0	3121 0 0	—	2143 0 0
—	—	Transport	5000 0 0	4360 0 0	—	640 0 0
—	—	Rent	235 0 0	223 0 0	—	12 0 0
—	—	Miscellaneous Services	13175 0 0	13175 0 0	—	—
8	17 Mar., 1866	Kachchéri at Kégalla	212 0 0	212 0 0	-	-
1	7 June, 1869	Place of Worship, Haputalé	185 0 0	185 0 0	—	...
2	15 Feb., „	Enlarging entrance from Fort canal to Colombo Customs	490 18 0	481 15 4	—	9 2 8
—	—	Repairs of Buildings and Works, the cost of which shall not exceed £200 each ...	8000 0 0	7414 0 0	186 0 0	400 0 0
3	8 Mar., 1869	Repairs to Roman Catholic Church, Galle ..	400 0 0	400 0 0	—	—
—	—	Upkeep of Roads, Bridges, Canals, &c,	95368 15 0	92753 0 0	147 0 0	2468 15 0
—	—	Departmental charges	12850 0 0	6749 0 0	-	6101 0 0
142	12 Mar., „	Cost of land for new road to Railway Station, Kandy	448 0 0	447 11 3	—	0 8 9
143	20 Feb, „	Compensation for land taken for the Knuckles road	79 11 7	79 11 7	—	—
144	28 April, „	Diversion, Pundalu Oya road	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	—
145	12 Nov., 1868	Completion, Dikoya road	2640 0 0	540 0 0	2100 0 0	—
146	12 Mar., 1869	Do. Galmal Oya road	258 0 0	258 0 0	—	—
147	3 Do. „	Compensation for land for Yatiyantota bridge ..	65 0 0	35 10 6	—	29 9 6
—	— „	Additions to existing roads	1000 0 0	900 0 0	—	100 0 0
148	12 Do. „	Metalling Haputalé road	1715 2 4	1715 2 4	—	—
149	Do. „	Do. do.	1890 12 11	1890 12 11	—	—
150	Do. „	Do do	2110 4 9	2110 4 9	—	—
—	— „	Extension, Badulla and Batticaloa road ...	7625 0 0	3325 0 0	4300 0 0	—
155	20 Feb., „	Compensation, 5" and 6" bridges over the Pannaiturrai ferry	130 0 0	130 0 0	—	—
156	3 March „	Compensation of Nikapota bridge	750 0 0	750 0 0	—	—
157	12 Do.	Balance due to Mr. Armstrong, upon a Contract for repairs of Nuwara Eliya	327 7 2	327 7 2	—	—
158	13 Feb, „	Repayment of Advances made by Government of India on account of Well sinkers, &c. ...	1035 0 0	1035 0 0	—	—
159	—	Ferry boat for Gin Oya ferry	213 0 0	—	—	213 0 0
		Total ...£	191844 11 9	170641 15 10	6733 0 0	14469 15 11

No. 3.

Votes of Supplementary Supply Ordinance for 1869.

Estimate. No.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Estimates or Votes.	Probable Expenditure in 1869.	Balances: To be brought forward in 1870.	Balances: To lapse.
	1869		£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100	Mar. 4	Upkeep of Pundalu Oya road	95 0 0	95 0 0	—	—
265	April 22	Compensation for Land taken for Dótale road ...	425 0 0	425 0 0	—	—
266	Do.	Interest on value of Store-house, purchased for the Hospital at Badulla ...	37 19 5	37 19 5	—	—
291	June 12	Compensation for damage to Land in construction of approaches to Ratnapura bridge ...	63 0 0	63 0 0	—	—
287	May 19	Compensation for losses sustained by Messrs Potger and Elliott .	148 18 6	148 18 6	—	—
—	—	Advances made by Bengal and Madras Governments on account of Panjaub Recruits and Well-sinkers ...	95 9 9	95 9 9	-	—
116	Mar. 12	Upkeep of Deltota road	357 10 0	357 10 0	—	—
290	June 21	Additions to Powder Magazine, Welikada ..	714 5 0	714 5 0	—	—
350	Sept. 3	Completion of Anuradhapura Kachcheri ..	199 0 0	199 0 0	—	—
385	Do. 15	Bridge over Gal Oya, Bibila	1456 0 0	1456 0 0	—	—
345	Augt. 12	Six sluices to be made at the Factory ...	168 0 0	168 0 0	—	—
368	Do. 11	Kekenadura tank ...	3900 0 0	2900 0 0	—	1000 0 0
346	Do. 20	Denagama and Weanwewa tank	1000 0 0	600 0 0	—	460 0 0
356	Do. 25	Repairing Kinchinguna Irrigation works ...	300 0 0	200 0 0	—	100 0 0
380	Do. 18	Naula and Gurukandura road ..	1463 0 0	1463 0 0	—	—
361	Sept. 9	Horaborawewa tank	695 0 0	695 0 0	—	—
404	Oct. 5	Upkeep, Perádeniya and Nuwara Eliya road ...	1645 12 0	1645 12 0	—	—
417	Do. 4	Repairs to Pavilion, Kandy	1346 10 10	1346 10 10	—	—
		Repairs to Queen's House, Colombo ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	—	—
			15110 5 6	13610 5 6	—	1500 0 0

No. 4.

Balances of Surplus Fund Votes, brought forward for 1869.

Estimate. No.	Date of Sanction	Service.	Amount brought forward in 1869	Probable Expenditure in 1869.	Balances. To be brought forward in 1870.	To lapse.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	Badulla and Batticaloa road. . .	17843 18 8¼	17273 18 8½	570 0 0	—
—	—	Irrigation Works	7279 10 8½	5049 12 6¾	2200 0 0	29 18 1¼
—	—	Morowaka road	17601 16 11	7113 16 11	10410 0 0	78 0 0
224	Feb. 25	Gulmal Oya road	464 16 11¾	464 16 11¾	—	—
513	Dec. 17	Palamputaar bridge	606 6 3½	606 6 3½	—	—
213	Sept. 7	Mirisgóni Oya bridge	572 8 3½	572 8 3½	—	—
—	—	Inland Navigation	2241 12 10¾	1335 5 11½	706 5 0	200 1 11¼
		TOTAL... £	46610 10 9½	32416 5 8½	13886 5 0	308 0 1

No. 5.

Balances of Loan Board Funds' Ordinance.

Estimate. No.	Date of Sanction	Service.	Amount of Balance brought forward in 1869.	Probable Expenditure in 1869.	Balances. To be brought forward in 1870.	To lapse.
	1868.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. d. s.
228	June 8	Court House, Panwila	536 7 1	315 0 0	—	221 7 1
229	Do.	Do. U'rugala	595 15 4	595 15 4	—	—
—	—	Alterations and additions to Jails and Lock-up Houses	32159 5 2	728 18 8	31430 6 6	—
—	—	Saving on Estimates	286 9 4½	—	—	286 9 4½
			33577 16 11½	1639 14 0	31430 6 6	507 16 5½

No. 6.

SUMMARY.

	Amount of Estimates.	Probable Expenditure in 1869.	Balances.	
			To be brought forward in 1870.	To lapse.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
Statement of Unexpended Balance of Supply Bills for previous years brought forward for 1869	57742 7 2¼	50224 2 7¼	4601 0 0	2917 4 7
Statement of Expenditure on Votes of Supply Bill for 1869 ...	191844 11 2½	170641 15 10	6733 0 0	14469 15 11
Do. do. Supplementary Supply Bill for 1869 ...	15110 5 6	13610 5 6	—	1500 0 0
Do. of Unexpended Balances of Surplus Fund Votes, brought forward for 1869	46610 10 9½	32416 5 8½	13886 5 0	308 0 1
Statement of Unexpended Balances of Loan Board Funds' Ordinance	33577 16 11½	1639 14 0	31430 6 6	507 16 5½
	344885 12 2¼	268532 3 7¾	56650 11 6	19702 17 0½

No. 7.

PRIVATE Contribution and Commutation.

	Amount of Estimate or Vote.	Probable Expenditure in 1869.	Balance to lapse.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commutation.....	23,034 0 0	21,000 0 0	2,034 0 0
Private Contribution.....	8,028 0 0	5,825 0 0	2,203 0 0
Total...	£31,062 0 0	26,825 0 0	4,237 0 0

No. 8.

RETURN of detailed Estimates of all new Constructions exceeding £2,000, provision for which has been made in the Supply Bill for 1870.

Service.	Amount. £ s. d.
For building a Hospital at Kurunégala	2,204 0 0
For rebuilding Immigrant Cooly sheds on the Mannar and Mathakachchi road ...	2,708 0 0
For extension of the Badulla and Batticaloa road	25,000 0 0
For opening road from St. Joseph's Street to the Urugodawatta road ...	2,386 0 0
For construction of the Mannár Causeway	3,000 0 0
For improvement of the Dambulla and Habarana road	2,175 0 0
For do. of the Ratnapura and Badulla road	9,909 0 0
For building a bridge over the Belihul Oya at Maturata	2,489 0 0
For do. do. at Bentoṭa	3,053 0 0
For Kekenadura tank	3,500 0 0
For Kaḍukamonne tank	2,600 0 0
For Sengapudde and Kurmakange dams	2,850 0 0
For improvement of Kalutara canal	2,095 0 0

GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Survey Department.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT. Report.

The reaction which took place in the money market last year had a beneficial effect on Land sales, and the Revenue derived from them was considerably in excess of that obtained in any year since 1866.

During the year 1869, 4,420 lots, containing 28,831 acres, 2 roods, 9·59 perches, were disposed of for £48,249 6*s.* 9¼*d.*, or at the rate of £1 13*s.* 5*d.* per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to £6,560 4*s.* 1,818 lots, containing 6,991 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches, were settled on certificates, free grants, &c., the fees for which realized £1,409 8*s.* 0*d.*

The fees received for Temple Land Title Plans only amounted to £120 16*s.*, but there remains due to the Department the sum of £901 12*s.* 7*d.* for Title Plans issued between May, 1865, and December, 1869.

Preliminary Temple Land Plans, representing an extent of 68,527 acres and 30 perches, and for which the moiety fees recoverable amount to £2,451 4*s.* 5*d.*, were also forwarded to the Temple Land Commissioner between April, 1864, and December, 1869; and I await their return before the issue of Title Plans.

Fees to the amount of £1,500, have been received from the Municipality of Colombo for the survey and plans of a portion of the Town; and the fees for tracings, &c., prepared at this Office, amounted to £124 16*s.*

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 6,238, containing 35,823 acres, 1 rood, 38·59 perches; and the total sum realized both by land sales and fees, amounted to £57,964 10*s.* 9¼*d.*

During the previous year the number of lots alienated was 5,832, the extent 27,358 acres, 10·63 perches, and the amount realized £38,514 14*s.* 1*d.*

In 1867 the amount was £45,257.

The expenses of the Department in 1869 amounted to £25,819 10*s.* 6*d.*, of which £5,312 18*s.* 9*d.* were expended on salaries of Meteorological observers all over the Island, cost of putting up Meteorological instruments, examination of Temple Land Contract surveys, preparation of Temple Land Plans, surveys of Irrigation Works, and Town surveys of Colombo and Jaffna. The actual expenses, therefore, of the ordinary work of the Department, were £25,819 10*s.* 6*d.* — £5,312 18*s.* 9*d.* — £20,506 11*s.* 9*d.*

The total sum realized by both Land sales and Fees was £57,964 10*s.* 9¼*d.*

The excess of Revenue over the Expenditure incurred in the ordinary work of the Department was, consequently, £57,964 10*s.* 9¼*d.* — £20,506 11*s.* 9*d.* £37,457 19*s.* 0¼*d.*

During the year 185 lots, containing 10,311 acres, and 33 perches, were purchased by Europeans for £14,752 8*s.* 5*d.*, against 118 lots containing 8,484 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches, for £12,764 12*s.* 1*d.* in the year 1868; and 6,053 lots, containing 25,512 acres, and 2·59 perches, were purchased by Natives for £41,466 10*s.* 4¼*d.*, against 5,553 lots, containing 16,008 acres, and 2·53 perches, for £25,370 2*s.* 10*d.* in the year 1868.

Western Province.

2,388 lots, containing 11,196 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches, were sold for £18,674 4*s.* 4¼*d.*, or at the rate of £1 13*s.* 4¼*d.* per acre, exclusive of fees, which amounted to £2,697 14*s.* Certificates were given for 1,612 lots, including 6,063 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches, the fees for which amounted to £1,164 14*s.*

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 4,000, the acreage 17,260, and the amount realized, including fees, 22,537. In the previous year the number of lots was 3,636, the acreage 9,521, and the sum realized £12,310 9*s.* 6*d.*

The sales in the Western Province this year have exceeded those in any other Province by £7,683; the next in importance being the Eastern Province, where large tracts of land suitable for paddy cultivation have been sold, consequent on the restoration of Irrigation works.

Central Province.

324 lots, containing 7,462 acres, and 37 perches, were sold for £11,027 17*s.* 2*d.*, or at the rate of £1 9*s.* 6½*d.* per acre, exclusive of fees which amounted to £1,258.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Report.

53 lots, including 331 acres, 1 rood, and 8 perches, were given on certificate, the fees for which amounted to £79 5*s.*

The total number of lots alienated was 377, the acreage 7,793, and the total sum realized £12,363; against, in the previous year, 309 lots, 8,210 acres, and £13,185 6*s.* 5*d.*

The principal sales in this Province during the year were of lands in Maskeliya Oya and Dik Oya, where 4,585 acres sold for £6,449. There was also a good sale in the Badulla District, where one lot of 323 acres realized £1,200.

Southern Province.

391 lots, containing 799 acres, 1 rood, 32·25 perches, were disposed of for £2,924 18*s.* 3*d.*, or at the rate of £3 3*s.* 2½*d.* per acre, exclusive of fees, which amounted to £223 12*s.* Certificates were given for 2 lots, containing 5 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches, the fees for which amounted to £1 10*s.* The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 393, the acreage 805, and the sum realized, including fees, £3,150; against, in the previous year, 348 lots, 1,319 acres, 3 roods, 6·75 perches, and £3,681 1*s* 6*d.*

Eastern Province.

1,188 lots, containing 7,550 acres, and 29·34 perches, were sold for £12,825 7*s.* 6*d.*, or at the rate of £1 13*s.* 11½*d.* per acre, exclusive of fees, which amounted to £1,934 13*s.*

Certificates were given for 76 lots, including 333 acres, 3 roods, and 33 perches, the fees for which amounted to £93 9*s.*

The total number of lots alienated was 1,264, the acreage 7,883 and the sum realized £14,853—against, in the previous year, 837 lots, 2,352 acres, 3 roods, and 8 perches, and £5,277 9*s.* 6*d.*

The increase was undoubtedly in consequence of the terms on which lands in the vicinity of Irrigation works can be purchased, and of the number of works being repaired in the Eastern Province.

North-Western Province.

197 lots, including 1,761 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches, were sold for £2,695 19*s.* 6*d.*, or at the rate of £1 10*s.* 6¾*d.*, exclusive of fees, which amounted to £429 5*s.*

Certificates were given for 75 lots, containing 257 acres, 1 rood, and 16 perches, the fees for which amounted to £70 10*s.*

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown — 272, the acreage 2,021, and the sum realized £3,195—against, in the previous year, 513 lots, 2,987 acres, 3 roods, and 21 perches, and £3,577 15*s.*

Northern Province.

22 lots, containing 58 acres, 3 roods, and 5 perches, were sold for £103, or at the rate of £1 15*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of fees, which amounted to £17, making the total sum realized £120 against in the previous year, 28 lots, 70 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, and £99 10*s.*

Preliminary Plans.

The number of Preliminary Plans forwarded to the Government Agents, and the Temple Land Commissioner (exclusive of the Temple Land Contract work) amounted to 445, the lots to 9,545, and the acreage to 46,939.

The number of Preliminary Plans of the Contract Surveyors' work, forwarded to the Temple Land Commissioner, amounted to 40, the number of lots to 64, and the acreage to 2061.

Title Plans.

The progress in the issue of Title Plans exceeded that in any previous year; 3,043 Plans having been prepared in triplicate, representing an area of 22,305 acres, 1 rood, and 31 perches, of which 35 plans, including 1,544 acres, 2 roods, and 38 perches, were of Temple Lands.

Triangulation.

Although the results will not be apparent for another year or two, yet very considerable progress has been made in the preparatory arrangements for carrying the triangulation across the Island from the Mountain Zone, and northwards from the Southern Province, to connect it with the base line measured at Batticaloa. All the principal mountains in the intervening space have been piled, and an observer has been despatched this year (1870) to take the necessary observations to enable the trignometrical distances to be computed, and the exact relative positions of the several places to be laid down on the General Map.

The progress of the triangulation in the North-Western and Northern Provinces (in connection with the Surveys of Temple Lands) has been highly satisfactory. No less than 57 new points having been erected and trigonometrically fixed by Mr. Symonds and the two Officers employed under him on the examination of the Temple Land Contract Surveys. A large number of points has also been erected by the Contractor's Staff.

The computations in connexion with the triangulation have progressed very favourably; but the great increase of work of late, and the failing health of Mr. Price, who has exerted himself to the utmost, have caused me to add a second computor to the Department.

Field Work of the Department.

The majority of the Officers of the Department have, as usual, worked well.

44,769 acres were surveyed at a cost of £10,319 13*s.* 7½*d.*, or at the rate of 4*s.* 7¼*d.* per acre, exclusive of Town work.

During the previous year 41,169 acres cost £11,933 5*s.* 11½*d.*, or 5*s.* 9½*d* per acre.

Mr. Leitch again heads the list. He surveyed 4,890 acres, 3 roods, and 12 perches, of lots averaging 1 acre, 3 roods, and 10 perches each, at a cost of 2*s.* 0¼*d* per acre. His expenses were £497 9*s.* 10½*d.*, and the fees recoverable on his work amount to £1,026 9*s.* This work was in addition to trigonometrical work, defining boundaries, travelling with me, and tracing the new road to the Labugama Kraal.

Mr. Coulter's work was also very satisfactory. He surveyed 3,159 acres, and 15 perches, of lots averaging 2 acres, 3 roods, and 25 perches, at the rate of 2*s.* 0¾*d.* per acre. His total expenditure for the work was £326 14*s.* 11¼*d.*, and the fees recoverable amount to £874 9*s.* This was in addition to trigonometrical work, and surveys of roads, rivers, &c.

Mr. Reynolds returned from leave in May, and from 24th of that month surveyed 3,029 acres, 1 rood, and 39 perches, of lots averaging 5 acres, 1 rood, and 22 perches, at the rate of 2*s.* 3¼*d.* per acre. His expenses were £344 12*s.* 9*d.*, and the fees recoverable amount to £748 10*s.*

Mr. Daveran, who laid out all the new blocks in the Maskeliya Valley, surveyed 4,088 acres, and 3 roods, of lots averaging 185 acres, 3 roods, and 18 perches, at a cost of 2*s.* 1¼*d*, per acre, and 455 acres of lots averaging 11 acres, 3 roods, and 12 perches, at 2*s.* 3½*d.* per acre. His expenses for these works amounted to £484 4*s.* 9*d.*; the fees recoverable to £706 1*s.*

Mr. Daniels surveyed 220 acres, of lots over 100 acres each, at the rate of 10¾*d.* per acre, and 3,836 acres of lots averaging 5 acres, 2 roods and 9 perches each, for 2*s.* 1¼*d*, per acre. His expenses for these amounted to £462 10*s.* 8*d.*, and the fees recoverable amounted to £1,023 9*s.*

Mr. Robertson was detached from his regular duties in the Mátara District for the purpose of making (by the desire of Government) a special survey of a large tract of land in the Hambantota District, claimed by the heirs of Doll Mudaliyar.

He surveyed and reported on the claim, which includes 2,399 acres, shewing the subdivisions and the various descriptions of lands included within it, at the low rate of 6¼*d.* an acre. He also surveyed several miles of the main road to Hambantota very expeditiously.

The officers in the Eastern Province worked well and cheaply.

Every assistance was afforded me by the able co-operation of the officers in charge of Provinces, who all worked zealously and cheerfully, viz:—

Mr Noad in charge of Central and North-Western Provinces.
Mr. Winzer in charge of Southern Province.
Mr. Grinlinton in charge of Western and Northern Provinces, and of the Colombo Office.
Mr. Rutherford, in charge of Eastern Province.

Town Survey of Colombo.

The survey of the town of Colombo, which is under the immediate direction of Mr. Grinlinton, has made very considerable progress this year, notwithstanding the removal, for lengthened periods, of some of the officers employed on it.

3,132 acres have been surveyed, of which 1,666 acres have been mapped on the one chain scale, and copies of the plans of 910 acres, of the closest part of the town, have been forwarded to the Municipality, leaving 556 acres of surveys to be laid down to scale.

Three officers only have been continuously employed at it, viz:—Messrs. H. Lloyd Still, Martinus, and Jayesinghe;—Mr. O'Donnell having obtained leave to visit Europe from 24th August to 31st December.

Mr. Ffinch was specially employed from 8th March to 31st July, in examining the state of the Telegraph Lines and Offices throughout the Island, and making an inventory of the Telegraphic Stores, &c., preparatory to transferring the Lines to the custody of the Indian Government.

Temple Land Surveys.

With the exception of a few days, Messrs. Symonds, J. Mantell, and Gunn, were employed throughout the year on the examination of the Temple Land Contract surveys, the field work of which, I am happy to say, is nearly completed, and Messrs. Mantell and Gunn have since been withdrawn from it, and employed on the general work of the Department.

Great credit is due to Mr. Symonds, who has been in charge of the examination of the Temple Land work for nearly 3 years, for the manner in which he has conducted a very arduous duty, and for the energy and ability he has shewn in dealing with intricate cases.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Report.

Irrigation Works.

Mr. Gordon was employed levelling and surveying at Kuruwiṭa, Sabaragamuwa District.

Mr. Winzer at Hikkaduwa in the Galle District.

Mr. Rutherford at Puluganawa and Devilana tanks in the Batticaloa District.

Messrs. J. and W. Stoddart were employed surveying and levelling Uswewa in the Demala Pattu, and Mr. W. Stoddart, Pulyankulam, in the Rajawané Pattu of Puttalam District; also in levelling and making sections for projected works at Ja-ela in the Aluṭkuru Kóralé.

I travelled through portions of the Puttalam and Anurádhapura Districts, through Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts of the Eastern Province, and through the Siyané Kóralé of the Western Province.

In November I was appointed to the Commission on Galle Breakwater.

General.

A reference to the Appendix will shew the detail of work of each Officer in the field, and how very few did not exert themselves to the utmost; and it gives me great pleasure to record the good feeling which prevails throughout the Department, and the promptness and energy with which my officers perform the varied duties allotted to them.

The casualties in the Department have been the death of Mr. Andrew Green on the 24th October after a long illness, and the discharge of Mr. C. W. Francke on 29th October, for falsifying his Progress Reports, and for insufficient progress.

Mr. O'Donnell has been on leave to Europe from 24th August to 31st December.

Mr. J. Stoddart from 13th May to 31st December, and Mr. D. G. Mantell from 1st January to 31st December.

Meteorological.

At most stations the observations have been taken regularly and tolerably accurately, but I regret to state that no observations were received from Jaffna, Anurádhapura, or Mannár.

Monthly Abstracts were printed regularly from May of all observations taken, which cannot fail in a few years to be of great use.

A. B. FYERS,
Capt. R. E.

APPENDIX.

A.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT shewing the Number of Lots, Acreage, Purchase Amount, and Fees, of Lands sold or otherwise alienated from the Crown, in the respective Provinces, during the year 1869.

Provinces.	Lots sold and granted at half value.									Lots settled on Certificates, free Grants, &c.				Total Receipts for each Province.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Purchase Amount.			Average Rate per Acre.			Fees.			No. of Lots.	Extent.			Fees.					
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Western	2388	11196	1	14	18674	4	4¼	1	13	4¼	2697	14	0	1612	6063	3	35	1164	14	0	22536	12	4¼
Central	324	7462	0	37	11025	17	2	1	9	6½	1258	0	0	53	331	1	8	79	5	0	12363	2	2
Southern	301	799	1	$32\frac{25}{100}$	2924	18	3	3	13	2½	223	12	0	2	5	1	17	1	10	0	3150	0	3
Eastern	1188	7550	0	$29\frac{34}{100}$	12825	7	6	1	13	11½	1934	13	0	76	363	3	33	93	9	0	14853	9	6
North-Western	197	1764	1	12	2695	19	6	1	10	6¾	429	5	0	75	257	1	16	70	10	0	3195	14	6
Northern	22	58	3	5	103	0	0	1	15	6	17	0	0	—	—			—			120	0	0
	4420	28831	2	$9\frac{59}{100}$	48249	6	9¼	1	13	5	6560	4	0	1818	6991	3	29	1409	8	0	86218	18	9¼
Temple Lands	—	—			—			—			—			83	1544	2	38	120	16	0	120	16	0
Received from the Municipality of Colombo, for Survey and Plans of the Town of Colombo.	—	—						—			—			—						1500	0	0
Fees for Tracings, &c.	—	—			—			—			—			—	—						124	16	0
	4420	28831	2	$9\frac{59}{100}$	48249	6	9¼	—			6560	4	0	1901	8536	2	27	1530	4		87964	10	9¼

B.

ABSTRACT of Lands sold to Europeans and Natives in 1869.

PROVINCES.	Europeans.						Natives.					
	Lots.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	Lots.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Western	26	2904	2	28	3412	18	6	3974	14355	1	23	19123	13	10¼
Central	139	7164	2	31	11015	11	11	238	628	3	14	1347	10	3
Southern	14	174	0	17	236	12	0	289	630	2	32 25/100	2913	8	3
Eastern	6	67	2	37	87	6	0	1258	7816	1	25 34/100	14766	3	6
North-Western	—	—			—			272	2021	2	28	3195	14	6
Northern	—	—			—			22	59	0	0	120	0	0
Total...	185	10311	0	33¾	*14752	8	5	6053	25512	0	2 59/100	*41466	10	4¼

* These amounts include Survey Fees.

RETURN of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents and to the Temple Land Commissioner, during the year 1869.

PROVINCE.	No. of Plans.	No. of Lots.		Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.				TOTAL.			REMARKS.
		Crown.	Claims.		Crown.			Claims.				
					A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R. P.	
Western ...	209	1243	4814	6057	8893	2	20	8614	1	2	17507	3 22	
Central ...	76	297	227	524	4281	2	13 25/100	5137	2	0	9419	0 13 25/100	
Southern ...	73	487	1154	1641	1696	3	27 50/100	4597	2	36	6294	2 23 50/100	
Eastern ...	545	107	652	7679	0	22	1223	1	7	8902	1	29	
North-Western ...	29	103	549	652	1277	1	11 50/100	2807	3	39	4085	1 10 50/100	
Northern ...	1	16		16	1	1	20	...			1	1 20	
Temple Lands...	3			3	...			728	2	37	728	2 37	Surveyed by the Department.
	443	2691	6854	9545	23829	3	34 25/100	23109	2	1	46939	1 35 25/100	
Temple Land Contract Survey forwarded to the Commissioner	40	..	64	64	...			2061	1	3	2061	1 3	Surveyed by the Contractor.
	483	269	6918	9609	23829	3	34 25/100	25170	3	4	49000	2 38 25/100	

D.

RETURN of Lands sold or otherwise disposed of during the year 1869.

PROVINCES.	Crown Lands sold.				Encroachments sold or given at a Valuation.				Granted at half value.				Old Grants or Grants made in terms of the Minute of 8th August, 1844.			Free Grants or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.			Total Results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the year 1869.				
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Amount including Fees.
		Acres.	£	£		Acres.	£	£		Acres.	£	£		Acres.	£		Acres.	£		Acres	£	£	£
Western ...	1794	9875	16427	2292	594	1320	2248	405	—	—	—	—	61	1926	—	1551	4138	1165	4000	17259	18675	3862	22537
Central ...	242	6940	10129	1137	29	116	229	32	53	406	668	89	1	2	10s.	52	329	79	377	7793	11026	1337	12363
Southern ...	198	631	2321	169	100	157	602	51	3	12	1	4	—	—	—	2	5	2	303	805	2924	226	3150
Eastern	542	5892	9427	1432	371	1069	2418	316	275	588	981	186	—	—	—	76	334	93	1264	7883	12826	2027	14853
North Western ...	41	468	652	113	111	984	1645	236	[illegible]	312	399	80	—	—	—	75	257	70	272	2021	2696	499	3195
Northern ...	22	59	103	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	59	103	17	120
	2839	23865	39059	5160	1205	3646	7142	1040	376	1318	2049	359	62	1928	10s.	1756	5063	1409	6238	35820	48250	7968	56218
Temple [illegible] 1545 ac ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	121
Received [illegible] Municipality of Colombo for Survey and Plans of the Town of Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1500	1500
Fees [illegible] racings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	125
	2839	23865	39059	5160	1205	3646	7142	1040	376	1318	2049	359	62	1928	10s.	1756	5063	1409	6238	35820	48250	9714	57964

E.

PROGRESS of Temple Land Surveys to the end of the year 1869.

Particulars.	Surveyed in 1869			Surveyed from 1860 to 1869, inclusive.		
	No. of Plans.	No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.	No. of Plans.	No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.
Surveyed by the Contractor.	—	—	—	—		379.413
Preliminary Plans furnished to the Temple Land Commissioner	43	76	2,790	854	2,025	279.992
Title Plans in duplicate forwarded to the Temple Land Commissioner	35sets	83	1,544	604	1,608	54.473

F.

ABSTRACT OF TEMPLE LANDS surveyed from 1858 to 1869 inclusive, shewing the Total Amount of Fees recovered and recoverable upon Title Plans issued and on Temple Lands surveyed by the Contractor, with Total Cost of Survey.

Years.	Plans.	Lots.	Acres.
18 to 186(...	70	375	8,589
1 ...	76	324	1,479
...	41	201	2,755
..	7	20	1,264
...	89	275	33,527
1865 ...	43	221	7,065
1866 ..	—	—	90,174
1867		—	223,997
1868 ..		—	10,763
1869 ..		—	—
Total ..	—	—	379,413

	£	s.	d.
Total fees recovered	1,878	2	9
Total fees recoverable on contract Survey at 1s. 6d. per acre	24,370	1	0
Total Fees still due on Title Plans issued to the Commissioner	901	12	7
Total cost of survey	64,383	15	9

G.

RETURN of Title Plans prepared and forwarded to Government Agents and to the Temple Land Commissioner, during the year 1869.

Province.	Plans.	Extent in Acres. A.	R.	P.
Western....	5310	7887	1	10·80
Ce	993	9020	2	30·50
ern	1050	1493	1	5·8[illegible]
Sou	1131	1174	1	2[illegible]
East	444	1102	3	[illegible]
North	96	82	0	1
Temple Land Title	105	1544	2	38
	*9129	22,305	1	31·87

* Equal to 3043 sets.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

H.

EXPENDITURE of the Department for the Year 1869.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fixed Salaries	6502	9	7			
Provisional do (including allowance £75)	11860	9	1			
Miscellaneous Expenses (cooly money)	4636	9	1			
Transport	1132	12	10			
Contingencies (including £24, expenditure on account of the Town Clock)	1687	9	11			
				25815	10	6
Meteorological Purposes.						
Provisional Salaries	136	5	0			
Contingencies	765	10	10			
Examination on the ground of Temple Land Contract Survey ...	1804	10	10			
The preparation of Temple Land Plans in the Surveyor General's Office	342	9	0			
Surveys for Irrigation purposes	558	19	8½			
Town Survey of Colombo	1467	13	1½			
Do. Jaffna	237	10	3			
				5312	18	9
Balance chargeable to Surveys ...				£20506	11	9

I.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expe[illegible] and [illegible] deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1869.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	[illegible]nue in [illegible]ess of [illegible]enditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
		Acres.	£		£	£		Acres.
1833 to 1843	2693	267373	142758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Department.	—	—	8893	371397
1844	71	7703	18270		—	—	479	42027
1845	329	19450	31480		—	—	970	41364
1846	200	3590	12103	4533	—	7570	206	4239
1847	180	4508	6496	4785	—	1711	101	2210
1848	88	2761	4672	4711	89	—	85	4977
1849	82	786	2265	7368	5103	—	141	3227
1850	118	2962	2603	4360	1756	—	71	6319
1851	95	939	1695	3785	2090	—	108	1088
1852	48	1848	2479	4159	1680	—	144	1859
1853	53	2200	3324	4510	1186	—	47	2126
1854	87	8209	9927	4725	—	5202	68	3555
1855	57	7286	16410	4720	—	12140	68	5475
1856	183	11656	22805	8450	—	14355	91	11786
1857	453	19795	37027	11365	—	25662	188	14494
1858	873	15752	33425	18051	—	15375	340	14323
1859	2000	23447	38589	24358	—	14232	906	14931
1860	3704	33660	51628	28081	—	23547	2369	34865
1861	5987	28329	44166	22595	—	21571	2438	30535
1862	3572	25302	45300	17883	—	27[illegible]	2540	21558
1863	1663	27990	72808	17606	—	552[illegible]	2053	31212
1864	3548	34172	76567	17458	—	691[illegible]	2670	42262
1865	4667	41150	68276	17274	—	51002	[illegible]	28960
1866	85[illegible]	45546	72021	19307	—	5271[illegible]	[illegible]	46369
1867	7[illegible]	44019	45257	23094	—	22[illegible]3	[illegible]	26178
1868	5[illegible]	27358	38514	24974	—	[illegible]40	[illegible]9	23753
1869	6[illegible]	37369	57964	25820*	—	[illegible]44	[illegible]3	22305
Totals ..	587[illegible]	745110	958829	323972	11904	[illegible]	[illegible]	853394

* Deduct £5,31[illegible] 18*s.* 9*d.*, paid for Temple Land Survey Examination; Irrigation Works; [illegible]urveys; and for Meteorological purposes.

J.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. B. Fyers, R.E., Surveyor General, £1,200.

Assistants.			
W. R. Noad, Esq.	£750 ...	...	... Kandy.
J. Winzer, Esq. ...	650 ...	...	... Galle
G. A. Vetch, Esq ..	600 ...	...	... Badul'a.
J. J. Grinlinton, Esq.	550 ...	...	.. Colombo.
J. E. Daveran, Esq.	500 ...	...	... Kotmalé.
T. J. Reynolds, Esq.	225 and 150	..	.. Negombo.
H. L. Still, Esq. (*acting*.)	200 and 182 10*s*. provisional		Colombo
W. Rutherford, Esq. (do)	150 and 182 10*s*. provisional		Batticaloa.

Distribution of Establishment.—Field.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Assistant Surveyor	J. J. Grinlinton	...	Colombo Office and in charge of Surveys in Western and Northern Provinces.
Do.	H. L. Still	...	—Colombo Town Survey.
Sub Assistant Surveyor	W. Leitch... ... £365 0*s*. 0*d*.		Siyané Korálé.
Do.	H. M. Finch ... 365 0 0		Colombo Town Survey.
Do.	S. D. Thwaites ... 319 7 6		Wellallawite Koralé (W. and S. Province.)
Do.	W. Stoddart ... 319 7 6		Ratnapura.
Do.	E. W. Francke ... 273 15 0		Kalutara and P. Korale.
Do.	E. F. Caldera ... 228 2 6		Pasdun Kóralé.
Do.	C. P. Martinus... 228 2 6		Colombo Town Survey.
Do.	J. E. Rodrigues.. 228 2 6		Ratnapura.
Do.	W. Coulter ... 228 2 6		Kalutara.
Sub-Assistant Surveyor	G. H. Symonds... 365 0 0		Specially employed examining Temple Lands Contract Surveys.
Do.	J. M. ntell ... 319 7 6		
Do.	J. m ... 319 7 6		

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Assistant Surveyor	R.	...	Kandy.—In Charge of Surveys in the Central and North-Western Provinces.
Do.	...san	...	Kandy.
Sub-Asst. Sur	...ert ... £54 15*s*.		Kandy.

NUWARA ELIYA AND BADULLA DISTRICTS.

Assistant Surveyor G. A. V...	Badulla.

...TH-...ERN PROVINCE.

Sub-Assistant Surveyor	W. ...M. Gordon, £319 7*s*. 6*d*.		Puttalam.
Do.	X. Daniels 273 15 0		Chilaw.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Assistant Surveyor	... ...	...	Galle.—In charge of Surveys in the Southern Province.
Sub-Assistant Surveyor	W. ...ertson ... £365 0 0		Matara.
Do.	R. B. 228 2 6		Galle.
Do.	A. Ann...lai ... 73 0 0		do.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Sub-Asst. Surveyor	W. Ruth...ford ... £365 0 0		Batticaloa.—In charge of Surveys in the Eastern Province.
Do.	H. H. D...oning... 319 7 6		Batticaloa.
Do.	D. A. G...win .. 73 0 0		do.
Do.	G. W. C...lette ... 73 0 0		do.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Sub-Asst. Surveyor	G. B. ...er ... £365 0 0		Jaffna.

On leave to Europe.

Assistant Surveyor .....J. O. Donnell.
Do. .....J. Stoddart.
Sub Asst. Surveyor.....D. G. Mantell.

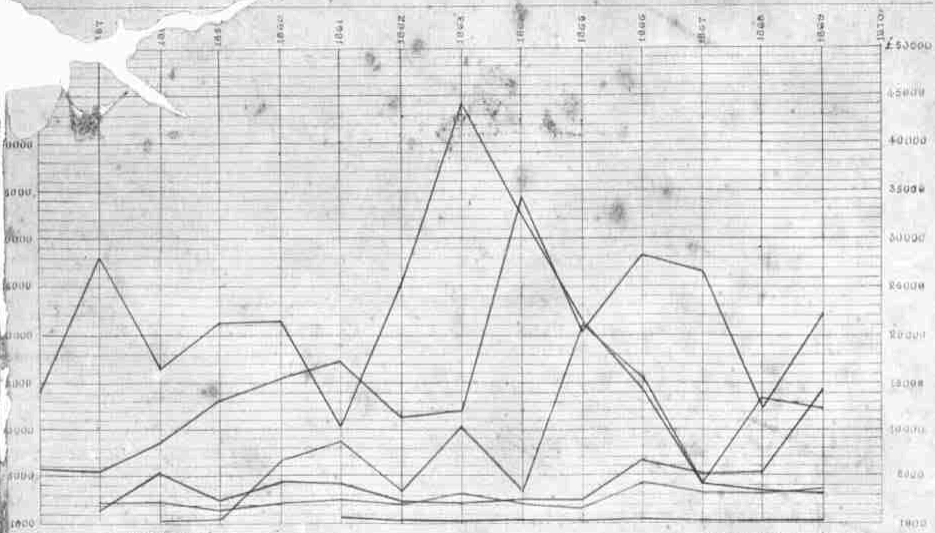
OFFICE.

Accounts, Registrars, Storekeeper, and Clerks.

Mr. J. H. E. G...	... £250 0 0	per annum.	Accountan.
„ J. L. K. V...rt	... 150 0 0	„	Clerk.
„ R. G. Fer...	... 140 0 0	„	Registrar of Title Plans.
„ E. Ohl...	... 127 15 0	„	Do. of Field Plans.
„ J. S. D...	... 91 5 0	„	Storekeeper..
„ D. C...va	... 73 0 0	„	Clerk.
„ J. D...nha	... 54 15 0	„	Do.

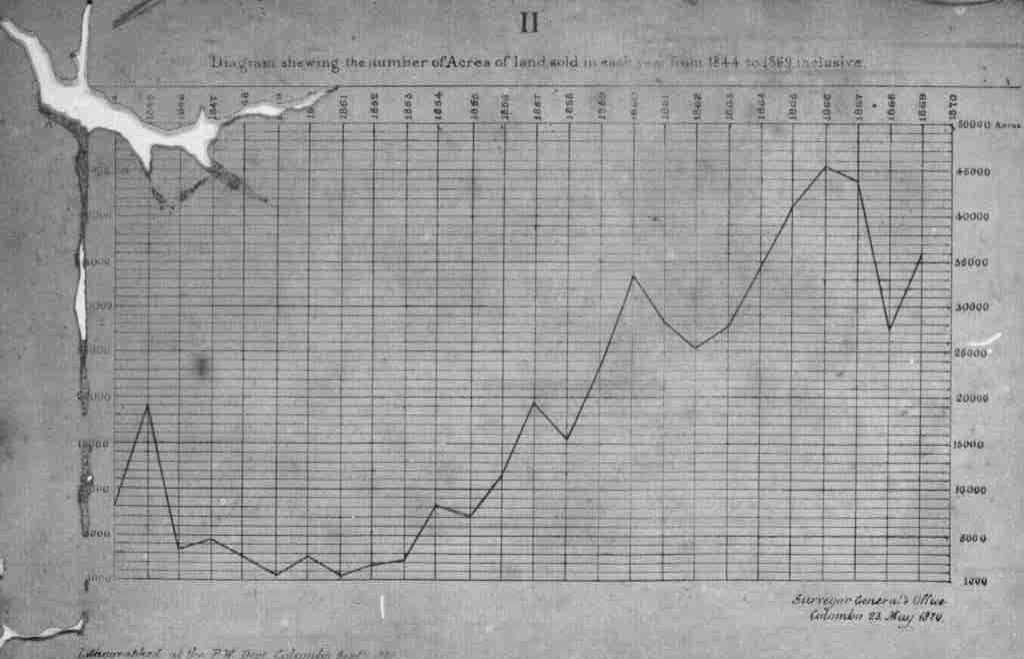
I

Diagram shewing the amounts realised by Land Sales and fees in each Province from 1856 to 1868 inclusive



II

Diagram shewing the number of Acres of land sold in each year from 1844 to 1869 inclusive.

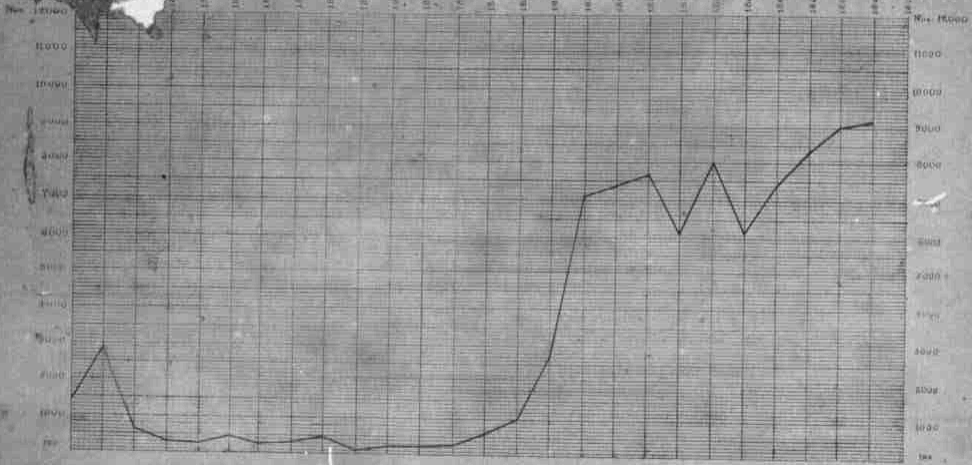


Surveyor General's Office
Columbia 23 May 1870.

Lithographed at the P.W. Dept Victoria Sept. 1871

III

Diagram shewing the Number of Title Plans prepared in the Surveyor General's Department in each year from 1844 to 18 inclusive



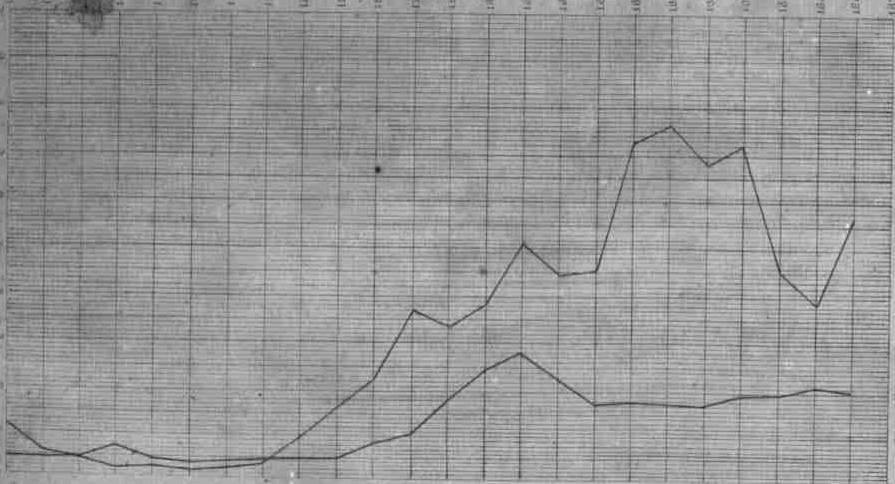
Note. Title Plans are prepared in Triplicate, consequently the number 30000 represents [illegible] 10000 [illegible]

Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 22nd May 1870

Lithographed at the [illegible] Colombo [illegible]

No IV

Diagram shewing the Revenue from Land Sales including fees and the expenditure on the ordinary work of the Surveyor Generals Department from 1842 to 18 inclusive



Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo 23rd May 1870

PART III.

JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

1868—1869.

Furnished by the Honourable the Queen's Advocate.

		PAGE
1.	A.—Abstract of Civil Cases instituted and decided in the District Courts, in 1868 and 1869	171
2.	B.—Abstract of Civil Cases instituted and decided in the Courts of Requests, in 1868 and 1869	172
3.	C. 1.—Abstract of Cases decided in Appeal in the Supreme Court, in 1869, specifying the different Courts and Results	173
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JUDICIAL.

STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE HONOURABLE THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

PART I.—LEGISLATIVE.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

THE following Ordinance affecting the Judicial Administration of the Colony was passed during the Session of 1868–69:—No. 11 of 1868, entitled "*An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Laws of this Colony, relating to the Administration of Justice.*" [Came into operation on the 1st January, 1869.]

This enactment consolidates and amends all former Laws and Regulations touching the Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Requests, Police Courts; and also touching Criminal Prosecutions and Crown Suits, Jurors and Assessors, Justices of the Peace and Inquests.

PART II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

District Courts and Courts of Requests.

Statistics of Litigation. Appendices A. and B.

1. The Returns of the Administration of Civil Justice will be found in the Appendices. The subjoined Statement will afford a view of the number of suits presented for decision in all the Courts of the Island, distinguishing the number decided on the merits.

	For Adjudication during the Year		Decided on their Merits.		Arrears.			
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
District Courts	29,309	29,386	1,729	1,942	18,055	16,369	„	1,686
Courts of Requests...	45,321	46,064	5,031	7,219	8,067	6,602	„	1,465
	74,630	75,450	6,760	9,161	26,122	22,971	„	3,151

Institutions.

2. Compared with the figures for the foregoing year, viz., 11,658 and 36,321, the suits filed in the District Courts during 1869, were less by 327, and in the Courts of Requests greater by 1,676.

3. Of the suits decided on their merits, that is, the suits in which judgment was delivered after a full investigation of the facts, the District Courts shew an excess of 213 in the year under review; the Courts of Requests an excess of 2,188.

The decisions in the District Courts appear, generally, to have advanced with the institutions *pari passu*, but the out-turn of work under this special head does not exhibit any salient increase, except at Kalutara. The only legitimate guage of the actual work done in any Court is the number of 'decisions on merits.' The following is the order which the different Courts take in this respect. The amount of work pending in each Court is also given in parallel columns.

			Decisions on Merits.	Amount of Work pending in each Court.
1		Kalutara	349	... 184
2		Kandy	244	... 4,031
3		Colombo	240	... 3,308
4		Galle .. .	237	... 3,307
5		Kurunégala	175	.. 521
6		Mátara .. .	118	... 1,134
7		Kégalla	104	... 501
8		Jaffna	92	.. 1,210
9		Negombo	89	... 632
10		Badulla	73	... 334
11		Batticaloa	53	... 140
12		Ratnapura	47	... 196
13		Trincomalee	37	... 66
14		Chilaw	30	... 504
15		Tangalla	27	... 153
16	Revenue Officers.	Nuwarakaláwiya ..	13	... 38
17	Revenue Officers.	Mannár ..	11	... 97
18	Revenue Officers.	Mullaittívu ..	3	... 23

JUDICIAL STATISTICS — QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

4. The small amount of work pending in some of the Courts will account for the decisions being so few; but in other instances there is too much reason to believe that a proper amount of work is not done, and that cases are allowed to be put off without sufficient cause.

Suits decided on their merits.

5. Of the suits decided in the District Courts after full trial, 1,819 were disposed of in the presence of both parties;—1,244 being decided in favour of plaintiffs, and 575 in favour of defendants.

Disposed of suits

6. The manner in which suits were disposed of may be thus shewn:—

Classification of decisions

Decided on their merits	15	per cent. of total cases.
Decided ex parte	1·50	do.
Struck off on default	4·25	do.
Withdrawn, compromised, &c.	45·47	do.
Referred to arbitration	·71	do.
Dormant cases struck off	33	do.

Arrears.

7. The impression made on Arrears has been chiefly in Kandy The number of cases pending in the District Courts of the Island on the 1st January, 1869, was 18,055: at the close of the year they were reduced to 16,369. In explanation of the difference, it is necessary to state that, in Kandy alone 2,995 dormant cases were struck off the rolls, and 1,318 in a few other District Courts Cases of 20 and 15 years' duration are included in the number so dealt with.

While on this subject, it may be remarked that several of the Judges, Commissioners, and Magistrates have commenced an examination of the files of their respective Courts, with the object of determining the cases which have remained unprosecuted for a period sufficiently long to warrant their final removal from the list. A large proportion of the arrears appearing in some Courts undoubtedly consists of cases of the description referred to, which have been suffered, for various reasons, to continue on the files Many of them have been settled or abandoned by the parties concerned, and their retention, nevertheless, is calculated to produce an erroneous impression of the amount of work in the Courts. It would be well for all the Judges, Commissioners, and Magistrates to institute such examination, by which means their lists could be effectually weeded.

Appellate Court.

Appendix C 1.

8. The total number of Appeals entertained by the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court during the year 1869 was 1,000. Of these, 56·8 per cent. were from the District Courts of the Island; and 43·2 from the Courts of Requests.

9. The number of appeals disposed of was 858.

10. Of the 858 decided, 57·11 per cent. were of the District Courts, and 41·72 of the Courts of Requests. Of these decisions, the number affirmed was 633, or 73·77 per cent., and the number reversed or modified 225 or 26·22 per cent.

11. Of those affirmed, 54·82 were of the District Courts, and 45·18 of the Courts of Requests.

12. Of the number reversed or modified, 63·56 were of the District Courts, and 36·44 were of the Courts of Requests.

Part III.—Criminal Justice.

Supreme Court.

Detail of Offences. Appendix C. 2.

13. The total number of cases brought to trial before the Supreme Court during the year 1869, was 240, involving 486 persons, as contrasted with 262 cases, involving 477 persons, in the preceding year. The proportion of persons convicted to the total number tried was:—

	1868.		1869.	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
Western Province ...	128	79 per cent.	131	63 per cent.
Central Province ..	137	62 do.	92	74 do.
Southern Province ..	86	74 do.	107	50 do.
Northern Province ...	33	64 do.	50	50 do.
North-Western Province ...	64	77 do.	97	77 do.
Eastern Province ..	29	55 do.	9	66 do.

Comparative amount of Crime. Appendix D.

14. A slight decrease is apparent in the aggregate of cases tried in 1869. There has not been, however, any appreciable reduction in the number of the more heinous crimes. Murders and attempts to murder were as numerous as in 1868:—in the Western Province alone 5 murders were committed, or exactly half the number for the whole Island. Culpable homicides were more frequent by 4 cases. Aggravated assaults diminished by 13, whilst aggravated robberies rose considerably in number. Rapes increased by 5; but, if the cases which are often doubtful,—sufficiently indicated by the large proportion of acquittals,—be omitted, the increase is unimportant. Simple thefts and burglaries were about the same as in 1868. Highway robbery and arson have each fallen off by 5. Cattle thefts, taken in conjunction with the cases transferred to and tried in District Courts, exhibit no improvement. Cases of coining and forgery tend towards an increase.

There is no noticeable variation in the number of the other offences.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Classification of Crimes Appendix E.

15. A synoptic Table of the classification of crimes for the years 1868 and 1869 is appended.

	1st Class of Atrocity.	2nd Class of Atrocity.	3rd Class of Atrocity.	4th Class of Atrocity.	Total Offences.
1868 ..	46	87	76	53	562
1869 ..	49	81	64 .	46	240
Difference.	plus. 3	minus. 6	minus. 12	minus. 7	minus. 22

Result of Trials.

16. Of the prisoners originally arraigned for murder, 16 were convicted of manslaughter, and 3 of assault. In 2 cases of murder the prisoners (one a female) were pronounced "insane and unfit to take their trial"; also in 1 case of manslaughter, 1 case of aggravated assault, and 1 case of assault and robbery.

17. 2 prisoners under charges of murder died in the Gaol,

Analysis of Punishments Appendix F.

18. The manner in which punishments were inflicted may be thus shewn:—

Out of 310 convicted during the year

—were sentenced to imprisonment, whipping, and fine.
13 Ditto to imprisonment and whipping.
3 Ditto to imprisonment and fine.
249 Ditto to imprisonment only.
1 Ditto to whipping only.
— to fine only.
13 Ditto to transportation.
7 Ditto to death.

19. For each person sentenced to the several kinds of punishments, the average term of imprisonment was 3 years; the average number of stripes was 32; the average amount of fine was £11.

The total amount of fines imposed during the year was £35, of which nothing has yet been recovered.

20. One of the prisoners having been reported to be possessed of no property, underwent the alternative punishment of imprisonment. Warrants for the recovery of the remaining fines were issued only after an incidental reference made to the District Judge of Kandy. A systematic check is much needed.

Police Courts.

Pending Cases, Appendix G.

21. The complaints before the Magistrates, including the number pending of the previous year, was 80,893, being an increase of 5,880 over the number appearing for 1868.

Institutions.

22. The number instituted was 69,486, shewing an excess of 7,521, over the institutions in 1868. In Colombo only the number of complaints rose by upwards of 2,000.

Disposals.

23. Of the 68,447 complaints disposed of, 13·55 per cent. were convictions; 6·71 were acquittals; and 79·72 were dismissals. The proportion per cent. of the number of the preceding year was:—14·99 convictions; 7·86 acquittals; and 77·15 dismissals.

Appellate Court.

24. Of the 486 appeals received from the Police Courts in 1869, 389 or 80·04 per cent. were affirmed; and 86, or 17·69 per cent., were reversed or modified.

25. Besides these, 3 appeals from the Bench of Magistrates of the Galle Municipality were affirmed. 2 appeals had reference to nuisances wilfully continued, and 1 to the rate of toll payable on carts of narrow tire.

26. 1 appeal from the Bench of Magistrates of the Kandy Municipality was set aside. The decision of the Supreme Court affected the right to impose tax on carts and other vehicles *not kept*, but only *occasionally employed*, within the limits of the Municipality.

PART IV.—INQUESTS.

Deaths from falling into wells.

27.—The large number of deaths in the Northern Province from falling into wells is a subject to which the attention of Government has been frequently directed. In the Western Province there were 12 casualties from this cause; in the North-Western Province, six; in the Central Province, eleven; in the Eastern Province, five; in the Southern Province, eighteen; but in the Northern Province, thirty-one. This is owing to the large number of wells which are dug for purposes of cultivation, and used without any retaining wall or fence. The late Government Agent was opposed to any action in the matter, but the question has been referred to the present Agent for report. The Regulation No. 26 of 1822, which is still in force, though very seldom acted upon, required all proprietors and occupiers of land in the Maritime Provinces to secure their wells by raising walls around them two and a half feet high.

28. The number of deaths from 'Fall from Trees' is also great. In the Maritime Districts this is principally owing to neglect to renew the couplings of cocoanut trees. The deaths from this cause are as follows:—

Falls from trees.

Western Province	91	Northern Province	15
North-Western Province	84	Eastern Province	3
Central Province	19	Southern Province	35

Or 200 in all.

Poisonous roots

29. There was only one accidental death known in 1869 from poison. But it may be mentioned, although the remark is not quite pertinent to the Returns of the year, that several deaths have taken place in 1870 from the use of the Cassava root. In reference to a casualty in February last, the Queen's Advocate called the attention of Coroners to the subject:—

"Too much misapprehension seems to prevail as to the effects of Manyokka, that it is very desirable that the Post Mortem on the body of a person, reported to have died from the use of it, should be promptly made, and that the evidence should be far more explicit and particular than it is in the present instance. The kind of Manyokka which was used; the kind of curry into which it was made; the ingredients used in making it, &c.; should all be carefully ascertained. Manyokka is being used so largely now as an article of food, that it is desirable that we should obtain accurate information whether the poison lies in any kind of Manyokka, or in the manner in which the root is cooked."

He also called the attention of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the Director of the Péradeniya Botanical Gardens, with the view of eliciting accurate information, in order that some plain practical directions may be given to the natives, to guide them in the choice and preparation of this root, which is used in some parts of the Western Province as food for men, cattle, sheep, and poultry. Dr Charsley has sought the opinion of two officers of his Department, "who have given their attention to the botany of Ceylon," but they have not yet reported. Mr. Thwaites states:—

"There are two varieties of the Manyokka cultivated in the Island: one of them with leaf-stalks and young branches of a red colour, and the other with these organs of the ordinary green colour. The former is the one to be preferred, as the roots contain only a small quantity of the poisonous principle found in the juices of this genus.

The roots are eaten here after having been split open, the fibrous centre removed, and the remainder then well boiled, the water being changed once or twice during the boiling.

The safest mode of preparation of the roots for food is to rasp them fine; then well wash, and strain through a strong cloth. The mass taken out of the cloth should then be made very hot over a fire, which process will cause to be dissipated or decomposed any of the poisonous principle which may still remain. It is then *cassava*.

Another mode of preparation, similar to the one adopted with arrowroot, is effected by crushing or rasping the roots into a tub; and, after repeated washings with cold water, collecting and drying the fine powder (tapioca), which sinks to the bottom."

APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts, during the years 1868 and 1869.

COURTS.	1868.						1869.					
	Depending 1st January.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on their Merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Depending 1st January.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on their Merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
Badulla	261	321	582	78	154	232	350	327	677	73	270	343
Batticaloa	307	387	694	76	167	243	451	177	628	53	435	488
Chilaw	581	260	841	19	386	405	476	280	756	30	222	252
Colombo	2,128	3,132	5,260	276	2,370	2,646	2,614	2735	5,349	240	1,791	2,031
Galle	2,881	1,183	4,064	208	1,014	1,222	2,842	1,430	4,272	237	728	965
Jaffna	1,109	981	2,090	35	900	935	1,155	987	2,142	92	840	932
Kalutara	501	776	1,277	195	699	894	383	746	1,129	349	596	945
Kandy	6,134	1,981	8,115	248	1,362	1,610	6,505	1,782	8287	244	1012	4256
Kégalla	381	365	746	91	205	296	440	341	781	104	186	290
Kurunégala	711	437	1,148	196	406	602	546	443	989	175	293	468
Mannar	46	83	129	1	57	58	71	111	182	11	74	85
Mátara	1,179	870	2,049	151	678	829	1,220	568	1,788	118	536	654
Mullaittívu	27	19	46	1	14	15	29	12	41	3	23	26
Negombo	510	669	1,179	67	315	382	797	563	1,360	89	639	728
Nuwarakaláwiya	73	56	120	2	68	70	59	42	101	13	50	63
Ratnapura	305	218	523	40	237	277	246	230	476	47	233	280
Tangalla	164	96	260	30	86	116	144	111	255	27	76	103
Trincomalee	53	124	177	15	105	120	57	116	173	37	71	108
TOTAL—	17,651	11,658	29,309	1,729	9,523	11,252	18,055	11,381	29,386	1,942	11,075	13,017

Number pending on 1st January, 1870....16,369 Cases.

B.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests, during the years 1868 and 1869.

	Courts	1868.						1869.					
		Depending 1st Jany.	Instituted	Total.	Decided on their merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Depending 1st Jany.	Instituted	Total.	Decided on their merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
1	Avisáwélla	241	554	795	92	532	624	171	673	844	124	602	726
2	Badulla	21	421	442	41	333	377	65	498	563	90	409	499
3	Balapitimodara	253	831	1084	169	656	825	259	566	825	114	513	627
4	Batticaloa	261	1075	1336	136	1067	1203	133	1097	1230	134	1009	1143
5	Do. (on Circuit)	159	761	920	87	757	844	76	768	844	168	608	776
6	Chávakachchéri	40	514	554	55	431	486	68	670	738	59	651	710
7	Chilaw	185	617	802	100	503	603	199	716	915	125	655	780
8	Colombo	1592	6668	8260	949	6056	7005	1255	7021	8276	1090	6454	7544
9	Dambulla	84	395	479	69	315	384	85	347	432	99	261	360
10	Dumbara (Upper)	62	286	348	14	274	288	60	202	262	28	194	222
11	Do. (Lower)	9	221	230	29	149	178	52	316	368	42	290	332
12	Galle	357	1853	2210	196	1485	1681	529	2208	2737	424	1667	2091
13	Gampola	77	880	957	152	785	937	20	1010	1030	283	723	1006
14	Hambantota	7	130	137	13	106	119	18	106	124	28	85	113
15	Haputalé	37	50	87	11	76	87	13	83	96	28	64	92
16	Hárispattuwa	156	804	960	106	734	840	120	660	780	193	416	609
17	Jaffna	371	1162	1533	70	1321	1391	142	1225	1367	128	1047	1175
18	Kalpitiya	96	733	829	51	690	741	88	571	659	117	514	631
19	Kalutara	254	1486	1740	287	1164	1451	289	1604	1893	433	1117	1550
20	Kandy	147	1822	1969	281	1595	1876	93	2553	2646	516	1956	2472
21	Kayts	164	155	319	21	157	178	141	150	291	6	252	258
22	Kégalla	352	954	1306	157	935	1092	214	933	1147	165	825	990
23	Kurunégala	389	1172	1561	153	1074	1227	291	1660	1951	243	1407	1650
24	Mallákam	91	429	520	25	347	372	148	414	562	107	363	470
25	Mannár	37	237	274	1	235	236	38	297	335	16	246	262
26	Mátalé	337	1644	1981	186	1501	1687	294	1551	1845	324	1230	1554
27	Mátara	1203	2159	3362	532	1537	2069	1293	1997	3290	888	1716	2604
28	Maturata	62	172	234	22	167	189	45	171	216	20	143	163
29	Mullaittívu	43	223	266	51	202	253	13	182	195	34	126	160
30	Nawalapitiya	31	167	198	8	156	164	34	210	244	25	205	230
31	Negombo	615	2071	2686	168	1665	1833	853	1736	2589	178	1815	1993
32	Nuwara Eliya	82	160	242	48	140	188	54	237	291	58	166	224
33	Nuwarakaláwiya	254	426	680	81	337	418	262	388	650	64	405	469
34	Pánaduré	163	1355	1518	191	1222	1413	105	1237	1342	223	952	1175
35	Point Pedro	68	407	475	63	349	412	63	499	562	73	422	495
36	Pussellàwa	9	158	167	18	126	144	23	148	171	49	99	148
37	Pasyála	93	498	591	49	462	511	80	569	649	123	403	526
38	Puttalam	77	497	574	39	459	498	76	517	593	52	487	539
39	Ratnapura	149	621	770	63	563	626	144	624	768	95	472	567
40	Tangalla	98	648	746	125	522	647	99	651	750	131	440	571
41	Trincomalee	74	1105	1179	119	998	1117	62	932	994	122	834	956
	Total...	8,800	36,321	45,321	5,031	32,183	37,214	8,067	37,997	46,064	7,219	32,243	39,462

Number pending on 1st January, 1870 . 6,602.

C 1.

APPEALS:—Supreme Court.

	Courts.	Appeals from District Courts					Appeals from Courts of Request.					Appeals from Police Courts.				
		Remained during the year.	Result.				Received during the year.	Result.				Received during the year.	Result.			
			Affirmed, including rejected or withdrawn.	Reversed or Modified.	Total	Pending on 1st January, 1870.		Affirmed, including rejected or withdrawn.	Reversed or Modified.	Total	Pending on 1st January, 1870.		Affirmed, including rejected or withdrawn.	Reversed or Modified.	Total.	Pending on 1st January, 1870.
1	Avisawella ...	..	..	...	...	...	8	6	2	8	...	2	1	1	2	..
2	Badulla ...	17	13	2	15	2	2	2	...	2	..	8	7	1	8	...
3	Balapitimodara	...	...	...	...	...	23	17	1	18	5	35	25	8	33	2
4	Batticaloa ...	25	17	4	21	4	4	3	1	4	..	4	3	1	4	..
5	Do. (on Circuit)	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	..	2	1	1	2	..
6	Chavakachcheri	...	...	..	...	...	19	12	4	16	3	10	6	4	10	..
7	Chilaw ...	5	3	2	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1		1	...
8	Colombo ..	70	44	20	64	6	52	33	12	45	7	41	30	8	38	3
9	Dambulla ...	...	...	..	...	..	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	.
10	Dumbara (Upper)	..	...	...	..	...	5	3	2	5	...	16	11	5	16	...
11	Do. (Lower)	...	...	..	..	...	1	..	1	1	...	4	3	1	4	...
12	Galle ..	74	44	19	63	11	36	31	4	35	1	60	47	10	57	3
13	Gampola ...	...	...	..	..	...	11	7	3	10	1	22	17	5	22	...
14	Hambantota	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
15	Haputale	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	3	1	3	3	..	3	...
16	Harispattuwa	...	...	...	..	...	3	1	2	3	..	6	3	3	6	...
17	Jaffna ...	57	34	18	52	5	21	12	4	16	5	29	25	4	29	
18	Kalpitiya ...	...	...	..	..	...	19	11	5	16	3	6	4	2	6	...
19	Kalutara ...	56	33	14	47	9	10	5	2	7	3	6	4	1	5	1
20	Kandy ...	75	38	17	55	20	15	9	5	14	1	16	14	2	16	...
21	Kayts ...	...	...	...	...	..	3	2	1	3	..	4	4	..	4	..
22	Kegalla ...	18	12	4	16	2	4	3	1	4	...	4	3	1	4	...
23	Kurunegala...	23	19	4	23	...	7	6	1	7	...	9	4	5	9	.
24	Mallakam ...	...	...	...	...	..	3	1	1	2	1	5	5		5	.
25	Mannar ...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	..
26	Matale ...	...	...	..	...	...	36	25	7	32	4	28	25	3	28	...
27	Matara ...	58	32	14	46	12	40	30	3	33	7	43	39	3	42	1
28	Maturata ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	4	..
29	Mullaittivu ...	1	...	1	1	..	2	1	1	2	...	4	4	...	4	..
30	Nawalapitiya	..	...	..	...	...	5	5	..	5	..	5	4	1	5	...
31	Negombo ...	30	22	5	27	3	9	4	...	4	5	11	10	1	11	...
32	Nuwara Eliya	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	...	2	...	7	5	2	7	..
33	Nuwarakalawiya	2	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	3	...	1	1	..	1	..
34	Panaduré ...	...	...	...	...	..	37	23	9	32	5	45	37	7	44	1
35	Pasyala ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	5	...	5	4	1	5	...
36	Point Pedro	..	...	...	.	..	6	4	...	4	2	14	13	1	14	..
37	Pussellawa ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	5	5	..	5	..
38	Puttalam ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	1	1	1	.	1	...
39	Ratnapura ...	18	10	7	17	1	11	6	2	8	3	12	11	1	12	..
40	Tangalla ...	20	13	5	18	2	12	4	3	7	5	4	3	1	4	...
41	Trincomalee	15	7	7	14	1	4	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...
	Total...	568	347	143	490	78	432	286	82	368	64	486	389	86	475	11

C 2.

STATEMENT of the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Supreme Court during the year 1869 ; the Districts in which the Offences were committed ; and the Result of the Trials.

CRIMES.	WESTERN PROVINCE.																								NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.											
	Colombo.				Panadure.				Kalutara.				Avissawella.				Pasyala.				Negombo.				Ratnapura.				Kégalla.				TOTAL.				Kurunegala.				Puttalam.				Chilaw.				Kalpitiya.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.
Abduction																					2	2	1	1									2	4	1	3									2	4	1	3
Arson																													2	2	1	1									2	4	1	3					2	4	1	3
Arson and Theft ...																																	1	9	9										1	9	9	
Aggravated Assault ...	5	5	5		2	4	4		1	1		1									1	3	3					2	4	3	1	11	17	15	2	1	2	2						1	1			2	3	3	
Assault ...																					1	1	1										1	1	1		1	1	1										1	1	1	
Assault and Robbery	1	1	1																										1	4	4		3	6	6															
Assault with intent to Murder	1	1	1																										1	1	1		1	1	1															
Attempt to commit Burglary																																																		
Attempt to Murder by Shooting					1	1	1																										1	1	1		1	3	3										1	3	3	
Bigamy ...																																																		
Bestiality ...																																																		
Burglary ...	5	15	11	4	1	1	1														3	8		8									9	24	12	12	1	1	1										1	1	1	
Burglary and Theft ...	2	5	5										1	2		2																	3	7	5	2	5	28	19	9	1	1	1		1	1	1		7	30	21	9
Cattle Stealing ...	1	3	3										1	2	1	1																	2	5	4	1													•			
Coffee Stealing ...																																																		
Concealing Birth of Children ...					1	1	1														1	1	1										2	2	2															
Conspiracy																																																	
Conspiracy and Perjury ...	1	1	1																														1	1	1															
Conspiracy and Forgery ...									1	3		3																					1	3		3					2	7	4	3					2	7	4	3
Conspiracy and Theft ...	1	1	1																														1	1	1															
Counterfeiting Coins and uttering false ones ...																																																	
Extortion																																					1	1		1									1	1		1
Embezzlement ...	2	2	1	1																													2	2	1	1														
Escape from Prison ...																																																	
Endangering the safety of Passengers in the Railway train ...	1	1		1																													1	1		1														
Fraud																																				4														
Forgery, and uttering forged documents	2	2	2						2	3	1	2									1	5	3	2									5	10	6	4									1	1	1	
Forgery and Theft ...																																																	
Maliciously maiming and killing Cattle	1	1		1																													1	1		1	2	2	1	1									2	2	1	1
Manslaughter ...	4	4	4		2	2	1	1	1	1	1										1	2		2	1	1	1		2	2	1	1	11	28	8	4	5	5	5		1	6	6		2	2	2		8	13	13	
Murder	2	2	2																		2	6	1	5	1	1		1					5	9	3	6	1	1	1						1	1	1		2	2	2	
Perjury ...	2	4	4										1	1		1																	3	5	4	1	1	2	2										1	2	2	
Possession of Stolen Property ...																																																	
Rape	1	3		3	1	1	1														1	1		1									3	5	1	4														
Sheep Stealing ...																																																	
Robbery	2	3	1	2																									1	1		1	3	4	1	3	2	15	12	3									2	15	12	3
Robbery, Highway ...																																																	
Theft	7	9	8	1																									2	2		2	9	11	8	3	3	3	1	2									3	3	1	2
Theft (involving Breach of Trust, Post Office Ordinance) ...																																																	
	41	63	50	13	8	10	9	1	5	8	2	6	3	5	1	4					13	29	10	19	3	6	5	1	8	10	5	5	81	131	82	49	25	73	57	16	4	14	11	3	7	9	6	3	1	1	1		37	97	75	22

C 2.—(*continued.*)

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Crimes.	Kandy.				Gampola.				Mátalé.				N. Eliya.			
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.
Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aggravated Assault	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	7	5	2
Assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Assault and Robbery	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault with intent to Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to Murder by Shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bestiality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
Burglary and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealing Birth of Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Counterfeiting Coins and uttering false ones	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escape from Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endangering the safety of Passengers in the Railway train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery, and uttering forged Documents	2	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Forgery and Theft	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maliciously maiming and killing Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	...
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Stolen Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery, Highway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft (involving Breach of Trust, Post Office Ordinance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	20	18	2	3	5	2	3	10	14	9	5	1	7	5	2

Crimes.	Badulla.				Papwilla.				Urugala.				Dambulla.			
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.
Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aggravated Assault	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault and Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault with intent to Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to Murder by Shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bestiality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary	1	1	1	...	2	6	4	2	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary and Theft	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealing Birth of Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Counterfeiting Coins and uttering false ones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escape from Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endangering the safety of Passengers in the Railway train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery, and uttering forged Documents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maliciously maiming and killing Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Stolen Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sheep Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery, Highway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft (involving Breach of Trust, Post Office Ordinance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	7	7	...	4	9	6	3	3	6	5	1	...	...	...	...

Crimes.	Galagedara.				Harispattu.				Haputalé.				Nawalapitiya.				Total.			
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.
Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aggravated Assault	1	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	14	2
Assault	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...
Assault and Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3
Assault with intent to Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to Murder by Shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bestiality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	9	21	18	3
Burglary and Theft	2	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	2	8
Cattle Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealing Birth of Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...
Conspiracy and Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Counterfeiting Coins and uttering false ones	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Escape from Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endangering the safety of Passengers in the Railway train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery, and uttering forged Documents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	5	3
Forgery and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Maliciously maiming and killing Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	5	3
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Perjury	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Possession of Stolen Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1
Sheep Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Robbery, Highway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	6	...
Theft (involving Breach of Trust, Post Office Ordinance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	22	14	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	49	92	68	24

C 2.—(*continued.*)

Crimes.	Northern Province.																				Southern Province.																Eastern Province.								Grand Total for the Island.			
	Jaffna.				Kayts.				Chávakachchéri.				Pt. Pedro.				Mannár				Mullaittivu.				Total				Galle.				Balapitiya.				Mátara				Tangalla.				Total				Trincomalee				Batticaloa.				Total.			
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.
Abduction ...	1	6	4	2																	1	6	4	2																					1	6	4	2
Arson ...													1	7		7					1	7		7	2	7		7					2	2	1	1					4	9	1	8									9	22	3	19
Arson and Theft ...																																																			1	9	9	..
Aggravated Assault	2	2	1	1					1	1	1										3	3	2	1	5	13	8	5					5	22	13	9	3	3	2	1	13	38	23	15					1	2	2		1	2	2		38	79	59	20
Assault ...	1	1	1						1	1	1										2	2	2										1	1	1						1	1	1														8	8	8	...
Assault and Robbery									1	2		2									1	2		2																														5	11	6	5
Assault with intent to Murder																									1	1	1																1	1									1	1	1	...
Attempt to commit Burglary ...																																																		1	1	..	1
Attempt to Murder by Shooting																																																		2	4	4	...
Bigamy ...																																																		...	...	...	...
Bestiality ...																									1	1		1															1	1		1									1	1	1	...
Burglary ...	1	3	1	2																	1	3	1	2	2	8	8		2	8	3	5									1	2		2	5	8	11	7									25	67	43	24
Burglary and Theft ...																									1	1		1					2	5	2	3					3	6	2	4	2	2	2						18	55	32	23
Cattle Stealing ...	1	7	7																		1	7	7																														3	12	11	1
Coffee Stealing ...																																																			...	...	...	...
Concealing Birth of Children																																																		2	2	2	...
Conspiracy ...					1	3	3														1	3	3																														2	7	7	...
Conspiracy and Perjury ...													1	5	2	3					1	5	2	3																													2	6	3	3
Conspiracy and Forgery ...																																																			3	10	4	6
Conspiracy and Theft ...																																																		1	1	1	...
Counterfeiting Coins and uttering false ones ...																									1	1	1																1	1	1										3	5	5	..
Extortion ...																																																			1	1	...	1
Embezzlement ...																																																			3	3	2	1
Escape from Prison ...																																																			...	...	...	...
Endangering the safety of Passengers in the Railway train...																																																		1	1	...	1
Fraud																																					1	1	1												1	1	1	...
Forgery, and uttering forged Documents ...	1	4	1	3																	1	4	1	3	1	1	1						1	2		2					2	3	1	2					1	1		1	1	1	1	1	13	27	14	13
Forgery and Theft ...																	1	1	1		1	1	1																													2	2	2	...
Maliciously maiming and killing Cattle ...																																										1	1		1									4	4	1	3
Manslaughter ...	1	5	1	4																	1	5	1	4	3	7	2	5					5	9	4	5	1	1	1		9	17	7	10					1	1	1		1	1	1		36	56	35	21
Murder ...																																									1	1	1		1	1	1						10	14	7	7
Perjury ...									1	1		1									1	1		1																													1	1	1		1	1	1		7	10	8	2
Possession of Stolen Property ...																																																							..	...	...	...
Rape ...																																																		1	2	...	2	1	2	...	2	8	11	4	7
Sheep Stealing ...																																																							...	...	...	...
Robbery ...																									1	1	1																1	1	1										7	21	15	6
Robbery, Highway...																																									1	4		4									1	4	...	4
Theft ...																									3	3	2	1													3	3	2	1									19	23	17	6
Theft (involving Breach of Trust Post Office Ordinance) ...																	1	1	1		1	1	1																													1	1	1	...
	8	28	16	12	1	3	3	..	4	5	2	3	2	12	2	10	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	17	50	25	25	21	44	24	20	2	8	3	5	18	43	23	20	8	12	4	8	49	107	54	5:	2	2	2	...	5	7	4	3	7	9	6	3	240	486	310	176

B.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of Crimes, for 1868—1869.

	1868.	1869.
1st Class of Atrocity.		
Murder ...	11	10
Manslaughter ...	32	36
Assault with intent to murder .	0	1
Shooting with intent to murder ...	3	2
	46	49
2nd Class of Atrocity.		
Robbery with wounding ...	9	5
Aggravated Assault .	51	38
Rape	3	8
Arson	13	9
Arson and Theft	0	1
Bestiality . .	0	1
Bigamy ...	1	0
Burglary and Theft . .	9	18
Endangering the safety of passengers in the Railway Train ...	1	1
	87	81
3rd Class of Atrocity.		
Abduction	0	1
Burglary	25	25
Cattle Stealing	6	3
Maliciously maiming and killing Cattle . . .	5	4
Coffee Stealing	6	0
Robbery	5	7
Highway Robbery	6	1
Theft,—Theft and Forgery ...	23	22
Conspiracy and Theft ...	0	1
	76	64
4th Class of Atrocity.		
Counterfeiting Coins, and uttering false ones	4	3
Concealment of Birth ...	3	2
Conspiracy	3	2
Conspiracy and Forgery ...	3	3
Do. and Perjury	3	2
Extortion	0	1
Embezzlement	6	3
Escape from Prison	1	0
Fraud ...	0	1
Forgery and uttering forged documents	12	13
Assault . .	6	8
Attempt to commit Burglary ..	2	1
Perjury	7	7
Possession of stolen property .	3	0
	53	46

F.

ABSTRACT Statement of Cases committed to the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, during the year 1869, and the Punishments inflicted.

Offences	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners Convicted.	Number of Prisoners Acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.
Arson	9	22	3	19	1 to be imprisoned for 4 years with hard labor.
					1 do. do. 1 do. do
					1 do. do. 2 do. do. and to receive 30 Lashes
Assault	8	8	8	0	1 to be imprisoned for 4 years with hard labor.
					1 do. do. 2 do. do.
					1 do. do. 2 do. do. and to receive 30 Lashes.
					1 do do. 1 do. do.
					1 do. do. 18 months do.
					3 do. do. 6 do. do.
Aggravated Assault ..	38	79	59	20	1 to be imprisoned for 4 years with hard labor.
					2 do. do. 4 do. do. and to receive 30 Lashes.
					16 do. do. 3 do. do.
					23 do. do. 2 do. do.
					3 do. do. 2 do. do. and to receive 30 Lashes.
					1 do. do. 1 do. do. and to receive 50 Lashes.
					1 do. do. 1 do. do. and to receive 30 Lashes.
					1 do. do. 1 do. do. and to receive 20 Lashes.
					6 do. do. 1 do. do.
					2 do. do. 18 months do.
					3 do. do. 6 do. do.
Arson and Theft ..	1	9	9	0	9 to be imprisoned for 5 years with hard labor.
Attempt to murder by Shooting . .	2	4	4	0	2 to be imprisoned for 5 years with hard labor.
					2 do. do. 2 do. do.
Assault with intent to murder	1	1	1	0	1 to be imprisoned for 15 years with hard labor, and to receive 50 Lashes.
Assault and Robbery ...	5	11	6	5	1 to be imprisoned for 4 years with hard labor.
					4 do. do. 3 do. do.
					1 do. do. 2 do. do.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Appendix.

F.—(*continued.*)

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners Convicted.	Number of Prisoners Acquitted.	Offences.
Bestiality	1	1	1	0	1 to be imprisoned for 1 year with hard labor, and to receive 20 Lashes.
Burglary	25	67	43	24	2 to be imprisoned for 8 years with hard labor.
					2 do. do. 6 do. do.
					5 do. do. 5 do. do
					6 do. do. 4 do. do.
					18 do. do. 3 do. do.
					9 do. do. 2 do. do.
					1 do. do. 1 do. do.
Burglary and Theft ...	18	55	32	23	4 to be transported for 10 years.
					8 to be imprisoned for 4 years with hard labor.
					6 do. do. 3 do. do. and to receive 25 Lashes.
					11 do. do. 3 do. do.
					3 do. do. 2 do. do.
Cattle Stealing ...	3	12	11	1	1 to be transported for 10 years.
					5 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor.
					3 do. do. 1 do. do.
					2 do do. do. 6 months do.
Concealment of Birth ...	2	2	2	0	1 to be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labor.
Conspiracy	2	7	7	0	2 to be imprisoned for 6 years, with hard labor.
					4 do. do. 3 do. do.
					1 do. do. 2 do. do.
Conspiracy and Perjury ...	2	6	3	3	3 to be imprisoned for 1 year, with hard labor.
Conspiracy and Forgery ...	3	10	4	6	4 to be imprisoned for 4 years, with hard labor.
Conspiracy and Theft ..	1	1	1	0	1 to be imprisoned for 18 months, with hard labor.
Counterfeiting Coins, and uttering false ones ..	3	5	5	0	3 to be imprisoned for 4 years, with hard labor.
					1 do. do. 2 do. do.
					1 do. do. 18 months do.
Embezzlement ...	3	3	2	1	1 to be imprisoned for 3 years, with hard labor,
					1 do. do. 18 months do. with £25 fine.
Fraud	1	1	1	0	1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor.
Abduction	1	6	4	2	4 to be imprisoned for 6 years, with hard labor.
Forgery and uttering forged documents	13	27	14	13	1 to be transported for 10 years.
					2 to be imprisoned for 4 years, with hard labor.
					3 do. do. 3 do. do.
					4 do. do. 2 do. do.
					2 do. do. 18 months do.
					1 do. do. 9 do. do.
					1 do. do. 6 do. do.
Forgery and Theft ...	2	2	2	0	1 to be imprisoned for 5 years, with hard labor.
					1 do. do. 18 months do.
Maliciously maiming and killing Cattle ...	4	4	1	3	1 to be imprisoned for 1 year, with hard labor.
Manslaughter... ...	36	56	35	21	5 to be transported for 20 years.
					3 to be imprisoned for 20 years, with hard labor.
					5 to be transported for 15 years.
					1 to be imprisoned for 18 years, with hard labor.
					1 do. do. 15 do. do.
					1 do. do. 6 do. do.
					2 do. do. 5 do. do.
					2 do. do. 4 do. do.
					4 do. do. 3 do. do.
					7 do. do. 2 do. do.
					3 do. do. 1 do. do.
					1 do. do. 3 months do. with £5 fine.
Murder	10	14	7	7	7 sentenced to suffer death.
Perjury	7	10	8	2	5 to be imprisoned for 1 year, with hard labor.
					2 do. do. 2 do. do.
					1 do. do. 6 months do.
Rape	8	11	4	7	1 to be imprisoned for 4 years with hard labor, & 50 Lashes
					1 do. do. 3 do. do. 30 do.
					1 do. do. 3 do. do.
					1 do. do. 2 do. do.
Robbery	7	21	15	6	12 to be imprisoned for 3 years, with hard labor.
					2 do. do. 2 do. do.
					1 do. do. 1 do. do.
Theft	20	24	18	6	1 to be imprisoned for 5 years, with hard labor.
					7 do. do. 3 do. do.
					4 do. do. 2 do. do.
					1 do. do. 2 do. do. & £5, fine.
					3 do. do. 1 do. do.
					1 do. do. 18 months do.
					1 to receive 20 Lashes.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Business done in the Police Courts throughout the Island during 1868 and 1869.

COURTS.	1868.							1869.						
	Number pending on the 1st January.	Instituted.	Total.	Mode of Disposal. Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals	Total.	Number pending on the 1st January.	Instituted.	Total.	Mode of Disposals. Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.	Total.
Avisáwella	407	1244	1651	118	124	1208	1450	201	1532	1733	140	139	1233	1512
Badulla	408	635	683	181	63	354	598	85	726	811	285	57	401	743
Balapiṭimódara	189	1489	1678	362	614	353	1329	349	1246	1595	301	400	664	1365
Batticaloa	124	1569	1693	91	117	1425	1634	60	1497	1557	148	83	1309	1540
Do. on Circuit ...	145	1311	1456	67	102	1224	1393	63	1764	1827	70	107	1587	1764
Chávakachcheri	105	2442	2547	182	383	1762	2327	220	2127	2347	48	61	2190	2299
Chilaw	739	506	1245	76	20	568	664	581	580	1161	96	20	636	752
Colombo	1265	6376	7641	1856	372	4060	6288	1596	8722	10318	2053	472	5576	8301
Dambulla	26	446	472	31	37	350	418	54	472	526	28	29	430	487
Dumbara, Upper	31	809	840	61	29	563	653	187	920	1107	66	90	687	843
Do. Lower ..	156	1129	1285	193	61	669	923	362	1282	1644	197	115	1121	1433
Galle	569	3728	4297	624	303	2710	3637	660	3817	4477	571	198	2685	3454
Gampola	37	806	843	501	119	187	807	35	1263	1298	580	215	467	1262
Hambantoṭa	7	120	127	35	14	73	122	5	170	175	50	15	103	168
Hápputale	21	335	356	66	28	262	356	22	283	305	63	45	189	297
Hárrispattuwa	288	1552	1840	169	100	1318	1587	253	1740	1993	203	147	1405	1755
Jaffna	95	2294	2389	156	62	1986	2204	185	2404	2589	196	74	2103	2373
Kalpiṭiya	51	372	423	25	33	333	391	32	298	330	28	77	202	307
Kalutara	416	2155	2571	178	176	1932	2286	285	2419	2704	135	125	1763	2023
Kandy	193	4678	4871	1,606	372	2826	4804	67	4372	4439	1093	322	2816	4231
Kayts	624	1509	2133	19	34	1965	2018	115	1061	1176	25	11	1053	1089
Kégalla	615	1960	2575	160	141	1998	2299	276	1642	1918	133	78	1387	1598
Kurunégala	259	1558	1817	257	190	1126	1573	244	2094	2338	299	112	1405	1816
Mallákam	241	3692	3933	41	62	3288	3391	542	4800	5342	41	80	4715	4836
Mannár	98	336	434	34	2	348	384	86	414	500	21	9	320	350
Matalé	465	2481	2946	473	286	1749	2508	437	3401	3838	500	386	2502	3388
Matara	2646	3633	6279	133	63	3501	3697	2582	3856	6438	365	123	3267	3755
Maturaṭa	124	333	457	35	20	340	404	53	411	464	46	24	322	392
Mullaittívu	47	344	391	34	58	262	354	37	324	361	46	49	243	338
Nawalapiṭiya	141	333	474	123	25	276	424	50	303	353	101	44	208	353
Negombo ...· ...	664	2894	3558	294	141	2218	2651	607	2821	3428	217	126	2592	2935
Nuwara Eliya	82	339	421	122	37	138	297	124	383	507	132	47	278	457
Nuwarakalawiya ..	153	342	495	49	14	241	304	191	417	608	41	19	465	525
Panaduré	186	1869	2055	268	199	1481	1948	108	2038	2146	217	239	1553	2009
Pasyala	63	584	647	52	44	487	583	64	638	702	58	72	458	588
Point Pedro	95	2215	2310	92	149	1949	2190	120	2828	2948	76	93	2617	2786
Pusselláwa	8	301	309	116	46	118	280	29	344	373	115	53	182	350
Puttalam	54	710	764	86	38	560	684	80	578	658	100	53	444	597
Ratnapura	467	1246	1713	120	188	1255	1563	159	1480	1639	120	80	1160	1360
Tangalla	81	1610	1691	286	79	1134	1499	192	1274	1466	134	51	1100	1285
Trincomalee	23	680	703	169	53	463	685	18	745	763	140	56	535	731
	12048	62965	75013	9539	4998	49069	63606	11407	69486	80893	9278	4596	54573	68447

H.

CRIMINAL:—DISTRICT COURT.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in the District Courts, during 1868 and 1869.

COURTS.	No. pending on the 1st January, 1868.	Institutions.	Total.	No. disposed of: On Evidence.	Otherwise.	Total.	No. pending on the 1st January, 1869.	Institutions.	Total.	No. disposed of: On Evidence.	Otherwise.	Total.
1 Badulla	3	15	18	13	4	17	1	27	28	22	0	22
2 Batticaloa	3	36	39	37	2	39	0	50	50	27	23	50
3 Chilaw	2	13	15	11	3	14	1	10	11	9	0	9
4 Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	26	9	35
5 Galle	14	23	37	19	0	19	18	21	39	24	0	24
6 Jaffna	5	33	38	17	18	35	3	14	17	14	2	16
7 Kalutara	1	25	26	16	4	20	6	31	37	21	12	33
8 Kandy	4	20	24	21	0	21	3	36	39	22	10	32
9 Kégalla	10	32	42	23	13	36	6	12	18	14	1	15
10 Kurunégala	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	108	108	55	18	73
11 Mannár	6	9	15	6	5	11	4	4	8	4	0	4
12 Mutara	0	5	5	5	0	5	0	12	12	7	0	7
13 Mullaittivu	3	19	22	11	8	19	3	0	3	0	3	3
14 Negombo	2	19	21	11	5	16	5	18	23	11	6	17
15 Nuwarakalawiya	14	7	21	10	1	11	10	12	22	8	11	19
16 Ratnapura	4	37	41	37	0	37	4	7	11	5	0	5
17 Tangalla	0	8	8	6	0	6	2	29	31	31	0	31
18 Trincomalee	0	26	26	22	2	24	2	7	9	5	0	5
	71	329	400	267	65	332	68	447	515	305	95	400

I.

RETURN of Inquests held in 1869.

Verdicts and Causes of Deaths.		Western Province.								North-Western Province.					Central Province.							Northern Province.								Eastern Province.			Southern Province.					Total for the Island.	Proportion per Cent.
		Colombo.	Panadurè.	Kalutara.	Ratnapura.	Avissawella	Negombo.	Kégalla.	TOTAL.	Kurunegala.	Harrispattuwa.	Chilaw.	Kalpitiya.	Dambulla.	TOTAL.	Kandy.	Gampola.	N. Ehya.	Badulla.	Mátalé.	Dumbara.	TOTAL.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Chávachacheri.	Point Pedro	Kayts.	Mullaitivu.	Nuwarakaliya.	TOTAL.	Trincomalee.	Batticaloa.	TOTAL.	Galle	Balapitimodara	Matara.	Tangalla.	Hambantota.	TOTAL.		
1.—*Homicide*.....	Manslaughter ...	1	1	...	3	...	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1·45
	Murder ...	6	...	1	2	...	4	1	14	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	2	2	...	...	6	2	...	8	38	3·68
2.—*Felo-de-se*.....	Cutting the Throat ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09
	Stabbing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09
	Drowning ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	17	1·65
	Hanging ...	6	3	6	3	1	1	...	20	3	...	1	...	...	4	5	4	1	5	3	1	19	2	...	1	2	...	2	1	8	...	2	2	...	2	6	3	...	11	64	6·20
	Poison ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	·97
	Shooting ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	·19
3.—*Suicide whilst temporarily insane*.....	Drowning in Streams ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	·69
	Gun Shot ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·19
	Hanging ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	12	1·16
	Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	On the Railway ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09
4.—*Accidental Death*..	Drowning in Rivers, Streams, &c.	13	2	3	5	1	...	1	25	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	3	3	5	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	5	6	3	11	1	21	68	6·59
	Drowning in Lakes, Tanks, Pools, Pits, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1·94
	Drowning in Sea ...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	8	·78
	Explosion of Gunpowder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Falling into Wells ...	3	1	...	1	...	1	6	12	3	3	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	4	...	11	15	2	1	7	5	1	...	31	1	4	5	8	3	6	1	...	18	83	8·04
	Fall from Buildings ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	8	11	1·07
	Fall from Trees ...	8	15	8	16	5	7	35	94	21	11	2	...	...	34	9	...	1	3	6	...	19	5	2	4	2	1	1	...	15	...	3	3	4	...	20	10	1	35	207	19·38
	Fall from Carts, Logs, &c. ...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	·69
	Fall from Rocks ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	·87
	Fall of Stones, Logs, &c. ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	·69
	Fall of Buildings, Trees, Fruits, &c. ...	4	2	...	...	...	4	10	5	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	24	2·33
	Toll bar hitting on the neck ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09
	Gun Shot ...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	19	1·84
	Exposure to Rain ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	·59
	Crushed by a Cart ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·19
	Dropping a Child on a Stool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09
	Poison ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·9
5.—*Sudden Death from natural causes*.....	Apoplexy ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	3	2	...	...	5	24	2·33
	Diseases ...	16	9	7	8	6	4	6	56	25	8	...	...	33	14	1	4	7	10	9	45	5	1	3	...	1	1	1	12	1	9	10	9	5	9	6	2	31	187	18·13
	Insanity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	·19
6.—*Deaths from effects of Violence, not recent.*	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	9	·87
7.—*Miscellaneous*.....	Burning ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	·48
	Drinking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	·58
	Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09
	Killed by Alligators ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	·39
	Killed by Wild Animals ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	·78
	Killed by Cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·29
	Killed by Sharks ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09
	Stung by Wasps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09
	Snake Bites ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	5	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	10	1	8	1	...	...	...	20	11	...	11	...	1	...	10	2	13	59	5·72
	Lightning ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	6	·59
8.—*Causes unknown*...	Found buried ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	·29
	Found dead ...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	3	1	5	...	9	8	...	1	...	1	...	10	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	9	1	...	1	1	3	12	4	...	20	56	5·43
	Found drowned ...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	20	1·94
TOTAL ..		90	43	26	63	22	22	67	333	92	30	10	...	...	132	52	12	18	26	37	24	169	52	11	25	16	15	10	6	135	9	53	62	44	36	76	39	6	201	1,032	100·00

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, RATNAPURA, FOR 1869.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Judicial Statistics of the Ratnapura Courts for the year 1869.

I had intended to allude, in connection with the administration of Justice, to the great delay and uncertainty in the service of processes; but as the Queen's Advocate has requested Judicial officers and others to report upon the working of the Fiscals' Ordinance, it is not necessary to allude to the subject here, as I presume it is the intention of the Government to make the requisite alterations in the Law.

The annual Returns annexed will shew that a very large per centage of Police Court and Justice of the Peace cases are dismissed, either owing to the complainant's absence, or to the fact that they are false and vexatious. That this is so in every Court in Ceylon, can be ascertained from the annual and monthly Returns of work, and it is, I think, worth considering whether some check, in the form of a tax upon all cases instituted in Minor Criminal Courts, cannot be applied.

The imposition of a fine under the Administration of Justice Ordinance upon complainants who brings false, frivolous, and vexatious complaints is very difficult of application, inasmuch as the moral conviction in a Magistrate's mind that a case is false, is not considered by the Supreme Court to be sufficient to justify him in fining a complainant.

It would be better, therefore, that, before a complaint is entertained at all, the complainant should be called upon to deposit a small sum (say 2*s.*) either in money or in the form of a stamp, upon which his complaint might be written by the Clerk of the Court (and an extra clerk could be employed especially for this work, and could be paid out of the extra revenue arising from this sale of stamps). This would save suitors from having to go to petition drawers—those harpies whose written productions are ridiculous and unintelligible.

It should be left to the Magistrate, at his sole discretion, to call upon the complainant who fails to establish his case, to pay the costs of the defendant; or if he finds a defendant guilty, to call upon him, in addition to the punishment inflicted, to pay to complainant the value of the stamp deposited by him at the institution of the case; and such costs as the Magistrate thinks reasonable.

No doubt some cases are true, though the complainants cannot legally prove them to be so, and a Magistate might be allowed, when he finds that such is the case, to remit the value of the stamp.

It is vain to deny that among the people of Ceylon litigation is, as a rule, merely a pastime, and they should be made to learn that this amusement, like others, is somewhat costly.

Of course nothing will entirely put a stop to false litigation; but when it can no longer be enjoyed without expense, many who cannot afford the expense, must abstain from the luxury; and those who are rich and employ themselves in false litigation for purposes of revenge, can only be dealt with under indictment for malicious prosecution or for perjury. They, however, are in a minority, and it is the majority with whom the Government have to concern themselves.

Though I do not allude at length to the working of the Fiscals' Ordinance, I must remark that the slight arrears in the Minor Courts of Ratnapura are attributable solely to the very great difficulty experienced in getting the necessary process served. In the District Court, where it was worth a suitor's while to bribe a Fiscal's peon, he got his process served, and the Return shews that the number of cases pending on the 31st of December was less by fifty than that of the 1st of January, 1869.

But it is a notorious fact, that unless a Fiscal's peon is paid by one party or the other, he will do nothing.

PHILIP A. TEMPLER.
District Judge.

25th June, 1870.

APPENDIX.

CIVIL Business in the District Court of Ratnapura, during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

Number of Cases	pending on the 1st January, 1869	246
Do.	instituted between the 1st January and 31st December, 1869	230
Do.	decided on evidence or argument	58
Do.	otherwise disposed of	222
Do.	pending on the 31st December, 1869	196

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

RATNAPURA.

Appendix.

CRIMINAL Business of the District Court of Ratnapura during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Number of Cases	pending on the 1st January, 1869	9
Do.	instituted between the 1st January and 31st December, 1869	9
Do.	decided on evidence	7
Do.	decided on plea of guilty, or struck off	2
Do.	pending on the 31st December, 1869	9

BUSINESS in the Court of Requests of Ratnapura during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Number of Cases	pending on the 1st January, 1869	144
Do.	instituted between the 1st January and 31st December, 1869	624
Do.	decided on evidence	59
Do.	decided on admission, or withdrawn	508
Do.	pending on 31st December, 1869	201

BUSINESS in the Police Court at Ratnapura during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

Number of Cases	pending on the 1st January, 1869	150
Do.	instituted between the 1st January and 31st December, 1869	1480
Do.	decided on evidence { convictions on plea of guilty	14
	do. do. not guilty	69
	acquittals	124
Do.	dismissed	1153
Do.	pending on the 31st December, 1869	270
Do.	preliminary investigations as Justice of the Peace	214
Do.	as Coroner	1

RETURN shewing the Duration of Suits disposed of, during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

Name of Court.	No. of Cases disposed of, which had been on the Roll less than 3 Months.	Do. do. 3 Months less than 6 Months.	Do. do. 6 and 9 Months.	Do. do. 9 and 12 Months.	Do. do. 12 and 18 Months.	Do. do. 18 Months and 2 years.	Do. do. 2 and 3 years.	Do. do. 3 and 4 years.	Do. do. 4 and 5 years.	Do. do. 6 and 10 years.	Total disposed of.
District Court.											
Land	—	7	5	8	10	7	4	3	3	1	48
Money	4	4	2	3	6	—	2	1	—	—	22
										Total.	70
Court of Requests.											
Land	5	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Money	42	95	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
										Total.	167

KE'GALLA.

Report.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KE'GALLA, FOR 1869.

DISTRICT COURT.—CIVIL.

The number of Civil cases instituted in the District Court in 1869 was 341, making the total number of institutions in this Court 1,299, from its re-establishment in January, 1867, up to the end of last year.

The average number of institutions for each of the three years was therefore about 435.

2. The cases decided in 1869 amounted to 290. Of these, 132 were decided after being entered on the Trial Roll, and 158 without being so entered. The total number of cases decided during the three years was 798.

To 341 cases instituted during last year, 290 were decided.

The following Table gives the number of cases instituted and decided in 1868 and 1869, separating those that were entered in the Trial Roll.

	Instituted.	Decided.		Total Decided.
		On the Trial Roll.	Without being entered on the Trial Roll.	
1868	365	136	160	296
1869	341	132	158	298

3. There were 501 cases pending on the 31st December last, and out of that number only 50 were on the Trial Roll, which then extended up to the 2nd February.

The average number of cases on the Trial Roll in 1869 was 51. It is now seldom allowed to exceed 35 or 40, and every endeavour is made, when a case is once on the Roll, to have it decided as speedily as possible. I have so far succeeded in preventing postponements of cases which have been set down for trial, that the larger number of those now pending on the Trial Roll are cases entered in it only within the last two or three months.

4. Of the 451 pending cases that were not on the Trial Roll on the 31st December last, about 200 are cases in which steps have not been taken by the parties for more than twelve months. Notices are now being issued to them, and about 100 have already been struck off.

5. Of the cases decided in the course of last year, 151 were disposed of in less than six months from the date of their institution, and 191 in less than nine months. Excluding 21 cases that had been transferred from other Courts, the average period during which the rest of the cases decided in the District Court in 1869 were disposed of, was eight months and eleven days.

The transferred cases had some of them been pending for more than eight and ten years before they were sent to Kégalla.

6. Very nearly three-fourths of the suits disposed of in the District Court in 1869 were determined in favour of the plaintiffs, shewing that litigation in that Court was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

7. The aggregate value of the property in dispute in the cases instituted during the year, amounted to £12,613 2*s.* 5*d.*

8. *Appeals.*—The number of cases in which appeals were taken in 1869 from final judgments of the District Court, amounted in all to 15. Of these, the judgments in 2 have been set aside, those in 10 have been affirmed, and 3 cases were sent back for further hearing.

9. I annex a Statement shewing the number of cases from each of the Divisions of the District, from which it will be seen that the Paranakúru Kóralé is the most litigious, and that the smallest number of cases came from Patha Bulatgama.

District Court.—Criminal.

10. The Criminal cases in which the accused were committed for trial before the District Court in 1869, amounted to 12. These, with 3 cases that stood over from the preceding year, were decided before the 31st December last.

	Cutting and Wounding.	Cattle Stealing.	Goat Stealing.	Theft.	Escaping from Lawful Custody.	Receiving Money under false pretences.	Assisting a Prisoner to escape.	Corruptly demanding and extorting Money.	Possessing Counterfeit Coin.
1868	3	10	..	2	4	..	..	3	1
1869	2	10	1	..	2	..	..	..	..

	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons committed.	Convicted	Acquitted
Cutting and Wounding	2	3	1	2
Cattle Stealing	10	20	17	3
Goat Stealing	1	1	..	1
Escape	2	2	2	..

11. It will be seen from the Statements above, that 10 out of the 15 were cases of cattle stealing; and that out of 20 persons who were tried for that offence, 17 were convicted.

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The punishment in these cases varied from eight to twelve months imprisonment at hard labour; and 3 out of the 17 who were convicted, were sentenced to corporal punishment in addition to imprisonment with hard labour.

12. In the twelve cases instituted in 1869, 22 persons were committed for trial, of whom 17 were convicted and 5 acquitted. In the three cases that stood over from 1868, 4 persons were committed for trial, of whom 3 were convicted.

COURT OF REQUESTS AND POLICE COURT.

13. The number of cases of all kinds instituted in the Court of Requests in 1869 was 933. The institutions in 1868 amounted to 954. The number of cases decided in 1869 was 990.

14. The institutions in the Police Court in 1869 amounted to 1642, and in the preceding year to 1960. The decisions in this Court during the last year were 1598.

15. The work done in the Minor Courts yearly, taking the average of the last three years, was

In the Court of Requests:—

On evidence	207 cases.
Otherwise disposed of	954 „
	1,161

In the Police Court:—

On evidence	238 cases.
Otherwise disposed of	1,715 „
	1,953

The average number of institutions during each of the three years was

In the Court of Requests	1040
And in the Police Court.	1864

16. The following Tables give the figures for the three years in full.

—	Pending on 1st January.	Instituted.	Decided on Evidence	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining.
1867	324	1234	299	1100	352
1868	352	954	157	935	214
1869	214	933	165	825	157

Police Court.

—	Pending on 1st January.	Instituted.	Decided on Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining.
1867	476	1990	280	1682	615
1868	615	1960	301	1998	276
1869	276	1642	133	1465	320

17. To give an idea of the immense amount of frivolous litigation that there is in the Police Court, it may here be stated that, out of about 3,300 persons who were charged before that Court with having committed various offences in the course of last year, more than 2,500 were either not required to appear, or were discharged without trial, the complainants having taken no steps beyond the mere institution of the case. And only 189 were convicted.

18. The fines imposed in the Police Court in 1869 amounted to £223 19*s.* 6*d.* The amount in the preceding year was £203 13*s.* 6*d.*

Land Cases in the Court of Requests.

19. As stated in a former Report, all Land cases of any importance are instituted in the District Court since its re-establishment. The few that came before the Court of Requests refer chiefly to disputes concerning the boundaries of chenas cultivated by adjoining proprietors, or the division of the produce of small fields. The number last year did not exceed 32.

20. The average duration of the suits decided in the Court of Requests in 1869 was 4 months and 8 days. Out of 999 cases disposed of during the year, 698 were decided in less than 3 months.

CRIME.

21. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the amount of serious crime in the District during the last year was even less than it was in 1868. The number of cases in which the accused were committed for trial before the Supreme Court was only four. The number in 1869 was nine, and that in 1867 amounted to twenty-four.

22. There was one case of murder, the weapon used being a gun, which was in the house loaded, and with which one of two neighbours, immediately after a quarrel, killed the other in his own premises. The man who committed the crime was drunk at the time.

23. The other cases were one of manslaughter, one of cutting and wounding, and one of robbery.

24. The case of manslaughter occurred near the Railway Station at Rambukkana, and was the result of an assault committed by a cooly on another who had been ill for some months. The accused was acquitted.

In the case of murder referred to, the accused was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour for twenty years.

25. The subjoined Statement gives all the cases from the District tried before the Supreme Court during the last three years.

	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Arson.	Rape.	Burglary.	Aggravated Assault.	Cutting and Wounding.	Robbery.	Possessing False Coin.	Malicious Injury to Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Theft.
1867 .	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	2	1	1	2	0
1868 .	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	2
1869 .	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

26. In the four cases that went before the Supreme Court, there were only four prisoners committed for trial, of whom three were convicted.

In 1864 there were eighteen committed for trial before that Court, of whom fourteen were convicted.

HENRY DE SARAM,
District Judge.

Kégalla, June 22nd, 1870.

APPENDIX.

RETURN shewing the Number of Civil Cases instituted in 1869 in the District Court, from each of the six Divisions of the Kégalla District.

Paranakáru Kóralé.		
Thumpalatha	47	
Máwatha	74	
Kanduha	16	
		137
Galboda Kóralé.		
Thanippéru	8	
Gannéwé	6	
Galboda	12	
Méda	41	
Egodapothé	19	
		86
Beligal Kóralé.		
Keerawéli	15	
Othara	8	
Gandolaha	12	
Kandupitiya	12	
		47
Kinigoda Kóralé.		
Walgampotha	5	
Medamédaliya	6	
Deyala-dahamuna	23	
		34
Three Kóralés.		
Dehigampola	15	
Panawal	11	
Athulugam	5	
		31
Patha Bulatgama		4

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REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, BADULLA, FOR 1869.

The jurisdiction of the District Court of Badulla extends over the whole of the Revenue District called U'va, and over as much of the Nuwara Eliya District besides, as includes the division of Walapane. All Civil claims arising within this area of greater value than can be tried in the Court of Requests, and all Criminal offences occurring within the same limits, more serious than the Police Court has jurisdiction to hear, and less grave than are only cognizable by the Supreme Court of the Island, are disposed of in the District Court at Badulla. Besides exercising these functions, the District Judge is also Police Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests for a more limited tract of country, namely, what remains after deducting from the District Court jurisdiction the jurisdiction of the Police Court and Court of Requests of Haputalé.

Civil Jurisdiction.—District Court.

By far the greater part of the time of the Court is taken up in deciding questions of Civil right. The majority of cases instituted are money claims, but most of these are compromised or are decided by the admission, or upon the examination of, the parties; so that, in the end, of those cases which come on for trial, the number of land cases exceeds the number of actions upon money claims. During the year under discussion the land cases tried in the District Court numbered forty-five, while the money cases numbered thirty-one. Besides the District Court work done in the way of trials, as recorded in the Returns, the attention of the Judge is a good deal occupied upon those days fixed for District Court business (*i. e.*, the first three days of the week) with preliminary examinations of parties, claims in execution, administrations and insolvency cases, and complaints of parties to previously decided suits, in reference to the manner in which judgments have been carried into effect; and at the close of the day's work there are always a few petitions and affidavits presented, upon which some preliminary enquiries are to be made. These petitions are of a most multifarious nature, and treat of almost every species of private wrong,—petitions of widows for protection in their life interest in their deceased husband's property—petitions of one division of a family against another for encroachment or waste —petitions complaining of the manner in which small estates, requiring no administrators, have been apportioned among the heirs—petitions of wives deserted by their husbands—and, almost as frequently, petitions of husbands abandoned by their wives,—in all of which cases the Judge endeavours to bring about a settlement of the matter complained of satisfactory to both parties, without necessitating the risk in a regular law-suit of further ill-feeling and further expense. It will be noticed that the balance of cases remaining undecided at the end of any one year has, for two or three years back, been very much the same. There is always necessarily a number of cases undecided at the end of a year, such cases as are instituted so late in the year as not to admit of all the preliminary steps being taken within the year, preparatory to their being brought on for trial. In the District Court an important case is seldom ready for trial in less than three months, the corruptibility of Fiscal's peons, and the ease with which avoidance of service of process can be effected through the widely scattered nature of the population; the uncertainty of native evidence, which makes it desirable to have as many witnesses to a disputed fact as are procurable; the circumstance that Headmen, who are always most important witnesses in matters relating to title to land and payment of tax, are often unavoidably absent, engaged upon their more legitimate duties; all these circumstances occasion more frequent postponements than might be expected.

The average number of cases begun in the District Court in a month is thirty; so that something between sixty and ninety cases must necessarily stand over at the end of a year. To these must be added a number of cases which have been unavoidably postponed on the trial day, and a large proportion of cases in which the parties have voluntarily remained inactive for some time. When the number of cases remaining at the end of each year is constant, I think it may be argued that the work of the Court is proceeding at a regular and constant rate, and that any balance in the way of arrears is due to the default of the parties. Such is the condition, I am happy to say, of the work in these Courts. What I have termed the default of the parties is due, I believe, in the majority of instances, to the scarcity of money in the country, brought about by the crisis of 1866, by a succession of deficient crops, and by heedless and expensive litigations in former years.

No. of cases pending on 1st of January, 1869.....	350
No. of cases instituted during 1869	327
	677
No. of cases disposed of.....	343
No. of cases pending on 31st December, 1869.....	334

On evidence	Decided in favour of plaintiff	41
	Decided in favour of defendant	20
	Divided	2
By arbitration for plaintiff		1
On examination of parties for plaintiff		10
Struck off by default, &c.		269
Withdrawn, &c		
		343

Let x = institutions for the year.
t = number tried.

$$t = \frac{x}{4}.$$

No. decided for plaintiff $= \frac{2}{3}$ t.
No. decided for defendant $= \frac{1}{3}$ t.

In the Court of Requests the average number of institutions in a month is forty, but the balance at the end of the year is much less than in District Court Cases; owing to the greater promptness with which such suits are brought on for trial, the greater number of instances as compared with the District Court cases, in which the claims are disposed of without going to trial at all, and to the fact, that inaction on the part of the plaintiff for three months justifies the striking of the case off the Rolls. In the Court of Requests all minor Civil claims, wherein the property discussed is of no greater value than ten pounds, are decided; of these very few affect land. In 1869 there were four hundred and ninety-eight cases instituted, all of which were money claims.

No of cases pending on the 1st of January, 1869	65
No. instituted during the year	491
	563
No. pending at the end of 1869	64
No. disposed of	499
On evidence	86
On examination of parties	4
For plaintiff, on admission or by default	242
Struck off	167
	499

Let x = institutions for the year.
t = number tried.

$$t = \frac{x}{6}.$$

Judgments for plaintiff without trial $= \frac{x}{2}$.

No. struck off $= \frac{x}{3}$.

In Court of Requests cases, as might be expected, the plaintiffs are for the most part the petty Moor traders, Chetties, and Sinhalese shop-keepers from the low-country. The first class composes the greatest number of plaintiffs. The defendants are for the most part Kandyans. The cases constituting the largest class are claims for small shop bills; next, claims for money lent or advanced as consideration for the performance of small contracts, and, next in number, suits for damages by cattle trespass. It is in the last class that the Kandyans, for the most part, appear as plaintiffs in the Minor Courts. The claims are on an average for three pounds.

To any one accustomed only to the legal procedure at home, the number of cases decided in a year in one of our District Courts would appear small, and their process slow. The work of Courts is necessarily slower in this country than at home for these reasons. First of all, the unsatisfactory nature of evidence in this country—the proneness on the part of witnesses to falsehood and to exaggeration (when even they have right on their side, through a mistaken hope of strengthening the cause that they come to support)—renders it necessary that a greater number of witnesses should be examined on one and the same point; and, for the same reason, a much greater freedom and length of examination in chief and cross-examination, is allowed. Besides this, the examination being conducted through interpreters, each question is to be given and answered in a two-fold manner, and then the evidence so gathered has to be carefully committed to writing by the Judge. Thus, the length occupied by the trial of a case is often ridiculously out of proportion with the importance of the matter at issue. The natives attach so high an importance to the possession of property, and have so profound a veneration for ancestral inheritance, that it is notorious that they frequently spend in law-suits and appeals many times the intrinsic value of the title contested. Very few of the more important land cases occupy less than an entire day in their trial.

I have before alluded to the frequent necessity for the presence of Headmen, as being a cause for repeated postponements. In cases of money payments, the signing of deeds, and such like transactions, usually performed in the presence of witnesses, it is always a desirable thing on the part of the parties to have one of the witnesses a Headman; and in land cases where possession is disputed, so much of the chances of the case depend upon the question as to who was held responsible for the tax, and who was in the habit of paying it, that the attendance in Court of the second rate chiefs, who are the immediate collectors of that part of the Revenue, is of the greatest importance. These men have so many and such various duties to perform in regard to their responsibilities to the Assistant Agent, and their carrying into effect the Fiscal's work of their divisions, that they are frequently unavoidably absent from Court when their evidence is wanted. Again, Headmen are constantly in requisition to prove boundaries, whenever an encroachment is the subject of complaint. Very few regular plans exist in the country of what is termed "pravéni"* property. If the natives could only be induced to get their fields and gardens properly surveyed, it would afford them greater security in their proprietory rights, and would render litigation less doubtful by furnishing the Court with much more satisfactory evidence than is now procurable. It would further be of advantage to the Government, by dispensing with one great necessity for the presence of Headmen in Court; and last, but by no means least, it would remove one opportunity at least for lying and prevarication. As things stand at present, there being no Surveyor in the District available, a plan is usually made after an exceedingly primitive fashion by a committee of three Headmen, one nominated by the plaintiff, one by the defendant, and the third by the Court. These men are supposed to make a sketch of the land in dispute upon the spot. Strange enough, they are often disagreed with regard to the very appearance of the land; and on such occasions make separate drawings, which are often strangely inconsistent in outline and details. However, these unscientific sketches have the effect of fixing the ideas at least; and, little as they are to be depended upon, without them the trial of a case would be extremely tedious and unsatisfactory; for so preposterously does verbal evidence sometimes vary with reference to the very same plot of ground, even among witnesses called to support one and the same side, that any one unaccustomed to hear native evidence would be often inclined to doubt the very existence of the property disputed.

The Justice of the Peace Office.

All the graver charges are commenced in the Office of the Justice of the Peace, namely all charges of a more serious nature than would seem to be cognizable by the Police Court, the maximum punishment awarded by which is three months imprisonment on hard labour and twenty lashes. Such cases as appear genuine are then committed for trial before the Supreme Court or the District Court, according to the gravity of the offence; while a few which turn out, after the depositions have been taken, to be of a mild enough form to lie within the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate, are tried in the Minor Court. Upon comparing the number of complaints with the number that ever come to trial before a Court having power to punish, the proportion seems almost ridiculous. And the comparison of accusations with convictions leads to a still more absurd result. The Report of the Inspector-General of Police for 1867 shews, that in that year there were 12,440 Justice of the Peace cases instituted throughout the Island, while only four per cent. went to trial in a higher Court (that is, in any of the strictly legitimate Courts for the hearing of Justice of the Peace charges). Of the total number of charges, only three per cent. were followed by convictions in a higher Court.

In considering the crime of the District in reference to the Justice of the Peace Office work, I include in my notice the area of the entire District lying within the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the District Court, thus including Haputalé and Walapane.

The number of institutions are thus estimated:—

Badulla Proper	150
Haputalé	150
Walapane	100
	400

Of these, the following proportions were referred to the District Court:—

Badulla	15
Haputalé	5
Walapane	2
	22

Referred to the Supreme Court:—

Badulla	7
Haputalé	0
Walapane	0
Total tried	29

* Ancestral

The following Table shews the number of convictions:—

Badulla.	Supreme Court	7
	District Court	16
Haputalé	Supreme Court	0
	District Court	2
Walapane	Supreme Court	0
	District Court	0
		25

So that we have the following proportions:—

$$\frac{\text{Trials}}{\text{Accusations}} = \frac{30}{400} = \frac{8}{100} \text{ nearly.}$$

$$\frac{\text{Convictions}}{\text{Accusations}} = \frac{25}{400} = \frac{6}{100} \text{ nearly.}$$

Thus, out of all the accusations, only eight per cent. may be regarded as considered at all likely to be genuine by the Justice of the Peace; and only six per cent. were proved. Now, I can assert with much confidence, that the number of convictions above shewn, *i. e.*, twenty-five, very fairly represents all the really serious crime that has occurred throughout the District during the year; and it seems to me, that this is no small compliment to a District of so large an area, extending over about four thousand square miles, and inhabited by a varied population of over a hundred thousand. I say this fairly represents *all* the crime of a grave nature, because every charge is amply sifted; and because in this country, where the Court is so universally availed of, and where thirst for the satisfaction of an injury is by no means the least prominent characteristic of the people, as much as in any other country is it unlikely that a crime will pass without, at least, being brought to the notice of the Magistrate. One of two conclusions would seem necessarily to follow from the fact that, out of so many accusations, so few convictions follow. Either that there is an enormous amount of crime which goes unpunished, even though the offences have been detected and the offenders indentified, or, in other words, that there is an enormous failure of justice; or, that there are a deplorable number of false charges made. My experience of the working of Courts induces me, without fully subscribing to the latter, unhesitatingly to reject the former of these conclusions. How then, it may be asked, is it that there are not more frequent convictions of perjury in our Courts? The answer to this is simple enough. It is almost impossible to procure a conviction of perjury such as would stand the test of an *appeal*, for the very same reason that so much false evidence exists. To effect a remedy, to bring falsehood to punishment, we are obliged to make use of a material, which is as likely as not to contain the element which composes the evil. I would venture to compare the attempt to detect and prove the falsity of evidence in this country to an effort in chemistry to discover the presence of a poison, by applying tests which contain all the properties of the substance it is desired to detect. If men can be found willing to conspire together to swear falsely, with the object of bringing an innocent person to punishment or disgrace, it is not wonderful that persons should exist, who would combine to shield a friend, though rightly accused of perjury. The Magistrate is often thoroughly *morally* convinced of the falsity of evidence, but it is not consistent with our law to sentence upon the verdict of moral convictions; though it is fair and just to give the accused the benefit of the doubt created by such convictions.

The charges made before the Justice of the Peace are most frequently accusations of highway robbery, burglaries, and cattle stealing: but these offences really exist to a surprisingly small extent. Most charges of cattle stealing involve nothing more than a Civil claim; and most frequently end in a suit in the Court of Requests. Many acts are of daily occurrence, which, while they simply involve a Civil wrong, afford, especially when accompanied with some exaggeration, a sufficient *primâ fâcie* ground for the entertaining of a charge by the Justice of the Peace. It is a common practice, for instance, for the people, at the season for ploughing and preparing the soil for sowing, to help themselves without their neighbour's leave to the labour of their neighbour's buffaloes, which they find roaming at large upon the patanas. The injured party, more especially if he should entertain unfriendly feelings towards the offender, rushes into Court with a charge of cattle stealing, and readily produces the desirable evidence of the driving away of the animals by the accused, and his subsequent possession. This is a very fair specimen of the most frequent charges before the Justice of the Peace, and, indeed, of those which are oftenest brought before the Police Magistrate. There is always some foundation upon which the prosecutor works. The more complicated features of the story may be true: all the surrounding facts are borrowed from circumstances which have actually occurred, and in reference to which, of course, a witness, as long as he adheres to the truth, cannot be broken down in any length of cross-examination; but the single circumstance, wherein the criminal element lies, is usually utterly false. A number of people, most frequently members of the same 'gedera' or house, come together in a field at ploughing time, and dispute the right to plough the field. High and abusive words fly among them, but

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* Ancestral

The following Table shews the number of convictions:—

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	District Court	2
Walapane	Supreme Court	0
	District Court	0
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So that we have the following proportions:—

$$\frac{\text{Trials}}{\text{Accusations}} = \frac{30}{400} = \frac{8}{100} \text{ nearly.}$$

$$\frac{\text{Convictions}}{\text{Accusations}} = \frac{25}{400} = \frac{6}{100} \text{ nearly.}$$

Thus, out of all the accusations, only eight per cent. may be regarded as considered at all likely to be genuine by the Justice of the Peace; and only six per cent. were proved. Now, I can assert with much confidence, that the number of convictions above shewn, *i. e.*, twenty-five, very fairly represents all the really serious crime that has occurred throughout the District during the year; and it seems to me, that this is no small compliment to a District of so large an area, extending over about four thousand square miles, and inhabited by a varied population of over a hundred thousand. I say this fairly represents *all* the crime of a grave nature, because every charge is amply sifted; and because in this country, where the Court is so universally availed of, and where thirst for the satisfaction of an injury is by no means the least prominent characteristic of the people, as much as in any other country is it unlikely that a crime will pass without, at least, being brought to the notice of the Magistrate. One of two conclusions would seem necessarily to follow from the fact that, out of so many accusations, so few convictions follow. Either that there is an enormous amount of crime which goes unpunished, even though the offences have been detected and the offenders indentified, or, in other words, that there is an enormous failure of justice; or, that there are a deplorable number of false charges made. My experience of the working of Courts induces me, without fully subscribing to the latter, unhesitatingly to reject the former of these conclusions. How then, it may be asked, is it that there are not more frequent convictions of perjury in our Courts? The answer to this is simple enough. It is almost impossible to procure a conviction of perjury such as would stand the test of an *appeal*, for the very same reason that so much false evidence exists. To effect a remedy, to bring falsehood to punishment, we are obliged to make use of a material, which is as likely as not to contain the element which composes the evil. I would venture to compare the attempt to detect and prove the falsity of evidence in this country to an effort in chemistry to discover the presence of a poison, by applying tests which contain all the properties of the substance it is desired to detect. If men can be found willing to conspire together to swear falsely, with the object of bringing an innocent person to punishment or disgrace, it is not wonderful that persons should exist, who would combine to shield a friend, though rightly accused of perjury. The Magistrate is often thoroughly *morally* convinced of the falsity of evidence, but it is not consistent with our law to sentence upon the verdict of moral convictions; though it is fair and just to give the accused the benefit of the doubt created by such convictions.

The charges made before the Justice of the Peace are most frequently accusations of highway robbery, burglaries, and cattle stealing: but these offences really exist to a surprisingly small extent. Most charges of cattle stealing involve nothing more than a Civil claim; and most frequently end in a suit in the Court of Requests. Many acts are of daily occurrence, which, while they simply involve a Civil wrong, afford, especially when accompanied with some exaggeration, a sufficient *primâ fâcie* ground for the entertaining of a charge by the Justice of the Peace. It is a common practice, for instance, for the people, at the season for ploughing and preparing the soil for sowing, to help themselves without their neighbour's leave to the labour of their neighbour's buffaloes, which they find roaming at large upon the patanas. The injured party, more especially if he should entertain unfriendly feelings towards the offender, rushes into Court with a charge of cattle stealing, and readily produces the desirable evidence of the driving away of the animals by the accused, and his subsequent possession. This is a very fair specimen of the most frequent charges before the Justice of the Peace, and, indeed, of those which are oftenest brought before the Police Magistrate. There is always some foundation upon which the prosecutor works. The more complicated features of the story may be true; all the surrounding facts are borrowed from circumstances which have actually occurred, and in reference to which, of course, a witness, as long as he adheres to the truth, cannot be broken down in any length of cross-examination; but the single circumstance, wherein the criminal element lies, is usually utterly false. A number of people, most frequently members of the same 'gedera' or house, come together in a field at ploughing time, and dispute the right to plough the field. High and abusive words fly among them, but

scarcely ever a blow is struck. The proceeding bears all the character, without the frequent consequences, of a quarrel among rival fish-wives at home. One party rushes immediately down to Court, and charges the other with assault, or forcible possession, or riot. Perhaps, in the excitement, one man has stumbled over a plough, and a limb has received some trifling injury; this, with the addition of hair dishevelled, and legs and body bespattered with mud, lends to the occurrence the appearance as of some act of violence having been committed, and is exhibited to the Magistrate with an accompaniment of moans and tears, in the hope of making an impression. In this way a very serious matter is often made out of a very small one, by introducing into the details a very small proportion of what may be called downright lies. It is but fair to say, that such is the nature of the majority of dismissed Justice of the Peace charges; and that a great number of them, being got up in the anger and excitement of the moment, are abandoned as soon as the passion of the parties concerned has had time to cool down. It would be an interesting matter for investigation (and one which, I am confident, from its results, would shew as clearly as anything else, how frivolous most of the charges brought in our Courts are)—the question as to what proportion of the complainants and accuseds in Criminal cases throughout the Island are *related to each other*. I believe that the parties in more than half the Justice of the Peace cases and Police Court assault cases tried in this Court are relatives. The Court house is the arena chosen by popular consent, in which the greater part of the superfluous excitement and passion of the native is exercised and worked off. And where litigation is so generally had recourse to, it ought not perhaps to be a matter for surprise that there should be now and then a prostitution of justice, where private malice is satisfied by the unwitting operation of the law. The enormous extent to which the Criminal Courts are frequented will be seen from the following estimate. The population of the whole Island is calculated at 2,000,000. Taking four-fifths of these as old enough to occupy the position of complainants, defendants, or witnesses, we have for the whole of Ceylon 1,600,000 such individuals.

From the Return of the Inspector-General of Police for 1867, it seems that about 200,000 were accused criminally in some way or other during that year, namely *one* out of every eight persons; and when we remember that a liberal number must be allowed for complainants and witnesses, the proportion of the population annually engaged in Courts would appear truly astonishing.

The amount of time that is vainly taken up in the investigation of exaggerated or totally fictitious charges is something very considerable; and, not only is the Magistrate's time so occupied and wasted, but a large body of Court clerks are engaged in preparing warrants and other process, and the Fiscal's Office is frivolously burdened with the labour of carrying them into execution. There is unfortunately no remedy provided by our present Administration of Justice Rules, as far at least as the evil affects Justices of the Peace. In that capacity the Magistrate has no power to punish for contempt. No remedy is in the Justice of the Peace's hands against any one giving unnecessary trouble, by exaggerating the nature of his case. Only in case that the charge brought is clearly false can he exercise any salutary check upon such impositions, and then even it is essential that he should first assume the functions of Police Magistrate, and try the offender upon a regular charge of having given false information to a Justice of the Peace. There should be some prompt and ready means by which a Justice of the Peace could at once punish a witness for prevarication, such as is exercised by the District Judge;—a means whereby he not only could punish falsehood and prevarication, but could check the frequent custom of frivolously engaging the time of himself and his subordinate officers; whereby no inconsiderable waste of the public funds is involved. For example one of the most frequent charges—charges which are most seldom true—is one of house robbery. A complainant makes his affidavit to the Justice of the Peace, charging some one with having robbed his house, enumerating as the property stolen a long series of brass-pots, chatties, lamps, and basins. The Justice of the Peace grants a Search Warrant. A peon of the Fiscal's Office carries it for execution to a remote corner of the District, and as brass pots, chatties, lamps, and basins, form the ordinary household property of every Kandyan, it is not wonderful that such articles are found in the possession of the accused. Nothing comes of the case, it is compromised or dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. The Justice of the Peace is morally convinced that the charge is groundless, but the evidence is not sufficient to substantiate a criminal charge against the informant: and the time of the Magistrate, his subordinates, and the Fiscal's peons has been spent to no purpose. The number of charges of cattle stealing might be considerably reduced by a proper system of registration of cattle, and a more ready means of identification would be afforded, were the owners required to brand their buffaloes on the horns. A system of this sort would also be of advantage as affording a more satisfactory species of evidence in Civil suits for damages by cattle trespass, where the chief issue usually involved is the question of the identity of the cattle which committed the trespass.

A very common species of affidavits sworn before a Justice of the Peace are those which embody a complaint of the elopement of the affirmant's wife with another man. The outraged husband, aware that the simple act of running away with his wife will not constitute a criminal offence, unless the wife joins in the information, or it otherwise appear

that the act was contrary to her will (which is invariably *not* the case), usually adds to the charge that of robbery of household property. The property invariably turns out to be nothing more than the personal ornaments and wearing apparel of the faithless wife. Such cases as these more frequently occur among the low-country people who have taken up their temporary abode in the Kandyan country, and very seldom, I am happy to say, among parties who have been regularly married in conformity with the Registration Ordinance.

From the above remarks it will be seen, that the number of charges made before the Justice of the Peace forms no criterion of the actual crime in the country. Most of the complaints have no legitimate claim upon the attention of the Justice of the Peace at all; many are settled to the satisfaction of Justice, and of the aggrieved, without any reference to a tribunal having jurisdiction to punish: the rest, constituting after all, a much smaller number than is generally supposed, are made up of false cases and a very limited number of true ones.

Cases tried before the Supreme Court.

The year 1869, though affording only seven instances of convictions before the Supreme Court, was more characterized by serious crime than the preceding year, in which there were only two convictions, one of aggravated assault, and the other of burglary.

The seven tried in 1869 were

Manslaughter	3
Burglary	2
Rape	1
Aggravated Assault	1
	7

Of the three cases under the first head, two only bore the revolting characteristics that would entitle them to the name of manslaughters in any other than the cold legal sense of the word. The more brutal one is not properly chargeable to the District, having been committed by a low-country man of no settled abode—one of a class of abandoned adventurers, whose desperate fortunes have driven to take shelter among the Kandyan hills, and who have brought the Natives of the low-country into such disrepute among the Kandyans, that the term 'low-countryman' has come to be regarded among them, very unjustly, but very often, as almost equivalent to an epithet of reproach;—the second, committed by a Kandyan, was of a less aggravated nature; the third was one in which death was more the result of an unhappy accident than the effect of violence, being occasioned in a man suffering from heart disease, by a very slight blow struck under strong provocation. The first two would appear to have been committed from more motives of revenge, under the influence of strong passion. Indeed, this will be found to be the character of the major part of the happily few murders which take place in this Island. Seldom such a thing as a murder in cold blood, for the object of plunder, is ever heard of.

District Court Criminal Jurisdiction.

In the District Court there were twenty-five cases instituted during the year; three of these were settled by the parties with the consent of the Court, it being satisfied in each case that the ends of Justice were sufficiently met by such an arrangement. Twenty-two were tried. The institutions were from

From Badulla	14
From Haputalé	3
From Walapané	2
	29

The following Table shews the species of each case, with the result of each trial.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.
Cattle stealing { Ox stealing	5	1	6
Cattle stealing { Goat stealing	2	0	2
Highway Robbery	0	1	1
House Robbery, without violence	3	0	3
Simple Theft	1	0	1
Assault	4	0	4
Malicious injury to property	0	2	2
Forcible possession	1	0	1
Impeding Officer	1	0	1
Uttering false coin	1	0	1
	18	4	22

Of these convictions, the greater number were for Ox stealing and Goat stealing; only two of them were of an aggravated nature. Of the four assaults, only one was of a serious kind; one was for shooting at a woman with a gun loaded only with powder; a third arose out of a quarrel among rival devil dancers, in which the partizans of one faction set upon

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the chief actor on the other side, while he was engaged in the mysteries of an incantation, beat him, and submitted him to temporary imprisonment in a neighbouring *Wihára.*** There was no case of house-breaking or highway robbery proved. The number of convicts lashed by sentence of the District Court during the year, was twelve, in the following degrees:—

2 with 40 lashes.
2 with 30 lashes.
3 with 25 lashes.
2 with 20 lashes.
3 with 15 lashes.

Police Court.

It should be remembered that the population of the District is composed of the following elements:—

(*a*)	High-country Sinhalese	85,000
(*b*)	Low-country Sinhalese	10,000
(*c*)	Immigrant coolies, composed almost wholly of Tamils	15,000
(*d*)	Moors	5,000
(*e*)	Settlers from India, *i. e.* Chetties, and those of the immigrant cooly class who have become petty shopkeepers or small landholders	5,000
		120,000

the numbers opposite each class being about as true an approximation as can be made.

The three last classes are the least litigious of the whole, seldom ever appearing in a Criminal Court, except when driven into it in the capacity of defendants.

Class (*c*) are seldom in Court except as defendants under the Labour Ordinance.

Class (*d*) are mostly accused of petty thefts of coffee. The amount of crime among the last class is very inconsiderable.

I would classify the characteristic offences of each element of the population, so far as the Police Court is concerned, in the following manner:—

(*a*)	High-country Sinhalese	Petty assaults and quarrels.
(*b*)	Low do. settled	Do. and a few cases of receiving stolen coffee.
	Low do. temporary	Petty thefts and offences under the Vagrancy and Police Ordinances.
(*c*)	Immigrant coolies	Desertion of service, and petty thefts of coffee.
(*d*)	Moors	Receiving stolen coffee.
(*e*)	Chetties and settled Tamil labourers	Nothing particular.

How little there is of what may be truly called crime coming under the cognizance of the Police Court, will be more easily seen from a scale of punishments inflicted during the year than from a bare list of convictions. The number of prisoners sent to Jail in a month is, on an average, ten, the greater number being under conviction for desertion of service. Upon an average, not more than one man is sentenced to three months' imprisonment each month, and during the whole year there were only eleven men lashed, eight with fifteen lashes each, and three with twenty lashes.

The annexed Table shews the number of convictions, classified under their several species, that followed trials in the Police Court during the whole of 1869.

Convictions in Police Court

1869.		No. of Cases.
Assault	serious	12
	trifling	80
Thefts (simple)	serious	15
	trifling	15
Thefts with assault	.. ..	0
Forcible possession	....	2
Malicious injury to property	....	3
Desertion of wife and family	....	20
Disorderly conduct	....	45
Nuisance	....	45
Begging and vagabondizing	....	5
Gaming	....	1
Escaping from custody	....	1
Impeding Government Officers	....	4
Abuse of authority	....	1
Illicit sale of spirits	....	14
Doing without a license what should only be done *with* one		4
Labour Ordinance offences	....	30
False and frivolous charges	....	12
	Total—	309

** A Buddhist Monastery.

The larger proportion of charges in the Police Court are for petty assaults; many of them are dismissed as frivolous—usually such as are brought by members of the same family against each other (it being by no means an unusual thing for a man to appeal to the Police Court for redress in the instance of his brother's dealing him a slap on the cheek; and instances have come under my notice of men travelling a whole day's journey to lay such a grievance before the Magistrate); many trifling cases of assault are met with by binding the parties over to keep the peace, or by requiring them to give security for their good conduct; but the number of genuine assaults which properly demand the interference of law is, I am happy to say, very small indeed. In the Table given above I have divided assaults into 'serious' and 'trifling' in proportion to the degree of punishment that the case appeared to me to merit. For instance, I call all cases in which the punishment awarded was one month's imprisonment, or more, "*serious cases*," and all having a smaller punishment attached to them "trifling." Of the serious kind, it will be seen there were only twelve convicted during the year; of the trifling sort, there were eighty; and it must be remembered, that by far the greater number of these were punished with a simple fine, varying from ten shillings to a penny. The Police Court thefts are divided according to the same principle, and it will be seen that there were only fifteen convictions of 'serious' cases, and fifteen of 'trifling.' Next to assaults, the cases brought by the Police under the Vagrancy and Nuisance Ordinance are the most numerous. These are in nearly every instance met by a small fine. Drunkenness and disorderly conduct in public are by no means frequent offences in this country.

It is remarkable how often large crowds of people, Sinhalese and Tamils, meet together in the town on market days and holidays, without any disturbance of a noticeable character taking place. About twenty convictions in maintenance cases appear in the above Return, but this does not properly represent the number of offences of this class, though it may be regarded as the number of cases of determined desertion for several months together. Many cases are settled on the day of trial upon the advice and warning of the Magistrate; and it is only fair to say, that, as a general rule, the delinquent husband exhibits a keen susceptibility to a lecture, and the parties frequently leave the Court together in a manner that gives every hope that mutual confidence has been already re-established.

A large number of cases brought are under the Labour Ordinance, chiefly for desertion of service. I have entered in the abstract of cases brought, one hundred charges under this head, and thirty convictions. The difference is composed of a very large number of cases in which the defendants, upon being brought into Court, confess their willingness to return to their masters' employment, and a few instances in which the accused are not apprehended. This offence, morally speaking, deserves to be regarded with some indulgence, while, in a practical sense, it demands every effort to suppress it. The fault in most cases is not wholly due to the cooly. It is seldom that the cause of the discontent which urges the desertion is not traceable to the Kankáni—a certain necessary element in the present system of the administration of a coffee estate. He is the leader and representative of the coolies composing his gang, and artfully binds them to him in every conceivable way. He is their banker, and their spokesman; and the principal relations between himself and the coolies are of a most complicated nature—a skilfully devised network, by which he manages always to exercise a hold upon each cooly, either by virtue of his responsibility to the cooly, or the responsibility of the cooly to him. He disposes these relations much in the way that a practised gambler arranges his betting-book, safe to be the winner in any event.

The immigrant cooly himself is one of the simplest and most docile of men, and, with proper management, labours honestly enough. He very seldom has any complaint against his legitimate master, the usual plea for desertion is the oppression of the Kankáni. Very rarely does a personal dislike to the Manager, or to the estate itself, operate as a motive for such a proceeding. Another way in which these men prejudice the interests of the employers of labour is, by what is called "crimping," a great deal of which is carried on with so much art and cunning, that it escapes proper retribution.

A new mode of effecting this end has lately come into vogue, by which the crimper avails himself of the advantage of legal process. Frequent complaints have been brought before me that Kankánies, empowered to point out deserters named in a Warrant, have procured the arrest of men to whom they have had no claim; and frequently this process is adopted as a means of terrifying a cooly into the settlement of a private Civil claim existing between the Kankáni and himself.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment at Hard Labour by the Police Magistrate, during the year 1869.

Month.	Assault.	Theft.	Leaving Service.	Disorderly Conduct.	Giving False Information.
January — (12)—	Less than a month 1	Less than a month 1	Less than a month 0	Less than a month 1	—
		1 month 1	1 month 3		
		2 do. 3	2 do. 1		
		3 do. 1			
	1	6	4	1	
February — (8)—	—	Less than a month 1	Less than a month 0	—	—
		1 month 0	1 month 0		
		2 do. 1	2 do. 6		
		2	6		
March — (17)—	Less than a month 1	Less than a month 0	Less than a month 0	Less than a month 2	Less than a month 0
		1 month 0	1 month 0	1 month 0	1 month 0
		2 do. 2	2 do. 7	2 do. 0	2 do. 3
					3 do. 2
	1	2	7	2	5
April — (11)—	Less than a month 1	Less than a month 1	Less than a month 0	Less than a month 2	—
	1 month 0		1 do. 0		
	2 do. 3		2 do. 0		
	3 do. 1		3 do. 3		
	5	1	3	2	
May — (10)—	Less than a month 3	Less than a month 1	Less than a month 1	—	—
	1 month 1	1 do. 0	1 month 1		
	2 do. 0	1 month 1	2 do. 0		
	3 do. 0		3 do. 2		
	4	2	4		
June — (8)—	—	3 months 1	Less than a month 7	—	—
		1	7		
July — (6)—	—	Less than a month 2	3 months 1	—	—
		1 do. 0			
		2 do. 0			
		3 do. 3			
		5	1		
August — (11)—	1 month 2	Less than a month 1	Less than a month 1	—	—
		1 month 0	1 month 1		
		2 do. 1	2 do. 1		
		3 do. 4			
	2	6	3		
September	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
October — (14)—	Less than a month 2	—	Less than a month 4	Less than a month 2	—
	1 month 3		1 month 2		
	2 do. 1				
	6		6	2	
November — (2)—	2 months 1	—	Less than a month 1	—	—
	1		1		
December — (14)—	Less than a month 1	Less than a month 0	Less than a month 10	—	—
	2 months 1	2 months 1			
		3 do. 1			
	2	2	10		

Total number of Convictions during the year 1869.....115.

The Table at foot shews at a glance all the charges entertained, and convictions which followed them, in respect of the several Criminal tribunals. It may be taken as a general abstract of crime in the District for 1869.

ABSTRACT of all Charges and Convictions attributable to the District of Badulla, during 1869.

		Charges.		Convictions.	
		Police Court.	Supreme Court and District Court.	Police Court.	Supreme Court and District Court.
I.—Against the Person	Homicide	...	3	...	3
	Rape	...	3	...	1
	Assault	218	5	92	5
II.—Offences against Property with or without injury to Person.	Arson	...	...	...	...
	Burglary	...	2	...	2
	Highway Robbery ...	...	1	...	...
	Cattle Stealing	..	6	...	6
	Simple Theft and receiving	148	4	30	4
	Taking forcible possession of Property	30	1	2	1
	Malicious injury to Property	15	2	3	...
III.—Offences against Public Justice and fairness, and the proper administration of the Law.	Fraud	...	...	...	...
	Perjury	...	...	...	...
	False and Frivolous charges	12	...	12	...
	Rescues	1	...	...	...
	Escapes	1	...	1	...
	Impeding Officer ...	...	...	4	...
	Abuse of Authority ...	3	...	1	...
	Contempt of Court ...	6	1	6	1
IV.—Offences against the Crown Interests.	Coining	...	...	...	...
	Uttering false Coin ...	...	1	..	...
	Illicit sale of Spirit ...	20	...	14	...
	Dispensing with License in other cases	6	...	4	...
V.—Offences against Public Health, Order, and Police.	Desertion of Wife ...	80	...	20	...
	Vagabondizing and Disorderly Conduct ...	480	...	50	...
	Gambling	2	...	1	...
	Nuisances	50	...	45	...
	Desertion of Service and other offences under Labour Ordinance ...	50	...	30	...
		822	29	315	22

Coroner's Office.

The number of Inquests held during the year was twenty-five. The following Table shews the nature of the death in each case.

Natural.....		6
Violent...	By the unlawful act of another.....	3
	Self destruction	4
	Accidental... Through natural causes.....	7
	Accidental... Through artificial causes.....	5

The six cases composing the first class turned out to be false alarms, the inquest having been held in each case upon the complaint of the deceased's relatives or friends that he had been poisoned. Such complaints are of frequent occurrence. In every case that I have investigated, I have been thoroughly convinced that the complaint was perfectly unfounded, and, in most instances, made purely with the view of bringing the accused persons into difficulties. The fault is in some instances not entirely that of the deceased's friends or relatives. Nearly every man or woman among the Sinhalese has his or her "enemy." It is the commonest defence of a man, when charged with any delinquency, to assert that the case is entirely false, and the fabrication of his 'enemy,' so that it is not difficult to understand that, when a man finds himself suddenly taken ill, he should be possessed with the suspicion that poison has been administered to him, and should declare at his death that his 'enemy' has done it, especially when it is generally believed that the people of this country are acquainted with many insidious vegetable poisons, whose effects are slow and deceiving. But happily such practices are much more frequently suspected than perpetrated. If as much weight is to be attached to dying declarations

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here as at home, many an innocent person would suffer. Such declarations however, are properly received with very great caution in this country; they rest not only upon the credit due to the testimony of those who profess to have heard the declaration, but also to the credit due to the statement of the dying man. The solemnity of the occasion, which is supposed among the people of northern countries to act so powerfully upon the conscience of the dying man, as to induce nothing but the truth from his lips, has not so binding an effect upon a Singhalese Buddhist. The peculiarity of his religious belief, which involves no conviction of definite punishment hereafter, but affords a sort of negative consolation in the uncertainty of the future state, added to a constitutional indifference, renders him naturally more callous of the approach of death. In the four cases of suicide noted above, the mode of self-destruction was, in each instance, hanging; the incentive, in three cases out of the four, seems to have been the passion of jealousy.

ÆLIAN ARMSTRONG KING,
District Judge.

Badulla, July 5th, 1870.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KURUNE'GALA.

KURUNE'GALA.

Report.

OWING to the discontinuance of the office of additional Commissioner and Police Magistrate, in January 1869, the business in the several Courts at this station was performed last year by the District Judge alone. The Justice of the Peace enquiries were also made by him until the month of November, 1869, when an additional Magistrate was again appointed for the purpose of working off the heavy arrears, which were then shown to exist. This officer's duties are now chiefly confined to the hearing of Justice of the Peace cases, for which purpose he sits 15 days in Kurunégala, and the remaining portion of the month is spent in itinerating for the special purpose of suppressing cattle stealing. No business of a civil nature is performed by him; but, during the fortnight he sits in Kurunégala, he assists in the hearing of such of the Police Court cases as may be ready for trial.

The total amount of work done by the District Judge, during the year, may be summed up thus:—

On Evidence and Examination.

District Court, Civil	175
Do. Criminal	55
Land; Court of Requests	31
Money	243
Police Court	411
	915

In addition to these, two days in the week were devoted to the hearing of Justice of the Peace cases.

The following Table shews the number of cases instituted in the District Court during the year, and the number disposed of in all.

Pending first January, 1869	546
Instituted	443
Decided on evidence	175
Otherwise disposed of	293
Pending on 31st December, 1869	521

The institutions, in the Criminal branch of the District Court, shew a large figure. Of the cases instituted, there were 55 disposed of, leaving a balance of 35, which were all new cases instituted only during the last month in the year. The favourable results obtained by the appointment of an additional Magistrate are very marked. One cannot help observing the difference between the number and character of the affidavits filed now, from what they were some time ago. The number of fresh cases instituted is considerably less, and those wholesale cases of cattle stealing, which used to be at one time of such frequent occurrence, are, I may say, unknown now. The conviction of several of the most notorious cattle stealers, has led, I believe, to the breaking up of their gangs, and most of those who remain still at large, have left the district to evade arrest. The "Sale Certificate" system, which was introduced by a former Government Agent at this station, to prevent the removal of stolen cattle into other districts, has not quite answered its purpose. Three headmen, who were authorized to issue these certificates, were convicted of cattle stealing themselves. The granting of false certificates by some of the headmen, for a pecuniary consideration, is, I fear, more extensively practised than is suspected; otherwise, I cannot understand how so many *bonâ fide* cases go undetected. I shall here notice a

case that occurred in the very heart of the town. The "Gravet Arachchie," as he was called, was not long ago removed from office, on a representation by me of his utter unfitness to hold the post any longer. His was also a case of "aiding and abetting," by the granting of a certificate which he knew to be false. The evidence was not sufficiently strong to put him on his trial, but there was no moral doubt of his guilt.

The most difficult part to prove, in a cattle stealing case, is the identity of the animal; the hide being generally cut up into pieces, and thrown into the nearest jungle or stream. Another medium adopted to obliterate all traces of the owner's brand marks, is to disfigure the animal all over by burns.

The Land Court of Requests cases generally involve questions of boundary, and right to chenas only. These are more easily and satisfactorily disposed of by a reference to arbitration, than by the usual course of a long trial in Court. There are at times, however, difficulties in the way of suitors to this mode of settling their differences, in consequence of want of confidence on the part of the people in some of their own headmen.

With the exception of a few petty cases of theft, the town has been free from crime of any kind. Whilst we frequently hear of burglaries and robberies in other towns, Kurunégala may well congratulate itself in not having had a single case this year. I regret I cannot say as much of the District in general. There were 14 cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and 103 before the District Court.

Where parties are in all other respects ready to go to trial, it often happens, that they are compelled to ask for postponements owing to the absence on Revenue duty of some headman, whom they represent as a material witness. In connection with this matter, I have heard it stated, that the several headmen complain of being subpœnaed unnecessarily, as an excuse, when taxed with the neglect of their Revenue duties; but, this I do not consider to be the case, as they either procure themselves to be subpœnaed, or their evidence is found material at the trial. There is no one more anxious to appear as a witness before a Court of Justice than a headman. It is my opinion, that not a tenth part of the litigation now occurring, would ever have come before the Court, but for the interference of headmen. I have heard of instances, and I believe them to be true, of parties having promised some portions of the lands in dispute to the headman giving evidence in their favour, in the event of a successful termination of their case. I am also assured by the leading Practitioners of the District Court, that in most cases, it is through headmen that their clients are first introduced to them, the same headman coming afterwards as a principal witness in the cause. That such really is the case, I feel fully convinced. We can have no better proof of it, than from the great personal interest a headman always seems to take when appearing as a witness. It is for this reason that I do not, as a general rule, attach much weight to their evidence, unless it is corroborated in some other way. There are, at the same time, some headmen whose veracity is never questioned.

D. E. DE SARAM,
District Judge.

REPORT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, MULLAITTI'VU.

District Court.

THIS Court was first established in 1867; and, attracted by the novelty of the thing, a considerable number of cases were lodged in that year and 1868,—but, now that the novelty has worn off, comparatively few cases are instituted. The institutions during the year 1869 numbered twelve. Some cases transferred from the District Court of Jaffna are still pending, and others have been struck off as dormant,—the plaintiffs manifesting no active interest in carrying on the old cases in the new Court.

No criminal cases have been instituted—

Court of Requests.

The business in this Court, of small debt cases, either to recover loans of paddy or of small sums of money, is considerable. One hundred and eighty-two cases were instituted during the year, of which, however, only 34 were decided on evidence,—126 being dismissed, withdrawn, or decided on admission.

Police Court.

Number of cases instituted, 324,—decided on evidence, 96. These consist chiefly of cases of *cattle trespass*, which are generally settled out of Court; *assault*, chiefly of a trifling nature, and frequently settled out of Court; *indecent language, use of; Quitting service without notice; Nuisance caused by cattle; Cruelty to animals* (always frivolous);

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

MULLAITTÍVU.

Report.

Malicious injury (of which only one out of eight came on for trial); and other unimportant charges. In two cases of assault I found it necessary to inflict severe sentences; but the others generally fell to the ground, the parties having made up their quarrel, or the charge being frivolous. One case of malicious injury was also serious, damage to the amount of £15 or £20, having been wilfully done to a young betel plantation.

Justice of the Peace Cases.

Several very serious charges were made before me in the form of affidavits, of which I may notice the following:—

(1.) A conspiracy to charge a Brahmin of good character with having forged a list of signatures to a petition addressed to His Honor the Officer administering the Government. The evidence for the prosecution appeared concocted, and the Queen's Advocate, on my recommendation, directed the accused to be discharged.

(2.) A charge of "Attempt to Poison." This also was false, and the accused was discharged by the Queen's Advocate on my recommendation.

(3.) Three traders of Point Pedro, a Moorman and 2 others, have been suspected of setting fire to the bazaar of Mullaittívu. This crime has been committed year after year, and the offenders have escaped. The case has been forwarded to the Queen's Advocate for instructions.

(4.) A Brahmin, very much advanced in years, was found (or rather his remains were discovered) in a jungle, having apparently been murdered One man, who had been in his company, was arrested on the charge, and is now committed for trial before the Supreme Court. Another man, arrested on his information as having committed the murder, has been discharged by the Queen's Advocate for want of evidence to connect him with the crime.

(5.) Some cases of cattle stealing, which chiefly originated in disputes about the ownership of the animals. Some also were dismissed as false.

Coroner.

Ten inquests were held during the year, two by the Coroner, and eight by the Coroner's Deputies. The verdicts were,—committed suicide by hanging (2); died of disease (2); accidentally drowned (2); died of drinking excessively (1); killed and devoured by an alligator (1); died by falling from a cocoanut tree (1); and in the remaining case the Jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against a tomtom-beater, who has been committed for trial. I have requested that Tamil translations of Ordinance 11 of 1868 should be sent to me for distribution amongst my Deputies; but I have not yet been favoured with any copies. I have found some instances of ignorance on their part of the provisions of the Ordinance, which I pointed out to them; and I think it would be well, if they were supplied with copies of the Ordinance in their own language.

R. MASSIE,
Actg. Dt. J., Commr., P. M., J. P.,
and Coroner, for Mullaittívu Dist.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

BUSINESS in the Court of Requests at Mullaittívu, during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

No. of Cases pending on the 1st January, 1869	13
No of Cases instituted between 1st January, and 31st December, 1869	182
No of Cases decided on evidence	34
No. of Cases decided on admission, or dismissed, or withdrawn	126
No. of Cases pending on the 31st December, 1869	35

BUSINESS in the Police Court at Mullaittívu, during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

No. of Cases pending on the 1st January, 1869	37
No. of Cases instituted between 1st January, and 31st December, 1869	324
No. of Cases decided on evidence	98
No. of Cases dismissed	243
No. of Cases pending on the 31st December, 1869	23
No. of Cases, preliminary investigation as Justice of the Peace	42
No. of Cases as Coroner	10

CIVIL BUSINESS in the Mullaittívu District Court, during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

No. of Cases pending on the 1st January, 1869		29
No. of Cases instituted between 1st January, and 31st December, 1869		12
No. of Cases decided on evidence or argument		4
No. of Cases otherwise disposed of		19
No. of Cases pending on 31st December, 1869	Active	8
	Dormant	15

Mullaittívu, 1st March 1870.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPORT ON PRISONS.

I.

I HAVE again to remark upon the great difficulty experienced in getting Returns sent in to this Office, as well as on their incorrect state when received, which has been entirely the cause of my inability to send in this Report until the last moment allowed.

II.

The following Prisons were inspected and reported upon during the year.

Name of Prison.	Date of Inspection.	Name of Prison	Date of Inspection.
Welikada	Frequently.	Gampola	April 28th.
Hulfsdorf	Do.	Badulla	May 7th.
Negombo	January 11th and July 22nd.	Kandy	Frequently.
Chilaw	January 13th and July 26th.	Kurunégala ..	May 18th.
Puttalam	January 16th and July 29th.	Anurádhapura	August 14th.
Galle	February 3rd and June 11th.	Mannár	Do. 14th.
Mátara	5th February.	Jaffna	Do. 24th.
Tanggalle	7th do.	Mullaittívu ...	September 2nd.
Hambantota	9th do.	Mátalé	Do. 23rd.
Trincomalee ..	September 13th.	Dambu la	Do. 21st.

Other Prisons would have been inspected during the year, had I not been twice unexpectedly detained when on the eve of starting on tours of inspection.

III.

Some of the results of my Reports at the time of inspection have been as follows.

At Welikada.

A complete alteration in the cooking department for the large number of prisoners confined there, so that the Contractor's people are now separated from the prisoners.

The introduction of the work of mat and clothes-making by the female prisoners.

Hulfsdorf.

The importance of separating such prisoners as have been committed on one and the same charge has been recognized, and, in some degree, acted upon in dealing with those who are waiting trial or further examination.

Negombo.

A reduction in the number of prisoners, by sending all over a certain length of sentence to Welikada.

An improvement in the cleanliness of the Prison (which was about the dirtiest one in the Island), by the place being ordered to be whitewashed so many more times a year.

Chilaw.

Attention has been drawn to the provisioning of the prisoners, and the Government recommended to become its own Contractor.

Puttalam.

That when prisoners are employed on the Salt pans, the Prison is now to be credited with a fair rate of wages, which is to be fixed upon between the Government Agent and he Prison authorities, and approved of by the Governor.

PRISONS.

Report.

Galle.

A Prison Magistrate has been appointed, so that offences committed inside the Prison may be enquired into at once, instead of having to wait, as formerly, for the Fiscal, who may be absent on circuit.

From the Prison not being adapted for enforcing discipline among the Military prisoners, all soldiers sentenced to three months and upwards are now sent to Welikada.

Mátara.

Attention was directed to the subject of the prisoners called vagrants, of whom there are a large number at this place.

The portion of the building where the female prisoners are kept, has been put into better order.

Tangalla.

A Medical Officer has been appointed, and the shot-drill ordered to be more strictly enforced.

Gampola.

Prison records and accounts have been ordered to be kept.

The number of prisoners has been greatly reduced, by sending all prisoners with over a certain length of sentence to Kandy.

A reduction has been effected in the length of time which persons are kept waiting for their trial.

Kandy.

Lights have been placed in all the wards during the night.

All long-sentenced prisoners are now sent to Welikada.

Great improvement in the cleanliness of the Prisons and prisoners has taken place.

Kurunégala.

The old Court House has been turned into a temporary Prison, with room to accommodate 50 prisoners.

A clear wall has been carried round the old Prison, so that ventilating holes may be made in both sides of the wards.

Jaffna.

In consequence of my report, on inspection of this Prison, orders were immediately given for the division of the main body of the Prison building into separate cells, upon my proposed plan.

Lights at night have also been ordered to be placed in the wards, where so many prisoners are crowded together.

Trincomalee.

The shot-drill, which had been entirely stopped, has been ordered to be immediately resumed.

Miscellaneous.

Individual cases of prisoners have been recommended to His Excellency the Governor for pardon, for removal to other Prisons, &c.; whilst other cases have been brought to the notice of the Medical Department.

Notice has been called to the following instances of defects, neglect, or bad management.

The general over-crowding of Prison wards during the night, owing to want of proper accommodation.

The want of useful, and if it can be found, remunerative employment has been pointed out, which will be at the same time an object of fear, for the hard labour class of prisoners.

Attention has been drawn to the general absence of the separate system, although it has been directed to be carried out by the Secretary of State.

The necessity has been shewn for a rule or order for prisoners convicted under the Road and Vagrant Ordinances, having the same punishment in one Province as another.

(N.B —1,522 Road Ordinance defaulters were admitted into the Jaffna Prison, during the year 1869.)

Perumbai. The woman named in the margin, who was raving mad, was locked up in one small room in the Prison at Negombo for 20 days.

Ryah. At Galle, the man named in the margin, a leper, charged with a minor offence, was confined in the condemned cell.

Don David. The boy named in the margin, whose age was supposed to be eleven, but who looked much younger, was undergoing a sentence for manslaughter for eighteen months, at Tangalla; he slept in a ward with the elder prisoners, without the slightest consideration being taken of the charges against them.

Six prisoners slept in one cell at Hulfsdorf on the night of the 4th March.

At Gampola it was shewn that no Prison records were kept, although one of the prisoners had been there for five months.

The latrine at Negombo being allowed to become so dirty and defective, that at last it fell down.

No lights being allowed at nights in many of the Prison wards.

IV.—Prison Buildings.

The large sum of £26,000 is being spent at Welikada under the able direction of Mr. Duval, the Superintendent, which is to provide separate cellular accommodation, with workshops, &c., for 800 male and 40 female prisoners, but as the work cannot be completed, even for that sum, without being supplemented by Prison labour, it will be some time before the building can be finished.

A most important addition is being made to the Prison at Galle, by increasing the area enclosed by the Prison wall, and building a block of 40 separate cells in the additional space, at a cost of £2,226.

At Kandy, a block of 40 cells is in course of erection within the Prison walls, and a new house for the Jailer is being built outside, but attached to, the Prison, at a total cost of £3,629 1*s.* 1*d.*

Without much alteration in the appearance of the Prison at Jaffna, separate cellular accommodation will be provided there for 50 prisoners, at a cost of £1,407. This improvement will be finished immediately.

Small buildings, such as two new dry-earth latrines, &c., have also been built at different Prisons during the year under report.

V.—Prison Discipline.

The scheme most approved of, and which has been directed to be carried out in the Colonies, is the separate system, which points especially to the necessity of separating prisoners during the night.

So explicit are the directions on this subject in the "*Digest and Summary of Answers from Colonial Governors on Prison Discipline*," that I may be excused for quoting at some length from it, as follows:—

"There are two important questions of detail, regarding the use of separation in Prisons, which cannot at once provide for its complete introduction—one, whether separation by day or night be the most important and first claimant; the other, to what class of prisoners it should by preference be applied.

"As to the former question, it is certain that separation by day is nugatory, without separation by night; whereas if the prisoners are separated by night, a moderate amount of restraint by day will sensibly diminish contamination.

"With regard to the second question, it appears that prisoners waiting trial have the first claim to separation. Thirty in each hundred of prisoners committed for trial in this country (England) are acquitted, and the whole number must be presumed innocent until after trial. It is evident that, even if it is justifiable to expose convicted criminals to further contamination, it is wholly unjustifiable and impolitic to risk the demoralization of those who are not yet guilty, and of whom many are detained merely through the imperfect discrimination of the State, &c., &c."

I apprehend that the above extract is as much an order as anything can be; it leaves nothing whatever to individual opinion.

The treatment of criminals is a subject, which is receiving great consideration, but the judgment on certain phases of it, such as the deterrent effect of the separate system, may be considered as final. That it costs money to introduce the system, there can be no doubt, but it is a certain sum spent in the present, that much may be saved in the future.

As Ceylon is not yet prepared to carry out this system, all that can be done is to guard as much as possible against overcrowding in the wards, which is the great evil at present; and to enforce a penal discipline, combined with a careful dietary, as well as the circumstances of the different Prisons permit.

To shew the result of overcrowding on the health of prisoners, to say nothing of the effect it must have on discipline, I may instance Kurunégala, where, during the month of May, 1869, there were as many as 180 prisoners living in a space where not more than 90 should have been allowed. The consequence was, that fever broke out suddenly among them, and there can be little doubt it would have become more serious had not prompt measures been at once taken to reduce the number of prisoners, when the sickness as suddenly ceased.

It was at this time I recommended the old Court House at Kurunégala being turned into a temporary Prison.

VI.—Remission of Sentences.

During the year under notice definite instructions have been issued for carrying out the Mark system, by which prisoners will, by good conduct and industry, become, under the subjoined rules, eligible for a remission in proportion to their length of sentence.

Rules.

When a prisoner has completed the first stage of punishment, that is, the first six months, he should be placed on the Public Works, and then entered in the Mark Ledger, wherein he should be debited with a number of marks corresponding to the number of days in the remaining portion of his sentence. Thus, a prisoner under a sentence of two years would serve the first six months in the separate, or penal stage; he would then be placed in the second, or hard labour class, having still to serve 18 months, or 547 days. 547 marks would be accordingly placed against him; each prisoner should receive weekly 7, 8, or 9 marks, according to his conduct during the week—7 marks represent no remission of sentence, 8 marks give a remission of 1-8th of a week, and 9 marks a remission of 2-9ths. Should a prisoner uniformly earn 9 marks per week, it is clear that at seven months of the term his marks would be out, and a remission gained of two months of the same period.

The mark earnings should be awarded to prisoners on parade every Saturday afternoon, and entered in the weekly Mark book; and on the first Saturday in each month the account for the preceding four or five weeks, as the case may be, should be closed, and the aggregate number of marks earned during that period should be credited to the Mark Ledger.

The system, in fact, is one of weekly account, and may be explained in other words, by saying that a prisoner by good conduct causes a week to be calculated as 9 days; whereas, by bad conduct, the week remains at its proper number of days.

VII.—Prison Diet.

The following is the average dietary for the prisoners.

Europeans and Burghers.

Full Diet.

1¾ lb. Bread.	1 lb. Meat.
¾ oz. Coffee, ground.	2 Plantains.
1 oz. Sugar.	½ oz. Salt and Pepper.

Penal Diet.

1¾ lb. Bread.

Natives.

Full Diet.

2 Rice cakes or hoppers, with ⅓ oz. of coffee, ground; two-thirds of a measure of rice (32 measures to the bushel) with 2½ oz. of salt fish, and a sufficient quantity of vegetables, with the necessary condiments, to make a curry for two meals.

Penal Diet.

One-sixth of a measure of rice to make congee in the early morning.

Two-thirds of a measure of rice with salt, divided into two meals.

I recommend that the full diet for native prisoners sentenced to three months and under, may be on a reduced scale to that which is shewn above.

VIII.—Health of the Prisoners.

The general health of the prisoners during 1869 was remarkably good. Although the year was considered to have been very healthy in all parts of the Island, I believe the marked diminution in the sick and death rate in the Prisons to be chiefly due to certain distinct causes, namely:—

1st. The great evil, in so many ways, of overcrowding in the wards during the nights, has received every attention that inspection and periodical statements, which are received from each Prison, could give to it, so that where it has taken place, it has been allowed to be only temporary.

To the introduction of the dry-earth system for the latrines, and the improvements in the sanitary condition of the Prisons by increased ventilation in the wards, &c.

To the fact, that all Prisons are now liable to inspections at any moment.

I append Tables (Appendices Nos. 3 and 4) which shew the vast improvement in the death rate during the last few years.

As this subject is, I believe, entered into largely by the Principal Civil Medical Officer in his Annual Report, I shall conclude my remarks upon the health of the prisoners by stating, that it has been, what may be called the second complete year during which the penal diet, namely, bread and water only for Europeans and Burghers, and but rice and salt for natives, for the first ten days in the first six months of sentence, has been strictly carried out; the result has been so satisfactory, that no amount of theoretical disputation should be allowed to interfere with that which has been found in practice to be so successful.

IX.—Prison Expenses.

Tables are given in the Appendix (Nos. 10 and 11) shewing the daily average number of prisoners; the cost of establishments, and maintenance; gross cost, earnings of prisoners;

net cost; value of Prison labour on Prison buildings; apparent nef cost: net cost per head, per annum, at every Prison in the Island; the result of which will cause much enquiry.

It may be worth while to enquire, what amount of provisions Contractors at the outstations are willing to supply for a certain sum, rather than to oblige them to supply certain articles.

The difference between the rate of the provision contracts at the several stations is not sufficiently accounted for by the variations of the price of rice in the different districts.

If a sufficient quantity of cotton yarn can be procured, the clothing for all the prisoners in the Island will be made at Welikada for the future, at a greatly reduced price.

Conclusion.

The number of hours per diem for shot-drill at the out-stations should be increased.

It would appear that pauper debtors can be, and are, detained for an unreasonable length of time in Prison, by what may be called a spirit of revenge on the part of the plaintiffs, who, at the cost of about sixpence per diem, cause defaulters to be detained as long as they please.

Out of the 58 deaths in the Prisons during the year under notice, no less than 10 took place at Mátara among prisoners arrested under the Vagrant Ordinance, who, when committed, were more fit to be sent to Hospital than to Prison.

Many of the smaller Prisons, such as Negombo, Nuwara Eliya, and Badulla, are in a most dilapidated condition, which nothing but an expenditure of money can rectify.

A large sum voted during 1867 (see Appendix No. 9) for building and improving the Prisons has been allowed to lapse, which is much to be regretted, as new systems can seldom be introduced without present expense.

When more accommodation is provided at Welikada, the total cost of the Prisons should be much reduced.

During my inspections I have enquired into the subject of punishment for Prison offences. The answer generally given is, that there is no such thing as Prison offences among the native prisoners. In my opinion, the cause for that answer is, that the native prisoners have neither sufficient strength of character, nor physique, to be disposed to rebel against a well defined authority, in whose immediate presence they are placed.

The Statistics of Crime in the Colony are, I suppose, Police questions, but I venture to say, that if the Singhalese have no other speciality, they certainly have that of making the best prisoners imaginable.

JAMES T. FITZMAURICE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

The Average Daily Strength in the Prisons, for the year 1869, compared with the five previous years.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1864	945·68	37·36	992·04
1865	1114·83	37·71	1152·54
1866	1211·07	49·06	1260·13
1867	1340·69	48·36	1389·05
1868	1515·79	37·10	1552·89
1869	1529·97	26·31	1556·28

No. 2.

The Daily Average Strength of Convicted Prisoners in the different Provinces, for the last two years.

Provinces.	1868.	1869.
Western Province	513·53	571·19
N.-Western do.	68·87	111·35
Southern do.	322·55	333·90
Eastern do.	57·	48·03
Northern do.	83·06	76·31
Central do.	199·39	230·92
	1244·40	1371·70

No. 3.

THE Number and Percentage of Deaths, as compared with the Daily Strength in the Prisons during the last six years.

Years.	Total Daily Strength in the Prisons.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.
1864	992	79	7·9
1865	1152	98	8·4
1866	1260	148	11·7
1867	1389	179	12 8
1868	1552	85	5·4
1869	1556	58	3·79

10 out of the 58 deaths during 1869 were among vagrant prisoners waiting for trial at Mátara.

No. 4.

SHEWING the Average Daily Strength, Number of Deaths, and Percentage of Deaths to Daily Average Strength, in the four Principal Prisons in the Island, for the last three years.

		Name of Prisons.			
		Welikada.	Hulfsdorf.	Kandy.	Hambantota.
1867.	Average Daily Strength	330	193	178	141
	Number of Deaths	54	24	32	40
	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average	16·3	12·4	17·9	28·3
1868.	Average Daily Strength	335	179	200	131
	Number of Deaths	26	8	20	7
	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average	7·7	4·4	10·0	5·3
1869.	Average Daily Strength	396	173	170	106
	Number of Deaths	8	7	16	*
	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average	2 0	4·04	9·40	—

* No deaths during the year.

No. 5.

TOTAL Number of Convictions in the different Provinces during the last five years.

Provinces.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Western Province	2,003	2,451	1,667	2,614	2,587
N.-Western do.	242	445	147	337	455
Southern do.	370	618	825	1,551	1,553
Eastern do.	215	277	217	319	320
Northern do.	1,062	920	1.022	1,588	1,891
Central do.	825	1,421	1,557	1,610	1,702
	4,717	6,132	5,435	8,019	8,508

Note.- The numbers in the Northern Province for the year 1869 are greatly enhanced by Road Ordinance Defaulters.

No. 6.

The Number of Convictions in the different Provinces, during the year 1869.

PROVINCES.	Number not previously convicted.	Previously convicted.			Total Number of Prisoners convicted during 1869.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice and more.	
Western Province	2060	279	86	162	2587
N.-Western do.	330	66	30	29	455
Southern do.	1226	183	38	106	1553
Northern do.	1871	14	3	3	1891
Eastern do.	220	57	23	20	320
Central do.	1527	120	25	30	1702
TOTAL	7234	719	205	350	8508

Note.—Out of the 1891 convictions in the Northern Province, 1622 were under the Road Ordinance.

No. 7.

TAKING the number of Convicted Prisoners on the 31st December, (which date is found to give a fair yearly average) as a standard, these two Tables will have some interest in shewing the little fluctuation there is in the individuality of the Prisoners.

Proportion per cent. of the Prisoners belonging to the following Nationalities on the 31st December, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Nationality.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Sinhalese	65 68 ...	63 71 ..	65·30
Tamuls	Returns incorrect	11·86 ...	9 11
Moors	5·70 ...	5·74 ..	6·12
Malabars	Returns incorrect	14 20 ...	13 11
English	1 46 ...	1·20 ...	2·33
Burgher	1·21 ...	·83 ..	1 16

Proportion per cent. of Prisoners belonging to each of the following Denominations on the 31st December, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Religious Denomination.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Protestants... ..	3·88 ..	3·32 ...	3·42
Roman Catholics ...	12·10 ...	12·39 ...	10 71
Buddhists	58 59 ...	56·46 ...	58·67
Hindu	18 90 ...	15·49 ...	15 55
Mohammadan ...	6·56 ...	6·80 ...	8·45

No. 8.

THE total number of Convicted Prisoners on 31st December 1869, was 1372.

Former Occupation of the Prisoners, on 31st December, 1869.		Classification according to Crimes committed.				The length of the Sentences of the Prisoners on 31st December, 1869.	
Soldiers ...	26	Murders ...	14	Brought forward.	691	Under 3 Months	229
Clerks ...	17	Manslaughter ...	66	Conspiracy ...	11	Above 3 do. and less than 6 months	237
Merchant ...	1	Forgery ...	27	Arson ...	28	„ 6 do. do. 12 do.	77
Seamen ...	10	Perjury ...	12	Rape ...	11	„ 1 year and 2 years ...	346
Carpenters ..	29	Burglary ...	108	Abduction ..	4	„ 2 years and less than 5 years	412
Cultivators ...	693	Aggravated Assault	97	Administering Drugs ...	2	„ 5 do. do. 10 do.	40
Coolies ..	277	Cattle Stealing .	213	Default of Tax ...	24	„ 10 do. do. 20 do.	22
Blacksmiths ...	10	Receiving Stolen Property ...	33	Concealment of Birth ...	2	For Life	8
Canganies ...	12	Assault ..	121	Theft ...	323	Transportation	1
Fishers ...	17			Fraud ...	10		
Traders ...	88	Carried forward.	691				
Domestic Servants ...	23			Miscellaneous ...	266		
Cart Drivers ...	41						
Toddy Drawers ...	24						
Miscellaneous ...	104						
	1,372				1,372		1372

No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Funds voted for Prison improvements.

Amount voted in the Loan Board Funds Ordinance No 3 of 1867, For alterations and additions to Jails, &c. £32,159 5s. 2d.

Service.	Amount of Estimates sanctioned.	Total Amount to be spent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Repairs at Ratnapura ...	310 2 10 ...	306 12 2½
Compensation for Land taken at Hambantota ...	61 2 2 ...	61 2 2
For Welikada ..	7,382 6 4 ...	26,000* 0 0
„ Galle	2,226 0 0 ...	2,226 0 0
„ Kandy	3,629 1 1 ...	3 629 1 1
„ Jaffna	1,407 0 0 ...	1,407 0 0
	15,015 12 5	33,629 15 5½

Balance available for works, £17,113 12s. 9d.

Amount voted in the Supply Bill of 1867, For building new Jails, and improving of existing ones,—£40,000.

Service.	Expended, and to be expended.	Lapsed.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For repairs at Badulla ..	65 8 7 ...	28 1 5
„ Alterations at Welikada ...	1,371 14 3¾ ...	—
„ Boundary wall at Hambantota ...	156 6 1 ...	684 7 5
„ Do. at Mátara, and Latrines ..	298 10 0 ..	0 1 2
„ Negombo Jail ...	— ...	637 5 4
Total—	1,882 18 11¾	
Unappropriated	...	36,767 5 8¼
Total which has been allowed to lapse ...		38,117 1 0¼

* £1,200 will have to be saved on this Estimate.

No. 10.—SHEWING the Prison Expenses, Earnings of Prisoners, &c., in each Province, during the year 1869.

Provinces.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.			Cost.						Gross Cost.			Earnings of Prisoners.			Net Cost.			Value of Prison-Labour on Prison Buildings.			Apparent net Cost.			Net Cost per head per annum.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Establishment.			Maintenance of Prisoners																			
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Western ..	648 23	10·90	659·13	3677	18	11	4372	5	3	8026	3	6	1311	9	5	6658	6	1	1287	11	5	4784	16	9	10	2	0¼
N.-Western	139·80	·98	140 78	361	14	4	1402	1	9	1771	13	10¾	144	1	6	1623	8	4¼	109	15	3	1517	13	1¾	11	10	7½
Southern ..	352·09	6·10	358·19	974	3	3	3496	15	8¾	4543	8	9¼	119	5	10	4424	2	11¼	61	8	9	4362	14	2¼	12	6	6
Northern ..	76·74	68	77·42	398	17	11	399	12	1¾	798	10	0¾	13	6	3	785	3	9¼	1	19	9	783	4	0	10	2	10
Eastern ...	47 8	·1	47·9	216	15	4	367	15	2	584	10	6	12	0	7	572	9	11	18	10	0	553	19	11	11	19	1
Central ...	265 31	7·55	272·86	645	15	11	2598	10	6½	3260	6	2½	198	2	5	3062	3	9½	125	7	8	2936	16	1½	11	4	5¼
	1529·97	26·31	1556 28	6275	5	8	12637	0	7	18984	12	11¾	1798	6	0	17125	14	11¾	1604	12	10	14939	4	2	11	0	1

No. 11.

SHEWING the Expenses, and the Earnings of Prisoners in each Prison in the Island, during the year 1869.

PRISONS.	Daily Average Strength in the Prisons.			Cost.		Gross Cost.	Earnings of Prisoners.	Net Cost.	Value of Prison Labour on Prison Buildings.	Apparent Net Cost.	Net Cost per Head.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Establishment.	Maintenance of Prisoners.						
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Welikada	385·18	10·61	395·79	2573 13 8	2643 0 0	5216 13 5	1071 1 11	4145 11 9	994 0 0	3150 11 9	10 9 5¾
Hulfsdorf	173·54	—	173·54	678 4 11	1149 0 9	1827 5 8	176 0 6	1651 5 2	183 7 9	789 12 6	9 10 3⅝
Pánaduré	8·	—	8·	81 7 0	38 18 9	120 5 9	—	120 5 9	5 0 0	115 5 9	15 0 8½
Kalutara	10·	—	10·	74 0 6	71 4 5	158 5 11	—	158 5 11	10 6 6	147 19 5	15 16 7
Negombo	20·	—	20·	78 0 2	145 1 2	223 1 4	—	223 1 4	48 17 6	174 3 10	11 3 0¼
Awisáwella	9·27	·16	9 43	45 0 0	47 19 8	92 19 8	—	92 19 8	36 19 0	56 8 0	6 4 6
Kégalla	19 48	·10	19·58	76 9 8	136 15 6	212 15 2	64 7 0	148 8 2	0 15 6	147 12 8	7 12 9
Ratnapura	22 76	·03	22·79	71 3 0	140 5 0	211 8 0	—	211 8 0	8 5 2	203 2 10	9 5 9
Kurunégala	104·21	·31	104·52	155 14 4	1119 16 9	1275 11 1	—	1271 11 1	88 10 9	1187 0 4	12 12 11½
Puttalam	24 59	·27	24·86	98 0 0	206 11 0	304 11 0	144 1 6	160 9 6	21 4 6	139 5 0	6 10 9
Chilaw	11·22	·4	11·26	84 0 0	73 11 6	165 5 3¾	—	165 5 3¾	—	165 5 3¾	15 0 5¾
Kalpitiya	·11	—	11	24 0 0	2 2 6	26 6 6	—	26 6 6	—	26 6 6	2 7 6
Galle	130·32	3·26	133 58	314 8 6	1353 7 2	1740 5 6	72 9 10	1667 15 8	—	1667 15 8	12 7 9
Mâtara	57·5	2 1	59 6	143 4 6	635 17 0	779 1 6	—	779 1 6	3 16 3	775 5 3	10 15 11½
Tangalla	48·16	·13	48 29	42 0 0	449 11 8¾	491 11 8¾	—	491 11 8¾	5 6 6	486 5 2¾	10 1 1
Hambantota	106·54	·6	106·60	474 10 3	971 18 4	1446 8 7	—	1446 8 7	51 14 0	1394 14 7	13 12 5
Balapitiya	9 56	—	9 56	—	86 1 6	86 1 6	46 16 0	39 5 6	0 12 0	38 13 6	4 7 3
Jaffna	69·26	36	69·62	288 9 7	355 12 4	644 1 11	—	644 1 11	—	644 1 11	9 2 2
Mannár	2·17	·32	2·49	55 3 1	13 12 5	68 15 6	—	68 15 6	0 9 9	68 5 9	26 17 6½
Mullaittívu	3·	—	3·	1 5 3	16 6 3	17 11 6	—	17 11 6	—	17 11 6	5 0 5
Anurádhapura	2·30	—	2·30	54 0 0	14 1 1¾	68 1 1½	13 6 3	54 14 10¾	1 10 0	53 14 10¾	19 5 0
Trincomalee	27·5	—	27·5	148 17 4	222 17 2	371 14 6	12 0 7	359 13 11	18 10 0	341 3 11	13 1 7
Batticaloa	20·3	·1	20·4	67 18 0	144 18 0	212 16 0	—	212 16 0	—	212 16 0	10 7 7
Kandy	200 27	7 07	207·34	417 16 0	2013 10 0	2431 6 0	198 2 5	2233 3 7	101 19 6	2131 4 1	11 14 6
Mátalé	25 36	·27	25·63	48 0 0	142 14 10	206 14 7	—	206 14 7	11 8 6	195 6 1	8 2 10
Badulla	23 07	—	23 07	95 19 11	293 6 11	389 6 10	—	389 6 10	11 19 8	377 7 2	16 17 1
Nuwara Eliya	7 258	·265	8 158	84 0 0	91 7 9	175 7 9½	—	175 7 9½	—	175 7 9½	21 18 5
Gampola	9 10	·31	9 41	—	57 11 0	57 11 0	—	57 11 0	—	57 11 0	6 3 4
Dambulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 12.

ORDINARY Distribution of a Prisoner's time.

From Hours.	From Minutes.	To Hours.	To Minutes.	Occupation.
5	15	6	0	Rise, Clean Cells or Wards, Wash. Meal—Coffee and Hoppers.
6	0	7	30	Shot Drill.
7	30	10	15	Work, beating Cocoanut husk, breaking Stone, &c.
10	15	12	0	Rest, Breakfast.
12	0	4	0	Work at stone breaking, repairing roads, &c.
4	0	5	30	Shot Drill.
5	30	6	30	Rest, Dinner.
6	30	0	0	Locked up.

JAMES T. FITZMAURICE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

POLICE.

REPORT ON CRIME, FATAL CASUALTY, AND POLICE, FOR THE YEAR 1869, BY GEORGE W. R. CAMPBELL, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

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REPORT.

Introduction.

POLICE

Report.

Description of Report

1. This Report is divided into three parts, namely, "Crime," "Death from Violence, and Fatal Casualty," and "the Police Force." All the statistics on which it is founded are carefully arranged in tabulated Statements in the Appendix. Each of these Statements is taken up in proper order in the Report, and the more prominent and striking figures in each, are quoted, illustrated, and commented upon. From beginning to end of the Report, there are marginal notes, which render it easy to find any particular subject that may be wanted, and these notes, which give a comprehensive idea of the whole Report, form the Table of Contents on the preceding pages.

2. Several of the remarks and quotations which were in my Report for 1867, apply so well to the figures and statements for 1869, and seem so necessary to elucidate them, that they have been transcribed here, almost word for word.

Reasons for being hastily written.

3. My absence from Ceylon during the greater part of 1869, rendered the collection of materials for this work more difficult and tedious than it would have been under ordinary circumstances; and many of the necessary statistics were obtained from other officers with delay and difficulty. The Report is, therefore, more hastily written than I could have wished.

PART I.—CRIME.

General Remarks.

Part I.—Crime.

Report delayed for want of Magistrates' Returns.

4. This part of the Report, as treating of the leading subject, Crime, is placed first, but in reality it is now being written long after the completion of the two succeeding parts. It must be written briefly and hastily, for, within a few days, it has to be in the Printers' hands. It has been delayed for want of the Returns from the forty-two Police and Municipal Magistrates, who preside in the various Courts of Ceylon. Even now, two of these Returns have not been received, and I am obliged to supply them myself, and credit them with the figures of 1867, in order to add their totals to the Returns of the other Magistrates, and thus obtain approximate statistics of the crime in the Colony. The figures of 1867—credited to these two Returns for 1869—are printed in the Appendices in smaller type.

Returns not all received yet.

Returns defective and incorrect.

5. The great majority of the Returns were so incorrect, that they had to be sent back—some of them repeatedly. Many of them, when first submitted, shewed, notwithstanding the strict orders which Government had issued for their careful preparation, such absurd and contradictory figures, as declared plainly that the Magistrate's signature was his only part in the Return. In the previous year, the then Acting Inspector-General of Police, who was new to such documents, received them in a condition so inaccurate and defective, that they rendered his Annual Report for that year misleading, and it was excluded from the Administration Reports. The figures therefore in the Appendix for 1869, the year under review, will be found contrasted, not with those of 1868, but with those of 1867.

Statistics contrasted with those of 1867.

Magistrates have given no details of serious cases.

6. Very few of the Magistrates have given, as regards the principal offences recorded, the details which Government explicitly called for in paragraph 4 of their Circular of 23rd November, 1867. This is to be regretted, as the instances, and illustrations, and remarks, supplied with the statistics of that year, were most suggestive and valuable.

Magistrates too occupied to devote much time to Returns.

7. I would here take the opportunity of saying, that neither the Magistrates nor their Clerks can be much blamed for delay or inaccuracy in submitting statistics, the collection and arrangement of which necessitate laborious wading through a multitude of figures relating to false cases, and much and clear-headed consideration. The system which multiplies these figures, and which engrosses and wastes the time of the Magistrates and their subordinates, will be adverted to, after a brief glance at the actual state of crime in the Colony.

Attention earnestly bespoken to chief points in Report, viz, amount of real crime and enormous number of false cases, the latter fostered by the Minor Courts.

8. Before proceeding to quote from the Tables in the Appendix, some of the figures in which seem particularly to demand remark, I would earnestly bespeak attention to the main lessons they teach; namely, either *that crime is prevalent to an enormous extent in Ceylon*, or *that false charges are so*, and that the Courts of Law, in permitting them and all their misery-causing consequences, are almost as much a curse to the country as a blessing. I believe myself, both that offences are numerous and heinous in the Island, and that the Courts create and foster as many as they repress. I believe that the Minor Courts throughout the Colony urgently need reorganization, and the active assistance, not

POLICE.

Report.

PART I. CRIME.

only of the regular Police, but also of a Village Police on whom some reliance can be placed. And one of the first steps should be to free them from the overwhelming mass of false cases, which—themselves a grievous disease in Ceylon—work the additional evil of paralysing the action of the Courts.

Number of accused persons in 1869. Appendix I.

9. In 1869 there were brought before the Magistrates of the Colony 168,426 accused persons, nearly one-thirteenth of the whole population. Of this great army, only about a tenth (17,434) were convicted; 112,367 being *dismissed without trial*, and 26,487 *remaining untried at the end of the year*. All the rest were acquitted or discharged by order of the Queen's Advocate.

The Western Province had most.

10. The Western Province had the largest number of accused persons, viz., 46,531; the Central Province, the next largest number, 39,133; and the Northern Province, the next, 31,953.

Colombo Court had most.

11. Of all the Courts, those at Colombo, Kandy, Mátara, and Mallákam, had the greatest number; the Colombo Court having had 22,891. The Colombo Court had more convictions than any other, viz., 4,735; the Gampola* Court had the next greatest number, viz., 1,041.*

Mannár, Hambantota, Pánaduré, Pasyala, Maturata, and Kayts had least.

12. The Courts at Mannár, Hambantota, Pánaduré, Pasyála, Maturata and Kayts, throughout the year, convicted but 24, 29, 45, 47, 78 and 58 persons, respectively.

Total number of cases and results. Appendices II. & III.

13. The total number of cases that came before the Police Magistrates was 75,993, and 49,612 of these were *dismissed without trial;* in 10,560 there were convictions; in 3,766 there was acquittal; and 12,041 remained untried at the end of the year. The total number of Justice of the Peace cases that came before the same Officers during the year was 12,038; of which 7,181 were *dismissed without trial*, 444 convicted, and 2,704 *left untried at the end of the year*.

Offences against the person, and result. Appendix IV.

14. The total number of offences against the person was 30,332. In 3,189 of these, conviction followed, 20,728 were *dismissed without trial*, and 4,182 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The total number of offences against property, with violence, was 15,084, and without violence 32,309.

Convictions for Murders. Appendix VII.

15. During 1869 the Supreme Court disposed of 260 cases. Of those committed for murder (86 murders and manslaughters are reported), convictions were obtained in 40 cases, and 15 persons were sentenced to transportation, and 7 to death.

Decrease in cases disposed of by the Supreme Court since 1868.

16. There has been a steady decrease in the number of cases disposed of by the Court since 1867; the number in that year having been 444; in 1868, 282; and in 1869, 260.

Charges of murder.

17. The number of cases committed on charges of murder, appear to have been much the same for the last five years, beginning with 1867, namely, 38, 36, 43, 39, and 40. There have of course each year been many murder cases which have never come before the Supreme Court at all.

Machinery in Ceylon for enforcing the Law.

18. The machinery for enforcing the law in Ceylon, is as follows:—

42 Police Courts.

19. There are 42 Police Magistrates' stations, whose distribution and names may be seen in any of the first 25 Tables in the Appendix at the end; Six of the Magistrates preside at two Courts each.

Municipal Benches.

20. There are, besides, the Municipal Benches at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle.

Justices of the Peace, Coroners, &c.

21. Each Police Magistrate† is Justice of the Peace, Coroner, and Commissioner of the Court of Requests. As Police Magistrate, he can inflict a punishment of 25 lashes, imprisonment with hard labour for three months, and a fine of £5.

District Judges.

22. At 15 stations the Police Magistrates are also District Judges, and at 5 stations they are Revenue Officers, viz., Assistant Government Agents. 4 stations have, besides the Police Magistrate, a District Judge each.

Powers of District Judges.

23. District Judges have power to inflict imprisonment with hard labour up to 12 months, a fine of £50, and 50 lashes.

Supreme Court.

24. Over the District Judges is the Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice, and 2 Puisne Judges,

Fiscals.

25. The six Fiscals and their Deputies and Peons, serve all Civil Processes, and some Criminal Processes, and look after Jails.

Queen's Advocate's Department.

26. The Queen's Advocate is adviser to Government, and he and his six Deputies act as public prosecutors, retaining their right to private practice in the Courts.

Area, Population, and Police.

27. The following Statement shews the estimated population and area of each of the six Provinces into which Ceylon is divided, and the number of Policemen of all ranks and

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* Kandy had probably many more convictions than Gampola, but its Returns have not been received.

† The Colombo Police Magistrate is not Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

classes allowed in each at the end of 1869, for the detection and suppression of crime, and many other duties of a miscellaneous nature.

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Total of Police.	No. of Square Miles for each Policeman.	Population per each Policeman.
Western.....	3,345	644,686	418	8	1,542
Northern.....	6,062	430,812	29	209	14,855
Southern.....	1,927	377,986	125	18	3,023
Central.....	5,770	325,837	321	15	1,015
North-Western	2,805	202,933	22	127	9,224
Eastern.....	4,545	105,774	34	133	3,111
	24,454	2,088,028	949	—	—

Fewness of Police.

28. The 29 Policemen of the Northern Province (1 man to 14,855 persons and to 209 square miles!) are all at Jaffna in the extreme north; the 22 policemen of the North-Western Province (1 man to 9,225 persons, and to 127 square miles!) all at Kurunégala; the 34 policemen of the Eastern Province (1 man to 3,111 persons and to 133 square miles!) at Trincomalee and Batticaloa. They have, of course, little influence on such crime as occurs beyond the neighbourhood of their stations.

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Murder and Manslaughter

Details.

29. The number of cases of culpable homicide of all degrees, including murder, given by the Magistrates for 1869, is 86, as against 96 in 1867. The real number is probably much over 100. Table VIII. in the Appendix refers to murder, and Table IX. to manslaughter; but the boundary line between these offences is so indeterminate and so dependent upon many circumstances, that I prefer to take the figures of both Tables, and consider them together under the head of culpable homicides.

See Appendices VIII. and IX.

30. In the 86 cases there were 162 accused persons, of whom 40 were convicted, 53 remained untried at the end of the year, and the rest were acquitted or discharged.

31. 28 of the cases were in the Western Province; 25 in the Southern; 12 in the Central; 12 in the North-Western; 6 in the Northern; and 4 in the Eastern. There is a great decrease compared with 1867, as regards the Western and Central Provinces, and a great increase, as regards the Southern and Northern Provinces.

32. Of all the Magistrates' charges, Mátara had most of these cases, namely 12; Ratnapura had 8; Galle and Kurunégala had 7 each; and Negombo and Balapitiya had 5 each.

Mátara had most.

33. I may here quote what I reported in 1868.

Murder common in Ceylon.

"Murder and manslaughter are very common in Ceylon, and of a very savage type, especially in the Central Province, which I attribute in the first place to the bad example shewn through many generations by a cruel Government; and in the second, to comparative immunity from punishment. When men could get off the punishment of murder by, at the worst, a heavy fine in the shape of a bribe to a venal Headman, they were not very fearful of committing the crime. Even now, we often find cases being "*burked*" in the outlying Districts. Of the cases which come early to the notice of the Police, a far larger proportion are fully brought to light than of those which are dealt with almost entirely by the Justice of the Peace and the Headmen."

Probable causes.

* * * * * * *

Statistics of Northern Province rather incredible.

"The fewness of murders recorded in the Northern Province, which of all the Provinces is second in population, is remarkable, and rather incredible. The Tables shew that all serious crime is proportionately very small in the Northern Province. We might be inclined to believe, that its people, being a different race (Tamils), were less criminal in their tendencies, but observing also that the Fatal Casualty list is equally small, we are inclined to doubt the statistics of the Province altogether.

"The large number of cases still pending is noteworthy."

Murders on Map

34. The Map at the end shews, by a small black cross, each murder and manslaughter, committed during 1869, that has been reported.

Details of some of the *Murders and Manslaughters* Western Province.

35. The following are details of some of these cases in the Western Province, which came to the notice of the Police during 1869. They are condensed from the Assistant Superintendent's Report.

36. On the 9th January, 1869, at a funeral at Pottupogalla, a quarrel arose, in which one Hendhy Appu was assaulted and killed, six persons were accused, but three only were arrested. The investigation is not yet closed.—There are no Police where this case occurred.

37. At Callapitiya, Negombo, on the 25th May, a man named Appu Catty Gnanis, while engaged, with 5 others, in stealing fruit from a garden, was severely assaulted and killed. This case is before the Supreme Court.

38. Two brothers, Punchirála and Kirihámi, quarrelled with each other. Punchirála assaulted the other with a rice pounder, and killed him. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

POLICE.

Report.

PART I.—CRIME.

Details of some of the *Murders and Manslaughters*, Western Province—*contd.*

39. At Kattubodde near Pánaduré, on the 11th March, a man assaulted and killed his wife. He confessed his guilt, and excused himself on the plea of his wife's immoral conduct. He was tried by the Supreme Court, and acquitted.

40. At Hunupitiya, Negombo, on the 16th March, one Gabriya allowed his cattle to trespass on land belonging to a woman named Ensenahamy. She seized the cattle and tied them in her garden. Gabriya came to the garden, and when about to remove the cattle stealthily, the woman and her son came to the spot to prevent him. Then Gabriya threatened to stab the woman, on which she, helped by her son, assaulted him with a club, and killed him. They were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced each to one year's imprisonment at hard labour.

41. Three servants, who had been drinking, amused themselves at Aluthmawatta, Colombo, on the night of the 23rd March, by abusing the people of a neighbouring house. Three of these people took offence, and the parties came to blows; and one of the servants, named Ramasamy, fell down and died. The three accused were tried by the Supreme Court and acquitted.

42. At Balangoda, Ratnapura, on the 11th April, as one Baba Appu was proceeding towards his paddy field to water it, he was met by a woman and her son, who told him that it was not the proper season to water paddy fields. Baba Appu told them to mind their own business, and further words passed until the matter ended by Baba Appu being so severely assaulted by the man and woman, that he died a few days afterwards. The mother was made Queen's Evidence, and the son sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

43. At Messina, in Balangoda, in the Ratnapura district, on the 16th April, one Baba Appu, being drunk, violently abused his three neighbours for stopping a water-course. A scuffle ensued, on which Baba Appu was so severely beaten by the three men, that he died within 5 days. Investigation is still going on.

44. A fruit stealer named Allis Appu, was found hanging dead on a tree at Nedagammuwa, Negombo, on the 9th of May. It is believed that four men, Henchy Appu, Peries Appu, Cornis Appu, and Andris Appu, caught the deceased stealing in a garden and killed him, afterwards hanging him up to make the case look like suicide. They are in Jail, and enquiry is continued.

45. At Dehewille on the Galle road, on the 10th of May, a man and his wife quarrelled, as was their custom, and he left the house. He returned however at night, and with a rice pounder killed his wife as she lay sleeping with her two children. He absconded, but afterwards gave himself up. He was condemned to death, but the sentence was changed to transportation for life.

46. On the 27th May, at Gonawilla, Negombo, a young unmarried woman was delivered of a child, which was thrown into the jungle, where it was found dead. She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

47. At Tammetta, Negombo, on the 14th of June, a man named Guanis, a fruit-stealer, was found killed in a garden. It was believed that, having entered the garden to steal fruit, he was killed by the owner, who was however acquitted.

48. At Davagoda, Kalutara, on the 18th June, a Sinhalese named Edayasa, was brought before the Court at Kalutara, for assault. The case was postponed, and the complainant, with his wife (who was a witness) and infant, was on his way home to his village, when Edayasa waylaid them, and demanded money. This was refused, and he thereupon struck a blow with a stick, which, missing the man, killed the child in his arms. Edayasa was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

49. One Hendrick Appu had a quarrel with a man. Some time afterwards, on the 26th June, Hendrick Appu and a friend, while driving in a cart at Talwatte, were assaulted by this man and a companion so brutally, that Hendrick died next day. The two assailants were sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour each.

50. At Hocandera, Colombo, on the night of the 5th of August, one Cornis grappled with a thief named Sarachy, whom he found in his house. Struggling with each other, they got outside the door, when the thief inflicted several cuts on his opponent and got off. Cornis died the next day, and Sarachy was apprehended and sentenced to death, but escaped with transportation for life.

51. One Thomis Appu of Cowina swore an affidavit before the Justice of the Peace of Negombo against three individuals, charging them with committing rape on his daughter. Some time after, this daughter disappeared, and then, on search being made, a woman's skeleton, supposed to be that of the missing girl, was discovered in a stream. The three men were apprehended, but no sufficient evidence against them has been discovered. The woman may have committed suicide.

52. On the 5th of October, one Megail Fernando was charged with assault by his father, in the Negombo Court. He was admitted to bail, and returned home to Ambalamulla. That night he was found dead; hanging on a tree. The Medical man considers that he was killed, and then hung up. It is believed that his father and brother killed him, but sufficient evidence of this has not been obtained.

53. At Wanawahala, on the 11th October, two brothers, Awanis Fernando and Pelochy Fernando, had a fight about some plants which Pelochy had uprooted, and

Details of some of the *Murders and Manslaughters.* Western Province —*contd.*

Pelochy was so injured that he died. His brother was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

54. Seman Appu and Cornelis of Kanantuduwa, Páuaduré, were both in the habit of visiting the house of Kusalhamy, on account of his wife, and were jealous of each other. Meeting in the field, Siman assaulted his rival, and was getting the better of him, when Cornelis drew a large knife, and so gashed him, as to cause his death. Cornelis then fled, and has not been since heard of.

55. On the night of the 1st December, a gang of robbers entered a house in Openaka, Ratnapura, and strangled the owner's son, Dingy Appu. 20 persons have been apprehended, and enquiry is still proceeding.

56. On the night of the 9th December, at Yatcana, Negombo, a large party were assembled at a gambling shed in the jungle, and one Juanis Appu won some £30, and left the shed quite well. In the morning he was found dead in the house of David Fonseka, a Headman. He had been strangled and robbed. Jeeris Vedhan, a neighbouring Headman, and Pembeeran Hamy, two of the gamblers, have been convicted of the murder, and sentenced, the former to 10 years, and the latter to 5 years' penal servitude.

57. On private information that a young woman living in the house of the Vidahn of Batugama had murdered an illegitimate child, enquiry was made, and an infant's body was found buried near the Vidhan's house. He and the woman were taken up, and enquiry is being made.

58. On the 14th December, Don Gabriel, an old man of 60, started for his son's house with a bundle of tobacco, and £3 in his purse. On the same day he was found dead-strangled by the road side—near the house of one Esan Appu at Horakgalla, Negombo; and the tobacco and money were gone. Esan Appu, his wife, and another have been taken into custody, and enquiry is being made.

59. At Colombo, on the 23rd December, a Malabar man named Mootoo, influenced by jealousy, stabbed to death his paramour Megail Amma, and fled. The Police caught him at Mátalé, and he is awaiting trial.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

(*Condensed from the Superintendent's Report.*)

In the Central Province.

60. In Passera, 12 miles from Badulla, on 27th February, Carrow Appu, the Rest-house keeper, was assaulted by B. L. Potger, so that he died. The accused was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

61. At Randuwela, 9½ miles from Kégalla, on 12th April, Ukkurala, a Kandyan, was shot and killed by Punchirala, his grandson. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years with hard labour.

62. At Karandah, 26 miles from Badulla, on 17th April, Pliochy, a low-country Sinhalese, aged 40, was assaulted and killed by one Bulugahatenne Bass, also a low-country Sinhalese. Jealousy was the cause. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for eighteen years.

63. At Rambukkan, 8 miles from Kégalla, on 24th April, Peria Carpen, a Tamil Cooly on the Railway, was assaulted by one Ankei, another cooly, and died. A quarrel about a piece of saffron was the cause. The accused was tried by the Supreme Court, and acquitted.

64. At Gampola, on 18th May, Baba Hamy, a low-country Sinhalese woman, was stabbed by her paramour Benjamin, and died. Jealousy was the cause. The accused was sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty years with hard labour.

65. At Gunnapane, 5 miles from Kandy, in Lower Dumbara, on 19th May, Illegola Walawe Tikeri Menika, a Kandyan woman, aged 28 years, was murdered by her husband Medagoda Walawe Kalu Banda, aged 50, in a drunken fit. Before the murderer could be arrested, he committed suicide by hanging.

66. At Poragahawella, five miles from Mátale, on 29th May, Amala Maricar, a Moorman, was killed by Gammahelagedere, Ismail, and another Moorman. A quarrel about a debt of a rupee was the cause. The accused was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labour for six months.

67. At Walpolla, sixteen miles from Kurunégala, on 7th July, Menica, a Kandyan, was assaulted by Kiria, another Kandyan, and killed. A quarrel about cattle trespass was the cause. The accused is committed for trial before the next Sessions of the Supreme Court.

68. At Girambekelle, forty miles from Badulla, on 26th July, Paterathe Appu, a low-country Sinhalese, aged 21 years, was maliciously shot and killed by one Ratte Rallegedere Punchy Banda, a Kandyan. The accused was sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty years at hard labour.

69. At Mátalé, on 31st August, Waité, a Tamil, was drugged to death by Phillippu Fernando and Sinné Carpen. Robbery was the object. The two accused persons are committed for trial.

70. At Udagampaha Madewella, in Lower Dumbara, seven miles from Kandy, on 17th October, Maimoon, a Mohammadan woman, aged eighteen, was murdered by her husband Saibu, who cut her throat, and then hanged himself. Jealousy was the cause.

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PART I.—CRIME.
Details of some of the *Murders and Manslaughters.* Central Province —*contd.*

71. At Watapulua, three miles from Kandy, on 23rd November, Sumana Unnánse, a Buddhist priest aged thirty-two, was murdered by Banda and others, owing to ill-will produced by litigation. Banda and one of the others, a priest, have been sentenced to death, and in Banda's case the sentence has been carried out; the priest's fate is still under consideration.

72. At Mawatta, sixteeen miles from Kurunégala, on 19th December, Weeragala Dingera Appu, a Sinhalese, was shot and killed by some person unknown; enquiry is going on.

In the Southern Province.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

(*Condensed from the Superintendent's Report.*)

73. At Cumbalwelle in Galle, on the 24th of April, the corpse of a Tamul named Sinne Tamby was found in a canal, with marks of violence on it. Three people, under whom the deceased was employed, were taken into custody on suspicion, but were let out on bail. No satisfactory evidence has yet been obtained, but enquiry is still carried on.

74. At Dondrah, Mátara, on the 17th May, the corpse of a man named Kanné was found floating in the canal under the Toll bridge. The man appeared to have been murdered; enquiries are continued, but no trace has been obtained.

75. At Cottuagodde, or Pallimulle, in the District of Mátara, on the 19th July, a girl named Diwendregey Annohamy, aged about 12, was assaulted by Matawiaratcheeancannegey Danoris, (2) Don Mathes Dewendere Wijendere, and (3) Wijeyesinnareyanegey Matheshami, and trampled on by the first named accused. She died shortly after. The men attacked the girl because she went to the rescue of her father, whom they were beating. They were tried before the Supreme Court, but acquitted.

76. At Pateyegama in the Wellebodde Pattu of Mátara, on the 10th August, a little boy named Carellehingaduregey Babia, aged about 10, was found murdered in a bush. Strict inquiries were made, but no trace of the murderer is obtainable.

77. At Kattuwenne in the Tangalla District, on the 24th December, Handugalle Andris of Nakandewelle, aged 60, was assaulted and killed by Abeyratne Jayesekere Kankanan Patirenegey Janis. The assault was committed because the old man asked Abeyratne to return a pair of ear-ornaments he had lent him. The accused is in custody, and Justice of the Peace investigations are being made.

78. At Akkuressa in the Mátara District, a man named Veeran assaulted his wife Sellam, aged about 18 years. The woman died from the effects of the assault on the 18th December. She was assaulted for not having prepared the man's meals. He is in Jail, and investigation is being made.

79. At Dodanpahella in the Wellebodde Pattu of Matara, on the 18th January, a boy named Kokuhennedegey Ping Appu, aged about 15, was killed by Casiegey Seman Appu of Belecumburegode, for refusing to lend him some money at a card party. The accused has been sentenced to 5 years' hard labour.

80. At Talarambe in the Wellegam Corle of Matara, on the 21st of January, a young man called Vitanegey Davithami, aged about 18, was assaulted by six men, when trying to prevent their robbing his garden; and received injuries from which he died on the 4th of February. The accused were apprehended, but have been discharged for want of evidence.

81. At Dodanpahella in the Wellebodde Pattu of Matara, on the night of the 9th February, a man named Balegoddegey Baban, aged about 45, was shot dead by Juanabaditurregey Hendrick, who has been sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labour for 12 months.

82. At Battagamwilla in Galle, on the 10th April, a man named Louis was playing cards with six others, when a quarrel arose between him and one Babanissa, who kicked him in the stomach, killing him on the spot. Babanissa has been sentenced to two years' hard labour.

83. At Mallelegame in Talpé Pattu of Galle, on the 24th June, a man named Wellálegey Don Bastian, aged 70, in a quarrel with his brother, one Wellálegey Aberon, respecting the right to a cocoanut tree, was assaulted so severely with a club, that he died the next morning. The accused was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labour for 15 years.

84. At Candewella in the Gangebodde Pattu of Mátara, on the 16th July, a man named Attucapanegey Buriah, on returning home after his day's labour, asked his wife for a meal. On her telling him that there was nothing prepared, he gave her a kick on her breast, which proved fatal within 2 hours. The accused has absconded, and is not yet taken up; but enquiries are being made.

Poisoning and Drugging. See Appendix X.

POISONING AND DRUGGING.

85. The few cases of poisonings and druggings, for the purpose of robbery, which came to the notice of the Police, have generally been practised on coolies on their way home with their savings. One fatal case is reported among the murders. The Magistrates' Returns shew 18 cases (against 18 in 1867), and 27 accused persons; 17 of whom were dismissed without trial, and all the rest discharged or acquitted. There were 6 cases in the Western Province, 6 in the Central Province, and 3 in the Southern Province. This kind of offence is not very common in the Colony.

ROBBERY.

Robberies. See Appendix XI.

86. In Ceylon every offence affecting property is called "Robbery." Leaving misappropriation and finer distinctions out of the question, there are "*Theft*," "*Burglary*," "*Robbery*," "*Highway Robbery*," and "*Gang Robbery*," each of which has its own distinctive characteristic, and its own peculiar danger to the public. Theft is simply stealing; robbery implies *forcible* misappropriation of property; burglary means the taking of property, with or without force, from a building which is entered by force or in an unusual manner; highway robbery is what its name implies, and is of peculiar danger to the community, especially when it assumes the form of gang robbery or "dacoity," that is, robbery by more than four men combined; and gang robbery is, from its audacity and the demoralization it evinces and causes, the worst phase of robbery.

Robbery. Appendix XI.

87. Of simple robbery the Magistrates' Returns shew 665 cases, as compared with 1064 in 1867. They shew in these cases 1648 accused persons, of whom *the surprisingly small number of* 12 *persons were convicted*—399 being untried at the end of the year, 952 *dismissed without trial*, and all the rest either discharged or acquitted.

Misuse of Courts, or great failure of Justice.

88. It might be supposed that there was some clerical error here, but for the fact, that out of the 1,064 cases in 1867, convictions were obtained *in only* 20 *cases. If all the discharged cases were false, then have the Courts been terribly misused; if they were true, how has justice been done?*

GANG ROBBERY.

Gang Robbery Appendix XII.

89. The Returns give 83 gang robberies in 1867, and 171 in 1869; with 915 accused persons. Of the accused persons, 4 (the same number as in 1867) *were convicted*, 631 discharged without trial, 176 were untried at the close of the year, and all the rest acquitted or discharged. *This is a more surprising item than the last.*

BURGLARY.

Burglaries Appendix XIII.

90. Burglary is one of the most common and most annoying offences in Ceylon. In 1867, 425 cases were reported by the Magistrates; in 1869, 387 cases have been reported. In these the number of accused is 1,127, of whom 35 have been *convicted*, 255 left untried at the close of the year, 653 *dismissed without trial*, and all the rest acquitted or discharged.

Generally "put up" by domestic servants

91. Some remarks, applicable to this offence, will be found further on under "THEFT." Most of the burglaries are "put up" either by servants in the houses entered, or servants who have once lived in them. They are very boldly designed and carried through, and the stratagems they give rise to are innumerable. For instance, when, some time ago, we stopped a very successful career of theft and burglary which a Malay had been running, we found his "modus operandi" had been as follows. Dressed as a servant, and with a letter in his hand, in the dusk of the evening he walked boldly up to a house on which he thought he might operate. If no one were in the verandah, he would enter any door that might be open, and, if still uninterrupted, he could either take anything within reach, or hide himself, so that when the family had gone to rest, he would have the house at his mercy. If, however, any one came upon him, he at once, with great assurance, held out the letter, delivering it as a servant does a letter from his master. Of course, the answer, after a glance at the document, was always the same,—the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed did not live there, but a few houses off. Promptly taking it back with thanks and a respectful salutation, the thief would walk safely away, to play the same game elsewhere.

Tricks of Burglars.

In Colombo, burglaries prevalent in 1869.

92. Burglaries in the town of Colombo appear to have been very prevalent in the year under review. They have been greatly put down within the last few months.

Burglars often commit murder

93. Wearing weapons, or, at all events, using them, is not now common among the burglars of Colombo, Kandy and Galle; but it is deplorably common in the rural districts, and is the cause of a very large proportion of the murders.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Highway Robbery Appendix XIV.

94. The number of highway and gang robberies in the Magistrates' Returns for 1867, was 302. For 1869 it is 445, with 1,229 accused persons. Of these, 32 were *convicted*, 889 *dismissed without trial*, 191 left untried at the close of the year, and all the rest acquitted or discharged.

THEFT.

Theft Appendix XV.

95. The number of thefts in 1867, as given by the Magistrates, was 12,246. This immense number is further increased to 13,162 in the Returns for 1869, and the accused persons are given as 28,411, *of whom* 20,337 *were dismissed without trial.* Only 2,808 were *convicted*, 1,983 were acquitted, and, except 3,216 who remained *untried at the close of the year*, the rest were discharged by the Hon'ble the Queen's Advocate.

96. In the Colombo Court there were 1,789 cases, and 6,667 accused persons. In the Galle Court 1,660 cases, and a proportionate number of accused persons; and in Matara, 1,125 cases and 4,052 accused persons.

POLICE.

Report.

PART I.—CRIME.

Theft—contd.

Persons accused of theft before Colombo Court in 1869.

Before all the Courts.

97. As regards Galle, I say "a proportionate number of accused persons;" because the "1,411" given in the Magistrates' Return, and in the Appendix to this Report, cannot be correct, as it is less than the number of cases. Judging from the proportion between the number of cases and number of accused in the Colombo Court, the number of accused, as regards Galle, should be above 6,000; and so also with Kandy, the figures of Galle having been borrowed, with all their errors, for that Court. The explanation of this is, that the Kandy Magistrate and the Haputalé Magistrate are the Officers whose Returns have not yet been received; and, in order to get an approximate total for the whole Colony, it was necessary to supply Returns for them with suppositious figures. The Kandy Magistrate's Returns have therefore been credited with the same figures as those in the Galle Returns, and the Haputalé Magistrate's Returns with those of the Nuwara Eliya Returns. With this explanation, as regards the Kandy and Galle figures, it will be perceived that the total of number of persons charged with theft brought before the Magistrates in 1869, should be about 35,000 or 36,000. *These figures need no comment.*

98. The following is from my Report on the figures of 1867.

Inadequately dealt with by Courts.

"Thefts by domestic servants have always been most common, and are one of the greatest nuisances in Ceylon. I think they are a little less common now. The difficulty of detection in such cases is one cause for their prevalence; but another cause is the facility with which a Complainant is allowed to withdraw his charge when his property is made good. And yet another is the trifling punishments which, as a rule, the Courts inflict. In Ceylon a thieving servant gets three months, whereas in India he would get three years. Hence, the servants are honest there, and not so here."

Some months ago I wrote a Circular to the heads of the Police in each Province on this subject. The following is an extract from it.

Thefts mostly committed by domestic servants.

"The crimes most prevalent in Ceylon are thefts by domestic servants, and house thefts and burglaries, in which, in most cases, servants or ex-servants have a hand.

Effectually kept down in Western India

"These offences are easy to commit, and difficult to detect, and for this reason, in India, whenever they are detected, they are most heavily punished. Theft by a servant is there punishable by imprisonment with hard labour up to seven years; theft in a dwelling house, by any person, is punishable to the same extent; and burglary is punishable by imprisonment with hard labour up to fourteen years.

"A very few inflictions of punishments such as these effectually purge a District of ordinary thieves and robbers. The risk is too great; the trade does not pay, and is very soon dropped.

Difficult class of crime to detect.

"In Ceylon the case is entirely different. House thefts and burglaries, and thefts by servants are here of every day occurrence. From their very nature it is scarcely possible to detect one in ten, and that one, does not meet with adequate punishment. So far as my experience goes, dishonest servants, and house thieves, and burglars, get off, as a rule, with a trifling punishment of from six weeks to three months' imprisonment, at the end of which they rejoin their fraternity, with almost unimpaired character, and with a certainty of soon obtaining a place in which to pursue the old game, when opportunity offers.

"I have long been of this opinion; and of opinion that the offences so loudly complained of in the Ceylon prints, are not thoroughly repressible by any Police, however good, unless backed by effective Judicial Codes like the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedures Codes, and by Magistrates, with the enhanced powers therein prescribed.

Heavier punishment needed.

"I purpose laying this opinion before Government more forcibly than I have yet done.

"It is necessary, however, first to obtain certain statistics. I therefore beg that each Superintendent, or Officer in charge of the Police of a Province, will carefully discover how many thefts by servants, how many thefts in dwelling houses by other than servants, and how many burglaries in dwelling houses, were brought to the notice of the Magistrate at his (the Superintendent's) Head Quarter's station, during the month of January last; and what punishment followed in each case."

Average punishment in Ceylon from 2 to 3 months

In three of the Returns which I received in reply, I find that in 60 cases there had been *but nine convictions*; and that the average punishment was from two to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The practice in Ceylon of Merchants and Shop-keepers, Europeans and others, leaving their warehouses and shops perfectly untenanted throughout the night, is a great incentive to theft and burglary.

Registration of servants urgently needed.

99. A measure, which will go far to render both burglary and theft less common, is the introduction of a carefully organized Registration Office for servants. The scheme has been entrusted to the Inspector-General of Police, and has been designed and partially drawn out months ago. Sheer press of work has, however, delayed its progress and completion.

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

Amount of property stolen and recovered in 1869.

Appendix XVII.

100. The amount of money and property alleged in Court to have been stolen and robbed during the year, is £37,800. The Magistrates estimate the real amount taken at a little under £6,000, and the amount recovered at £3,400. But here they are clearly wrong, for even with the assistance of the best Police that can be found, it is most rare to recover 50 per cent., which this nearly amounts to. The London Police have never recovered above 19 per cent. of losses. Appendix XVII½ shews that the amount of losses by theft, &c., brought to the notice of the Police, was about £5,600, according to the complainant, and about £5,300 according to the Police; and that they recovered £1,710, or 32 per cent., which is by no means discreditable.

32 per cent. recovered by Police.

CATTLE STEALING.

101. Cattle stealing is one of the worst offences in Ceylon, and it leads to murder and other crimes. 3,421 cases were recorded for 1867; now 3,878 are reported for 1869; and the number of cattle stealers is given as 12,410. Kurunégala appears to be the worst District, having had 1,618 cases and 6,904 thieves during the year. Mátara had 364 cases, and Tangalla 253.

Accused persons numbered 12,410 in 1869.

102. Of the 12,410 accused persons, 137 *were convicted*, 6,927 *dismissed without trial*, and 4,328 *remained untried* at the end of the year; 929 were acquitted, and the remainder were discharged.

Appendix XVI.

103. I cannot do better than quote what the Judge of Kalutara reported on this subject in 1868:—

Kalutara Judge considers Cattle stealing very prevalent and very serious.

"Cattle stealing is a very common accusation in this District, but, in the majority of cases, the accused are acquitted. This might arise from the complainants' witnesses being bribed or intimidated, or from the case being false. In my opinion, however, a large number of these are founded on [illegible] about the right to the animal; and in such cases, the parties are referred to a Civil action. Still, notwithstanding this, I believe a great many head of cattle are stolen, and the offenders never brought to justice. This failure of justice is, no doubt, in a great measure, attributable to the want of efficient and trustworthy subordinates. Headmen, receiving no consideration for the performance of duties that would be onerous, if properly discharged, feel but slight interest in them, and would, to save trouble, gladly take advantage of an opportunity to have matters amicably settled, and allow the offenders to purchase immunity from punishment for some valuable consideration to the owner, and perhaps some present to the Headman himself. There are, in the interior, organized bodies of cattle stealers, who carry on communications from point to point; and an animal stolen in this district is speedily transferred to another through jungle paths, and is either sold, or slaughtered, or re-branded."

Organized bodies of cattle stealers.

104. And Mr. De Saram, late the Colombo Magistrate, now District Judge of Kurunégala, wrote:—

Kurunégala Judge's opinion.

"In the country, Cattle stealing is committed, either for the purpose of slaughtering the animals immediately, or for the purpose of bringing them into towns, where they can be sold to butchers. The practice of removing cattle from private gardens, in the very heart of the town, to jungles just beyond the Gravets,* and then restoring them to the owners on the payment of money, is on the increase. But the gangs which commit these offences are so well organized, that evidence can never be obtained to fix them. Not more than one appears on the scene at a time, and the man who attempts to treat with that one in the presence of a third party, is always baffled. I believe that the majority of cases of cattle stealing do not come to be tried. The number instituted does not shew the real state of things, and there are a great many cases indeed that never came before the Court, for want of proof. Very often has it been found, that the Headmen's permits or licenses are forged. I have no doubt that in all these instances, the butchers are parties to the theft. The case of a forged license was detected a short time ago, and is now undergoing investigation by the Justice of the Peace of Kurunégala, from which distant place the stolen bullock was brought to the Colombo butchers. The butcher is safe when he produces the Headman's license; and the poor man who loses his bullock thirty miles away, and finds his way to Colombo, after failing in his search in his own and the neighbouring villages, to learn that his bullock had been slaughtered and eaten, is referred to the license. He finds it signed by a Headman, perhaps of his own District, but the Juanis or the Hendrick, in whose favour it is drawn, is nobody knows who. In those cases of cattle stealing which are not fully prosecuted, I do not think anything will be gained by compelling parties to appear and prosecute. If a man does not wish to prosecute, it is just as easy for him to appear and produce no evidence at all, or only so much evidence as will help to break down a case. In many cases a complainant is satisfied with receiving anything in the way of compensation, rather than undergo the risk and trouble of a prosecution. Charges of cattle stealing are very often preferred on mere suspicion, without a particle of evidence to support them. These suspicions are sometimes so well founded, that it drives the parties charged to a compromise. But, when the suspicion is ill-founded, and yet the evidence seems probable, an innocent man would make any sacrifice to escape the disgrace of a conviction.

Cattle stealing on the increase, and gangs becoming organized.

Majority of cases do not come to light.

"2. In speaking of cattle stealing particularly it is that I am led to state my opinion regarding the extension of the Police Force into the rural districts. There is a marked improvement in the Force in the town in every respect; and I have no doubt that a properly organized Rural Police will effect much in the way of detecting and suppressing crime.

Advocates extension of Police.

"I have always said that I have very little faith in the Headmen, who are more or less open to corruption.

"3. The establishment of a Force, not to supersede, but to co-operate with the Headmen, would, I think, act most beneficently. The Police and the Headmen would thus be a check upon each other, and no concert would take place between two sets of officers acting in separate spheres."

Headmen untrustworthy.

105. I would only add, that this offence is as bad as ever it was, and I would refer to Mr. Twynam's strong appeals regarding the extent to which it prevails in the Kurunégala districts.

INCENDIARISM.

Incendiarism.

106. In 1867, 188 incendiarisms were reported. For 1869 the number is 144, with 421 accused persons. Of these, 5 only were convicted; 149 being left untried at the end of the year, 182 dismissed without trial, 67 acquitted, and all the rest discharged.

Appendix XVIII.

* Town limits.

POLICE.

Report.

PART I.—CRIME.

A late example.

107. This cowardly mode of oppression and revenge is but too common. A good example was made the other day in an Avisáwella case, where several persons, some of them Headmen, were sentenced to long periods of penal servitude, for burning about his ears the house of a poor man who refused to come out and do their work without payment. Most incendiarisms seem to occur in the Districts of the Magistrates of Kurunégala, Mátara, and Negombo, which had during the year, 19, 14, and 14 cases, respectively.

RAPE.

Rape Appendix XIX.

108. The Magistrates' Returns give 109 cases of Rape in 1869, as against 97 in 1867. Of the 160 persons charged under this head, 95 were dismissed without trial, 27 were acquitted, 13 were dismissed by the Queen's Advocate, 2 were convicted, and 23 remained untried at the end of the year.

109. This offence is not sufficiently prevalent to merit any remark. Cases of simple fornication, when discovered by some inopportune observer, often come before the Courts as cases of rape.

CONSPIRACY.

Conspiracy. Appendix XXI.

110. There are recorded in the Magistrates' Returns for 1869, 24 cases of conspiracy, with 70 accused persons, of whom 1 only was convicted. 8 remained untried at the close of the year, and the remainder were acquitted or discharged.

PERJURY.

Perjury. Appendix XXII.

111. Perjury prevails to an immense extent in Ceylon, and vigorous measures should be taken to put down an offence which does so much harm. Scores of people have their happiness, or their property, or their liberty, falsely sworn away every day that the Courts sit. *Larger and more summary jurisdiction should be given to the Magistrates.* The figures shew that nothing whatever is done to stop perjury. In the 71 cases, with 110 accused persons recorded, but 17 of the accused were convicted.

BRIBERY.

Bribery. Appendix XXIII.

112. Somewhat similar remarks apply, though in a lesser degree, to the offence of Bribery, which the Courts scarcely touch at all. The Magistrates record only 25 such cases, with 29 accused persons, 14 of whom were dismissed without trial; 7 only being convicted.

MISCONDUCT BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Misconduct by Public Officers. Appendix XXIV.

113. 56 cases of misconduct by Public Officers are recorded. In these, there were 63 accused, of whom 1 only was convicted, and 1 acquitted; the rest being discharged. 21 were discharged without trial.

OTHER OFFENCES.

"*Other offences.*" Appendix XXV.

114. The Table in the Appendix devoted to "Offences other than the foregoing," shews extraordinarily large figures. The total number of such offences in the Island brought up during the year, appears to have been 62,009; *the total number of offenders was* 116,168, of whom 80,919 *were discharged without trial,* 12,730 were convicted, 7,030 were acquitted, and 15,486 *were awaiting trial at the end of the year.* In the Western Province, the number of persons accused under this head was 31,541; in the Central Province, 28,441; in the Northern Province, 25,947; in the Southern Province, 18,628; in the North-Western Province, 7,275; and in the Eastern Province, 4,336. The Colombo Court seems to have had the largest number of accused persons, namely, 15,460; the Kandy Court had 11,977; the Mátara Court, 11,865; and the Mallákam Court, 9,398.

Pernicious Gambling Houses.

The offences under this heading are of a very miscellaneous nature, such as offences regarding tolls, telegraphs, fire-arms, weights and measures, stamps, arrack, timber, the Post Office, lotteries, coining, vagrancy, escape from custody, contagious diseases, nuisances, the railway, cruelty to animals, and licences of various kinds.* I believe a large number of cases arise out of the collection of paddy rents; and I have heard that some Courts are absolutely made to collect the rents, as soon as they become due, for private individuals; and that the practice is most objectionable. The Court at Kaits I have heard mentioned as an instance.

Courts made to collect private rents.

Cruelty to animals very prevalent.

To poultry.

To pigs.

115. Gross cruelty to animals is very common in Ceylon, and the Police are urged to do their best to put it down. Tying 6 or 8 fowls tightly together by the feet, hanging the bunches thus formed, head downwards, from each end of a stick balanced on the shoulder, and in this way carrying them for miles together, is a common form of torture. The carrying of large fat pigs, similarly tied to a stick, each end of which rests on a man's shoulder, is another form; and, in this case, the cords cut into the flesh, and the wretched

* Gambling should have been included in the above list. Secret gambling establishments exist throughout the Island, and are the source of much crime. They are most popular, and whole nights are passed away and large sums change hands over cards, and dice, and cock-fighting. Drinking, and robbery, often attended with murder, are the avocations the confirmed gambler frequently takes to, to keep up his excitement and replenish his purse. The gambling establishments are so carefully hidden in jungles, or in large gardens, or in crowded parts of the towns, and so jealously surrounded with watchers that they often for a long time flourish undisturbed. A large number, considering the paucity of the Police, have put down, but still they abound everywhere, winked at, or openly encouraged, or even in some instances *maintained*, by the Village Headmen.—G. W. R. C.

animal often dies before the journey's end. This practice has been carefully proscribed, and is less common now. A third form of cruelty, which is universal, is the wanton branding of cattle. The natives attempt to defend this practice on the grounds of cattle stealing being so prevalent, that very clear marks are absolutely necessary, and that branding strengthens the animal, and keeps off rheumatism and other complaints. This may be so, but it cannot be necessary to make the animal's whole surface resemble a Map of England, with every road and railway marked on it. I have said before, with reference to the character of the murders in this Island, that the Sinhalese, hardened through many generations by their own cruel native Government, have themselves acquired cruel instincts, and I say so again. I believe that when a poor animal is laid down and tied, and the owner has, amid the reeking steam rising from the burning flesh, deeply imprinted his initials or other marks, he has actual pleasure in describing the other numerous lines and flourishes which the hot iron furrows in every direction—for the branding-iron is not a stamp, but a hook like the handle of an umbrella, and is run over the surface in every direct[illegible] Government might interfere, and, by minimising the marks, save an immense aggreg[illegible] suffering.

To cattle; unnecessary branding

116. The foregoing figures,—and the remarks made upon them, cursory and superficial though they are,—give some idea of the real crime in Ceylon.

EXTENSION OF POLICE NECESSARY.

117. Before passing on to the false cases, and alleged crime, I would, in this connection, say a few words about the extension of the regular Police, and the re-organization of the Village Police; but only a few words, for the subject will recur in the third part of this Report—the part referring to the administration of the Force.

More Police necessary.

118. The regular Police should form a chain, however far apart the links might be, on every main road in the Island. There should be no peopled tract without Police stations within, at the furthest, 30 or 40 miles of each other; and there should be no Magistrate's Court without a few Policemen, to sift cases, to collect evidence, to bring up accused persons and witnesses, and to assist, and at the same time, keep in check, the Village Police. At present, many a time, when a case from an outlying District is before the Magistrate, and he knows the witnesses are lying, he is helpless; for he cannot go to the place himself, and he has only the Headman or other Village Police to send, and he knows that they would lie too. Yet, many of the most serious cases, involving life and property, are brought up, with the evidence belonging to them, by the Village Police alone; no member of the regular Police being stationed within 50 miles of the District, or having a chance of hearing of the case until it has come before the Supreme Court.

Magistrates require them.

119. The Village Police might be made most valuable auxiliaries of the regular Police, instead of being, as in too many instances they are, the allies of notorious criminals. Regarding their efficiency and re-organization, more will be found in Part III., towards the end. Here, I only add, as a specimen of the remarks frequently made to me by Judicial Officers, what the District Judge of Kalutara and the Police Magistrate of Galagedara reported to me in 1868. The latter wrote:—

Re-organization of Village Police necessary.

"Gallegedera, I am sorry to say, has gained a notoriety under the former head. Yet, I am of opinion that if a larger force of Police were under the command of the Police Magistrate, murders would not be of such frequent occurrence as they are at present.

Opinion of Galagedara Magistrate, (Mr. Fisher).

"The district is a very inaccessible one, and consequently, the inhabitants are free from all authority and control but that of the Headmen, which is worse than useless. It must be borne in mind, that the murders here do not result from any hot brawls, but are an appendage, as it were, to all great robberies, and are carefully planned and determined upon, if necessary, beforehand, therefore, I think, that if there were a sufficient force here (say ten men and a sergeant—the present force is four men and a sergeant*) to keep some constables continually moving about the district, it would hold the inhabitants in check."

120. The District Judge wrote:—

"I feel it my duty to submit the opinion that, while I believe in the indispensable necessity there is for the detective Police to co-operate with the Magistrate, in order to punish and thereby reduce crime, it would be of the greatest advantage to appoint an itinerant Police Officer of respectability, invested with powers such as those of an Inspector, who could at all times supervise Police Vidahns, and call them to account for neglecting duties that would go to repress crimes. Each such Officer should, however, be required to reside in a central locality, and send up cases which a short inquiry by himself shewed to be founded on fact; and also to report to the Head of his own Department upon the state of crime in the District."

Kalutara Judge's opinion.

PREVALENCE OF FALSE CHARGES.

121. I would now turn to the alleged crime; that is, the number of Criminal charges maliciously brought by false complainants and false witnesses against innocent people. Here I would pause for a moment, to combat an erroneous idea which prevails in Ceylon, namely, that the entertainment of such charges by the Courts of the Colony is desirable, inasmuch as it affords an outlet for angry passions and evil feelings, and

False and malicious cases.

* Now 6 Constables and a Sergeant (July, 1870).—G. W. R. C.

False charges.
Their treatment in India.

possibly prevents a recourse to violence or other personal revenge. This position is not tenable for a moment. One of the best provisions of the Indian Penal Code is that, *when a man is convicted of having brought a false charge against another, the prescribed punishment is precisely the same as the punishment of the innocent accused would have been, had he been convicted on the false charge.* And what can make the Courts more despicable and odious than to turn them into instruments of private feelings of the worst type? That they are so turned, is unfortunately undeniable. A most able Judge of the Bombay Supreme Court, lately in Ceylon, after reading the figures supplied by the Magistrates themselves, shewing the amount of alleged crimes and accused persons brought before the Courts in 1867, wrote as follows:—

They degrade our Courts.

An Indian Judge's opinion of our Crime Statistics and enormous proportion of false cases.

"The figures in the Magistrates' Returns are probably not entirely reliable:—but it appears to be acknowledged on all sides, that the number of false complaints is enormous.

* * * * * * * * * *

"The proportion of cases dismissed without trial appears immense; but I suppose these include, not only the cases in which the prosecution is not followed up, but also [redacted] the accused is discharged for want of evidence.

* * * * * * * *

"Not only is the habitual use of our Courts, as an instrument for gratifying private malice, a great evil in itself; but if, as in India, summonses are served through the Police, the labour thereby entailed upon the Force must be excessive.

122. Most of the Magistrates and Judicial Officers speak quite freely of the extent to which their Courts are used as instruments—and often most effective instruments—of anger, revenge, extortion, and oppression of every kind.

123. On this subject, and more particularly regarding "cross cases," Mr. David De Saram, now District Judge of Kurunégala, when on the Bench of the Colombo Police Court, wrote as follows:—

Kurunégala Judge's opinion that "false" cases are increasing.

"Sometimes both are true, or both false. In such cases there is always a race between the parties, as to which can get first into Court, and have his case first heard. These cases, if they are not settled, generally entail the most trouble, as both have to be investigated thoroughly before the truth can be known. I regret to say, these cases are on the increase; it often happens that both are withdrawn when they come up for trial.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"Another class of cases, which almost invariably results in acquittal, but which nevertheless continues to be artfully instituted in the Police Courts, in order to have disputes regarding lands summarily decided, is that, where parties claiming the same property, charge each other with cattle trespass, malicious injuries to fences and other boundaries, thefts of fruit, or assault."

Opinion of Galagedara Magistrate; (Mr. Fisher.)

124. And the Magistrate of Galagedara wrote:—

"There is an astounding amount of dismissals, as compared with the convictions, in the Police Court and Justice of Peace cases. I consider that two-thirds of the dismissals were bonâ fide cases. Nearly all the cases are compromised by the parties beforehand. If the complainant will not agree to settle the case, the accused go to the Headman, who is then bribed; whereupon he calls up the complainant, and acts as pacificator, and tries his best to settle the case. This he generally manages to do, because the complainant is afraid of offending him. Some of the most severe assault cases, in which both cattles and knives were used, since I have been here, have all, in this way, been compromised."

Of Pánaduré Magistrate.

125. In 1868, the Magistrate of Pánaduré represented to Government the inordinate number of false cases, the number that are struck off owing to the absence of the complainant and witnesses, the consequent waste of time of the Magistrate and of every one concerned, and the defeat of justice. He urged, as remedies, that the Police should be increased, so as to render more effectual aid to the Magistrate, and that complainants and their witnesses should be bound over by Recognizances to appear on the day for which their case is fixed. He also reported to Government the great aid afforded him by the Police, in investigating, and consequently, in stopping false cases.

Of Balapiṭi Magistrate.

126. The Magistrate of Balapiṭi, in the same year wrote as follows:—

"Of the Police cases instituted during the past year, I believe fully 800 were false, though I had no means of ascertaining that.

"The cause of so great an amount is, I believe, mainly attributable to the fact, that I have no means of sifting a case, unless the complainant himself proves the charge.

"Now, if the charge be true, and complainant has good evidence, defendant will bribe the matter out of Court.

"Again, if complainant be anxious to prove a false charge, and get average chance of success, defendant will purchase release before the matter comes on for investigation.

"And lastly, whether complainant's case be true or false, if the evidence is sufficient to induce defendant to offer a bribe, complainant, thinking it insufficient to secure conviction will rather withdraw, than needlessly attend a Court, perhaps miles from his residence.

Calls Headmen worse than useless.

"Of course there are Village Police Headmen, who should help the Magistrate, but as these men are appointed without reference to the Police Court, and without trial as to their powers of aiding the Magistrate personally, they are worse than useless.

Urges necessity for Constabulary.

"Until a Constabulary is established, or the Village Police Headman duly organized under the Magistrate himself, I see no reason why any other cause for increased complaints should be looked for. Nor do I think any other exists."

127. As a specimen of the opinions of another class of writers, I append the following extract from a communication to the *Examiner* newspaper, from the Central Province.

The Press calls out about false cases.

"Any Magistrate in this Province will tell you that three-fourths of the cases coming before him are utterly groundless, though witnesses are produced by the score to describe incidents with the most remarkable accuracy, and Headmen are always at hand to strengthen the case by their seemingly disinterested testimony. In fact—speaking of the large majority of cases—it is so difficult to distinguish a true case from those that are entirely false, that the clause in a local Ordinance, having reference to the institution of false and vexatious cases, has necessarily become almost a dead-letter. Instances may be given, in which cases were proved in a manner which could leave no doubt as to their truth, but, after conviction and sentence, circumstances were brought to light, which shewed that the charges were wholly fictitious, and made up to gratify some personal grudge. Of cases of Cattle stealing and Coffee stealing among Kandians, there are very few indeed which could be said to have any foundation in fact; and it is much to be feared, that many innocent men are found guilty at each sessions, of offences of that kind, by juries, who of course are unacquainted with the manners and causes of false litigation in the Kandian districts."

An instance.

Another instance.

[illegible] again, in an adverse critique on a suggestion of mine to Government, that the M[illegible] and the Police should work more together, the following passage appeared in one [illegible]:—

"Those alone who know the prevalence of litigation in Ceylon, and the frequency with which utterly unfounded cases are proved, can form a just idea of the dangerous consequences likely to follow, if effect is given to the Chief Superintendent's proposal. In the Courts of the Kandyan provinces, scarcely one in ten cases can be believed, though witnesses are produced by the score to describe the most minute facts with astonishing fullness; and Headmen and Peace Officers are so well up in their business, that they are able to defy all the efforts of the cross-examining counsel with perfect confidence."

EVIL OF FALSE CHARGES.

False cases a crying evil—the parent of other evils.

129. False criminal charges are a crying evil in Ceylon, not only in themselves, but because they prevent true charges being thoroughly investigated and satisfactorily dealt with. Most of the Courts are so oppressed with cases, that if the Magistrates were to give but the shortest reasonable time to each of the minor charges, they would have none at all left for the serious cases.

Mátara Magistrate had 17,764 accused persons to deal with in 1869! 19½ cases a day!

Colombo Magistrate had 10,075 cases in 1869, i. e. 43½ cases a day!!

130. Take for instance the Magistrate of Mátara, who in the year under review had 4,909 *cases and* 17,764 *accused persons*. If we take from the 5 days per week, during which as a rule a Court sits, 11 days per annum for holidays, *we have* 250 *days remaining—with* 19½ *cases, and* 71 *accused persons to each!!* On the same calculation, the *Colombo Magistrate with his* 10,075 *cases would have* 43½ *a day!!* No Magistrate could possibly attend to so many cases satisfactorily. The large number of accused persons (1017) in the Mátara Court, untried at the close of the year, sufficiently attests that they are *not* satisfactorily attended to.

Great work, power, and temptation fall to clerks.

131. What naturally follows is, that a large portion of these cases are dealt with more by the clerks of the Courts than by the Magistrates themselves. This not only throws an immense, and, I consider, undue amount of work and power into those men's hands, but subjects them to great temptation—*temptation which it is well-known is not always withstood.*

Great oppression.

132. And it leads to great oppression in many ways.

133. On the mere statement of an angry or spiteful man, or of a designing scoundrel, the clerk of the Court, without reference to the Magistrate, and without any preliminary enquiry, sends summonses calling up to the Court on a certain day, a cloud of witnesses. It does not matter whether these people know any thing of the case or not, or whether one might not do as well as a dozen;—nor does it matter how far they may have to come at their own expense, or how ruinous to them or beneficial to their accuser to leave their homes at the appointed date, may be,—they are bound to come. And when they do come, it may be only to find the case postponed at the instance of the complainant. And the postponement may occur over and over again, and result at last in the complainant absenting himself, and thus having the case struck off.

Harassing witnesses and accused, causes failure of justice.

Clerks of Court can expedite or retard cases.

134. Here it may be remarked that the expediting or retarding of a case rests greatly with the Clerk of the Court. *The influence this gives can be understood.*

Repeated postponements very common.

135. Two, three, four, and five, postponements—generally from preventible causes—are common. A Magistrate lately mentioned to me a criminal case in which there had been 8 postponements, another in which there had been 9, and a civil case in which there had been 14. I mentioned this a few days afterwards to a District Judge, adducing it as an extreme example of one class of the hardships occasioned by the working of our Courts. "My dear Sir," said he smiling, "*there are scores of cases which have been postponed from* 15 *to* 20 *times, and in the end struck off.* At this moment there are a dozen such in the hands of the Queen's Advocate, who intends, I believe, to bring them to the notice of Government."

A Senior Officer's statement, that as many as 20 postponements are known, and the case struck off, without trial after all.

136. Is it not natural then that the misery inflicted on witnesses should make them dread the name of a Court, and shrink from being connected in any way with a Criminal case; unless indeed they wished to injure a neighbour! Can persons who have by chance witnessed a murder or a robbery, which in no way affects themselves, be expected to come forward in the cause of Justice, when they know that their reward will be long

Evils of harassing witnesses.

weary journeys—probably many times repeated—between their homes and the Court—journeys entirely at their own expense, and extending over many days, during which their private affairs may be going to wreck. *It is of the utmost consequence in the interests of Justice, that witnesses in Criminal cases, instead of being harassed and worried, should be subjected to as little discomfort and indignity as possible.* This is well understood in India—at least in Western India—where not only is care taken by means of preliminary investigation that in each case only indispensible witnesses are summoned, but where each witness receives during his absence from home a daily allowance proportioned to his station in life.

Known and greatly reduced, in India.

Evil of postponements to accused.

He has to remain in prison or to *pay* for bail.

137. Bad as postponements are for witnesses, they are worse for the accused, who, if the complainant has had a hearing and has made out anything of a case, is often locked up, or bound to find bail for which he has to *pay* just as he would pay for an article in the market. This bail he has to buy anew after each postponement, and there is, each [illegible] much clerical labour in drawing out the bonds. If the accused has to give certified which is often required—that is, if he has to get the village Headman [illegible] bailsmen are worth the sum for which they stand—he has to *pay* the [illegible] as much as a pound for the certificate! These remarks apply more to the [illegible] accused. Repeated postponements, as will be shewn, are every day enabling real [illegible] escape the penalties they have richly incurred.

False accusers bribed off.

138. The friends of the system which inundates the courts with false cases, urge that the withdrawal of such cases, or the absence of the complainant and his witnesses, which leads to their being struck off, is often owing to the returning good nature and forgiveness of the accuser. Undoubtedly this may be, and is, in many instances, the case. But in a vast number of other instances the complainant is absent because he has terrified the accused into buying him off, or because he has already inflicted sufficient suffering upon him, or because he knows he cannot substantiate his charge.

Innocent men condemned.

139. These are the minor evils of false charges. The greater evils are the punishment, disgrace, and ruin, which their successful prosecution brings upon the victims. That their successful prosecution is by no means uncommon, their prevalence sufficiently attests. Were men never successful in bringing false charges they would cease to bring them, instead of bringing them by scores and hundreds as they do at present. One judge, a very leading Officer in Ceylon, assured me that he knew cases of men undergoing months of imprisonment with hard labour on what he was morally certain had been false charges. He has since said to me—

Opinion of a District Judge to this effect.

"I firmly believe that some men are transported on false charges, and *many men* on false evidence proving true charges, but I can only recall one case in which it was almost *proved* to me that men were wrongfully transported. This case occurred in Kurunégala. A gang of men from Gallegedera side were convicted of cattle stealing and killing, and sent across the sea for a term of years. It was made very clear *to me* afterwards, that the case was false, at least as regards some of the men. * * * * In another District Court case, at Kurunégala, I am sure a cattle stealing conviction was erroneous."

Every successful false case raises a fresh crop of cowardly villanous plots in the litigious minds of the people.

Prevalence of false cases enables criminals to escape.

140. As already remarked, one of the results of the pressure put upon the Courts by the multitude of false cases is, that there is no time to go thoroughly into the real cases—or sometimes to go into them at all. A frequent consequence of this is that in such cases after numerous harassing postponements, the witnesses cease to attend, and often the complainant himself remains away; preferring to go unredressed to being worried by repeated journeys and repeated hanging on in the purlieus of the Court. Very often too, he takes a consideration from the accused—in the case of theft or burglary, perhaps a little more than the actual loss—to stay away on the day of trial. Under any of these circumstances the case is struck off, and the Magistrate is relieved of another on the long list of cases, *all of which he could not hope ever to go regularly through.* As I have already shewn, out of 168,426 accused persons during 1869, *the enormous number of* 112,367 *were dismissed without any trial whatever. With all these struck off cases the Clerks of the Court have had far more to do than the Magistrates have had.*

The 112,367 false cases of 1869, principally dealt with by Clerks of Court.

Evil of condonement.

141. Nothing can be more pernicious than the condonement of offences, just referred to. If a thief in case of detection can escape imprisonment by paying to the complainant a little more than he stole from him, he cannot in any case be a great sufferer, while in the six undetected cases for every one detected, which as an ordinarily prosperous rogue must fall to his share, the benefit is all his own.

Minor Courts do nearly as much harm as good.

142. I said some pages back that the Minor Courts of Ceylon wrought, on the whole, nearly as much evil as good. The good they do is to repress to a considerable extent murder and robbery and some other crimes; and the evil they do is to oppress the people with legal processes, to encourage a litigious spirit, to foster lying, perjury, and fraud, and frequently to inflict penalties upon innocent persons. "*It is a common, and, to a certain extent, a true remark,*" said a District Judge the other day, "that *when a new Court is established in Ceylon, it is soon supplied with Criminal charges which are false, but that these are quickly supplemented by Criminal charges which are true.*" This is an expression of the general feeling that the Courts work harm as well as good.

143. I consider the evils I have run over rapidly, and perhaps roughly, as in a very great degree remediable; but before touching upon what I consider the radical cure, I would mention a palliative which has occurred to me, and has also been proposed by others, namely, a slight tax on complainants.

Evils capable of remedy.

Complaints on stamped paper.

COMPLAINTS ON STAMPED PAPER.

144. To put down the false cases, some officers, and good officers too, have suggested, that all complaints should be on stamped paper. There is much in this, although there is something unpleasant in the idea of *selling criminal justice*. The introduction of some such measure would undoubtedly reduce greatly the number of frivolous charges, and add considerably to the revenue, but *it would not touch false charges of a grave nature*. On this subject, the Indian Puisne Judge, whom I have [illegible]ady quoted, expressed himself as follows:—

An Indian Judge's opinion.

They are in use in Bengal.

For and against them.

"Th[illegible]valence of false charges in Bengal induced the Government of India a few years ago, [illegible]duty of One Rupee on all petitions of complaint of petty offences. The result [illegible]tisfactory: but the amount of Stamp duty is about to be reduced to 8 Annas. [illegible]mplation to make the complainant in such cases bear the cost of service of process" [illegible]bject to this system, on the ground that an injured person may often be unable to pay [illegible] obtaining justice. I believe that it is a rare case in which a complainant cannot raise the few shillings necessary to enable him to institute proceedings. The Magistrate might be authorized in cases in which a conviction is obtained, or in which he thinks that the charge was a bonâ fide one, to award a portion of the fine to the complainant, or to remit the expenses which he has incurred. But under any circumstances, the mischief arising from the occasional inability of a person who had received some trifling injury to punish the aggressor, would be nothing compared with the evil of having the Courts deluged with thousands of false complaints."

False cases due in part to want of organization of Judicial Department as regards its Minor Courts.

145. I consider that the false cases in Ceylon and all the evils they bring in their train, arise mainly from want of organisation in the Judicial Department as regards its junior Courts—and partly perhaps, from the mixture of laws under which justice is administered.

TRAINING AND CONTROL OF MAGISTRATES.

Young untrained officers sent to isolated Magistracies.

146. The first point to be looked to is the training and control of the junior Magistrates. The ordinary practice at present is, that the young members of the Civil Service, as soon as they have acquired the imperfect knowledge of their first native language, which suffices to enable them to pass the prescribed examination, are sent out as Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, often to perfectly isolated districts. From the very first day of the young Magistrate's arrival, his Court is full of cases which he has to summarily dispose of with the help of his Clerk and such native lawyers as his station may possess. *He has nobody over him—no one to teach him*—unless the Queen's Advocate now and then gives him a hint of irregularity in his Justice of the Peace Cases, or the Judges point out some fault in such cases as go before the Supreme Court on Appeal. At this time too he is hard at work learning another language and studying the law and revenue books required in his second examination. And a large district may have, and often does have, a succession of such untaught young Magistrates. Can a thorough sifting of the numerous cases brought up—can a careful administration of Justice—can any improvement in the Court's procedure, be looked for?

Cannot be expected to work reforms.

Nor can even more senior Magistrates be expected to do so.

147. But supposing the district to get a Magistrate of 2, or 3, or 5 years' standing, (most of the Magistrates are young officers), how can even he be expected to effect much improvement? *He has never been Assistant to, nor worked with, an experienced Magistrate or Judge.* He himself from a young student became at one bound a Magistrate in daily and free exercise of his powers, and since then he has been so enveloped in a multitude of cases—most of them false—as to have had but little leisure for inaugurating reforms.

Encouragement needed.

148. And there is not the encouragement to work reforms that there might be. Administrative changes are always met by obstacles of some sort, and require time to consolidate, if they are to be successful. But a young Magistrate knows that he is not likely to remain very long in the same Court, and that his department has no Head who who will see that any good inaugurated by him shall be carried on by his successor—or better still, who will introduce the improvement into every Court in the Colony, in which it is needed.

The popular opinion regarding our Courts and Magistrates.

149. In case it should be thought that I am colouring too highly, I would refer to any intelligent and reflective Officer in the service, and I would refer to the conversations that may be heard any where in the Island, and to the articles and communications in the Newspapers. Of the last evidence there is abundance to choose from. I shall here give two examples—the first a fair specimen of what persons of the class of our minor lawyers and Office clerks think of our Courts; and the other, the opinion, as delivered in a public speech, of a very accomplished barrister who lately presided in the second Court of the Colony.

"Our new Magistrate (Mr.———) is getting on very well. There is no doubt that, in time, he will be an acquisition to the service. Though well-intentioned and clever, it cannot be expected that he would understand the practice of the Court. He ought, therefore, to depend upon persons of different degrees of experience, education and principle, as well as honesty, to direct him till he

becomes acquainted with the routine of business. Against the Chief Clerk of Courts of ———, who is a very trustworthy person, we have nothing to say. From our long and intimate acquaintance-ship with him, and fully conversant as he is with the duties of the judicial line, we believe he is the right man to teach a new and inexperienced Magistrate; and, so long as Mr. ——— is consulted, there is not the least shadow of a doubt that justice will be done. What we protest is against the Judge taking the opinion of the Interpreter* of the Court.

"Some time ago a letter appeared in your contemporary of the *Examiner*, complaining of this Interpreter resorting to all sorts of tricks to get his clients out of scrapes. I have now, to repeat the same complaint. I appeal to Mr. ——— whether out of an hundred cases which were fixed for trial at the last sittings of the ——— Court, if eighty were not dismissed owing to the absence of the complainants? How is this? If the Magistrate will make proper enquiries, he will come at the truth.

"The Members of the Bar who have to attend the ——— Court by travelling a long distance in a bad and perilous road, derive little or no advantage; and if this rotten state of things is allowed to continue, there is no doubt that not one of them will visit the place, and then the Interpreter unchecked, will have his "full swing," and injustice will reign rampant in the [illegible]

"I shall not now write any further on the subject. I hope our Judge [illegible] future how to deal with the Interpreter of his Court."

The opinion of a man of talent and position.

150. The speech, as reported in the Newspapers, went on as follows [illegible] escape

"I would next refer to the Judicial Administration of the Country. If there was one place more than another in which forbearance, patience and temper, are required in the behaviour of officials towards natives, it is in our Courts of Justice, especially in the minor Courts at outstations. I should much like to know what attention Government has paid to this grave subject. A young man, or rather a boy, just emancipated from the control of perhaps a severe schoolmaster, makes his appearance in the country with a Writer's commission in his pocket. He is naturally thrown into the midst of a class peculiarly strong in their contempt for everything native. Having drawn his first colonial nourishment from this objectionable source, he finds himself the presiding Judge of an outstation Court, without any experience in judicial matters, and without any knowledge of the customs, habits, and prejudices of a large Asiatic population, over whose destinies he finds himself called upon to preside. He is required to perform the duties of a Police Magistrate, Commissioner of Requests, and Justice of Peace; and I need hardly remind those who understand the character and scope of the power over person and property involved in these several offices, that it is not such a power as should be placed in the hands of inexperienced, and, very often, self-sufficient boys, as in such hands it is liable to be exercised in a manner hurtful to the feelings and prejudices of the people. I see many present, who have had opportunities of seeing the vagaries of some of these young men, and they will know to what extent they are indulged in by ambitious youths, especially in the outlying Provinces, and I think it is the paramount duty of Government to see that these places are filled by experienced Officers. As to young Writers, I think they ought to be employed for some years in the principal towns, where there will always be some control over them. I am glad to be able to state that I know of some few bright exceptions to this general rule, and I do not for a moment blame the young men themselves (as young men will be young men), but it is the conduct of the Government which I charge with a state of things, which, if they did their duty, they were bound to prevent."

REORGANIZATION OF JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Evidence of Inspector General of Police.

A supervising Magistrate for each district.

151. In 1867, when a Sub-Committee was sitting on the subject of some change in the Law of Ceylon, I gave evidence before it; in which I advocated, that a *Senior Magistrate* (say the District Judge; the appointment being carefully made) *should be appointed in each Province, to supervise, control, encourage, and direct every other Magistrate in that District.* Judging from an old memorandum, I think portion of my evidence was as follows:—

His duties.

"This Senior Magistrate I would make responsible for the entire administration of Justice in his District. Half his time might be employed in supervision of the lower Courts,—half in himself trying the more important or prominent cases in his District. He should occasionally visit his subordinate Courts, but a great part of his supervision should consist in a careful examination and classification of the monthly, quarterly, and annual Returns, with which the subordinate Magistrates should furnish him. He would also occasionally call for the papers of a case from each of them, and thus learn how they were doing their work."

He would prevent unnecessary delay and inconvenience in the Courts.

"The Returns I refer to might shew the number of cases tried per mensem, the number of dismissals, acquittals, and convictions, the average length of time the cases had been in the Magistrate's hands from first to last, the number of postponements, &c., &c. These Returns should be so framed as to present in their totals a fair picture of the amount of crime in a District, the character of that crime, the amount of work coming before the Court, the results of that work, and the expedition, or otherwise, with which it had been performed.

He would encourage and teach young Magistrates and keep Government acquainted with their value.

"The District Magistrate would in turn furnish, in condensed forms, as carefully prepared as those I have just mentioned, yearly or half-yearly Returns, shewing the state of crime, and the results of his administration, to the Supreme Court and to the Colonial Secretary.

"I think some such system as that advocated here, would not only encourage the Magistrates to work but would teach them to work. It would also enable Government to learn the value of the junior Judicial Officers, which they have few opportunities of doing at present."

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* It would be well if this official were as little known in Ceylon as he is in India, where there is a far greater diversity of language. The existence of Interpreters prevents the English Officers of the Colony from ever acquiring that intimacy with the people and their language, which they ought to possess.

152. I do not see any cause to modify what I then deposed to. I would, however, add, that I think every young Magistrate, before being sent to preside at an independent Court, ought to pass a year or two as Assistant to one of the Senior Judicial Officers referred to.

Would have them as his Assistants for some time.

153. I would also add, that I think the *Senior District or Provincial Officers should themselves have a Head*,—that in short there should be a responsible Officer, known by the name of Judicial Commissioner, or by any other suitable title, whose principal work should be *to supervise narrowly the administration of Justice, not only directly in the working of every Court in the Colony*, excepting the Supreme Court, *but also indirectly in the working of the Police, Fiscal, and Prison Departments*. As already remarked, an improvement wrought by a Magistrate in his Court is often overturned after a very short existence, and at best is confined to one Court. But were there a head to the Judicial Department, every improvement found to work well in one Court, would not [illegible]etuated there, but would be introduced into every other Court. So also, [illegible]ny Court came to notice, it would not only be removed from that [illegible]y other Court in which it might happen to exist.

Heads of Provinces should themselves be subject to a Judicial Commissioner.

Who would overlook Courts, Police, Prisons, and Fiscals.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN CODES.

154. [illegible] introduction of the Indian Penal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, is much to be desired. More and more every year they are giving satisfaction. In the Penal Code the punishments provided for the various offences are heavy, but they are effective deterrents, so that the aggregate of punishment in India is light, and I believe there is not one-fifth of the crime, in proportion—in the Bombay Presidency at least—that there is in Ceylon. The effectiveness of the Codes is in a great measure owing to their extreme simplicity. Were the Procedure Code in force here, it would ensure that in each case a slight preliminary investigation prevented any but the necessary witnesses being summoned; and that both they and the complainant should be bound over (in India the Police bind them over) to appear on a certain day. This would soon lessen the number both of postponements and of cases struck off without trial. "But," a Magistrate may say, "it is totally impossible to make a preliminary investigation into each of the host of cases which at present come before us; and if a great proportion of these cases are not to be struck off without trial, the Court will fall into irretrievable arrear. My reply is, that as soon as the false accusers are bound to substantiate every case they bring, so soon will the Courts begin to work unimpeded.

Indian Procedure and Criminal Codes required.

Their value and simplicity.

They would protect witnesses, and reduce false cases and postponement.

155. The Codes would further speedily ensure a few years' imprisonment with hard labour to some of the leading false accusers and perjurers, and frighten hundreds of others into a semblance, at least, of common truth and honesty.

Would greatly reduce perjury.

156. I look upon preliminary enquiry as of great value, and I wrote to Government a letter on the subject, which they printed. It will be found in the Appendix at the end, together with some remarks on its effect from one out of a few Magistrates who had charge of Police stations.

Preliminary enquiry.

157. Here again, I would quote from some notes made, at my request, by Mr. Justice Melvill of Bombay, on the Crime Statistics of Ceylon for 1867.

"A complainant should in all cases be examined on oath before a summons is issued, and bound over to prosecute; and his recognizances should be forfeited, if he fail to attend on the day of trial. He should not be allowed to withdraw his complaint, except in the case of petty personal injuries. The Courts might be authorised to fine a complainant who appears to have brought a frivolous or vexatious complaint, and to award the whole, or a portion of the fine, as compensation, to the accused.

Complainant should be bound to prosecute.

"If some such measures as the above were introduced, and if in gross cases the Magistrates were to commit the offender for perjury, I believe that the evil would rapidly diminish, and the Courts would not be overwhelmed with work, as the number of cases pending at the end of the year would appear to indicate that they are at present."

This, with a few prosecutions for perjury, would diminish false cases.

158. With the Indian Procedure and Penal Codes, and the strict supervision I propose, Native Magistrates might be placed in charge of many of the Minor Courts (which might be made more numerous), and render possible a saving, which would meet the enhanced cost of the senior Officers. In the Bombay Presidency the Magistrate of a District (he is also Collector) has about £3000 a year, and power to imprison up to 2 years, and fine to the amount of £100. He has 2 or 3 European Assistants, whom he supervises; and he and they supervise some 20 Native Magistrates, who receive from £50 to £300 a year. They are all, from the Magistrates of the District downwards, supervised by the District Judge, who, in turn, is sharply looked after by the High Court, as are also all the inferior Magistrates. The Native Magistrates have the same power as the Police Magistrates in Ceylon have. Supervised as they are, they use it admirably. It is a common complaint here, that the Magistrates punish inadequately when they inflict the heaviest penalty in their power (3 months' imprisonment with hard labour); but when the authorities are spoken to on the subject, the reply generally is, "How can inexperienced and uncontrolled young men be entrusted with larger powers." That is just the point. Give the Magistrates a little experience, and put them under control, and then give them much larger powers.*

With Indian Codes and a reorganized Department, some Native Magistracies might be established.

In India the great majority of Magistrates are Natives on low pay, who work admirably.

* *I would particularly beg that paragraph 253, near the end of the Report, be now read in this connection.*

POLICE.

Report.

PART I. –CRIME.

No reflection intended on the personnel of the Ceylon Magistracy.

159. I would earnestly deprecate the imputation of any reflection upon the Magistrates of Ceylon personally. I am happy to say, that many of them are friends for whom I have much respect. And no one can deny the ability and earnestness for which no small number are conspicuous. I only wish to bring out into the light an organization, or rather want of organization, which they themselves are quite conscious of.

Courts deal inadequately with real crime and foster false charges, thereby, in some measure, foiling the Police.

160. I have expressed myself freely in the foregoing remarks on the Judicial Department, because I believe the faulty working of the Courts not only fails adequately to put down crime, but actually fosters many phases of it—while it is the duty of myself and my Force to suppress it, if possible in every phase. As matters stand at present, it would be impossible for the best Police in the world to enable the quiet inoffensive people in this Colony to live in uninterrupted peace, and in the enjoyment of their property. The Police may keep off murderers and robbers, but they cannot keep off summonses and warrants and lawyers and Courts, which render both the peace and the property but precarious possions.

Administration of Civil Law said to be slow and vexatious.

161. I have not touched on the subject of the administration of Civil [illegible] my duties have not brought it prominently before me, and because it does not affect my Department. I am told, however, that it, too, is characterized by excessive vexation. It so far affects my Department, that Criminal cases constantly arise from [illegible] cases.

SUMMARY OF EVILS.

Summary of Evils.

162. To sum up.—*The evils in our Criminal procedure in Ceylon seem to be:—*

I.—The unsatisfactory state of the Criminal Law, as shewn by the difficulty in convicting and punishing adequately, in cases of perjury, false charges, and false evidence; and by general results.

II.—The unsatisfactory administration of the Judicial Department.

1. As shewn by the unequal distribution of Magistrates.
2. Want of departmental training for Magistrates.
3. Undue power of Clerks of Court.
4. Distress and annoyance caused by profuse issue of summonses.
5. Insult and demoralization caused by profuse issue of warrants of apprehension and search.
6. Distress and annoyance caused by numerous postponements, to complainants and witnesses; but most of all to the untried accused, locked up sometimes for months together, or released on bail, for which they have to pay dearly.
7. Constant failure of justice from postponements..
8. Great prevalence of false cases.
9. Success of false cases, and consequent oppression and misery.

III.—The paucity of regular Police, and untrustworthiness of the Village Police,

1. As shewn by the helpless condition in which Magistrates are often placed.
2. The number of crimes and criminals not detected.
3. The number of criminals who manage to escape conviction.
4. The unchecked falsehood in the Courts.

Of probable remedies.

163. *The remedies seem to be;—*

1st. The introduction of the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, or a modification of them.

2nd. The appointment of a Judicial Commissioner, and the re-organization of the Judicial Department.

3rd. The extension of the regular Police, so that at least every Court shall have the aid of a few Policemen.

4th. The re-organization of the Village Police, so that they shall act in communication with the regular Police.

PART II.—DEATH FROM VIOLENCE, AND FATAL CASUALTY.

General Remarks.

General Remarks.

Real number of deaths not recorded. Appendix XXVII. 1113 recorded in 1869.

164. When I first collected and classified the Coroners' Statistics for 1867, and found that they gave the number of persons who had died by violence under unusual conditions during the year, as 974, I reported, that while I considered this is as a large proportion of the population, I believed the real proportion to be actually larger. This belief has been borne out by the Returns for 1869, which give the number as 1113. Even this, however, I believe to be much under the proper number. I do not think that in the [illegible] districts of the Colony, where there are very few or no European Officers, [illegible]lice, the Headmen take the trouble to report every case in which [illegible] their lands. This is shewn by the relative proportion of accidental [illegible] in each of the six Provinces of the Colony.

The number is not in proportion to population, but in proportion to Coroners and Police.

Number disproportionately small in Northern and Eastern Provinces.

[illegible]wing Statement shews that, in the Western, Central, and Southern [illegible]rovin[illegible]...[illegible]are well supplied with Magistrates, and which possess nearly all the regular Police of the Island, a far larger proportion of abnormal deaths is brought to light than in the Northern, North-Western, and Eastern Provinces, in which there are few Coroners, and almost no Police. Nor is there any reason why deaths from violence should be more prevalent in the three former Provinces. In fact, they ought to be less prevalent, owing to certain classes of fatal casualty being in a great measure peculiar to the latter—deaths from snake-bite, for instance, in the Northern Province; drowning in its very numerous wells; dying by the side of its long, desolate, and sometimes cholera-infested roads; and drowning amongst the many boatmen of its sea-indented and almost sea-surrounded coast—and as regards the Eastern Province, death from snake-bite, and from drowning in its numero[illegible] dangerous rivers, and from attacks of the wild beasts which infest its extensive jungles. [illegible]t, we see that a far smaller per-centage [illegible]f fatal [illegible]asualties appears in the Returns of these Provinces than in the Returns of any other [illegible]tion of the Colony.

Number of cases in each Province, and population.

Provinces.	Casualties. Murders.	Suicides.	Killed by Beasts.	Snakes.	Hydrophobia.	Accidental Deaths.	Found dead.	Total Persons died. 1867	1868	1869	Population.	Proportion of Population to each fatal casualty. 1867	1868	1869
Western.....	27	32	2	5	0	209	59	274	303	334	649,196	2369·3	2142·5	1943·7
Central.....	8	25	0	2	0	109	69	238	186	213	348,707	1465·1	1874·1	1637·1
Northern.....	7	19	1	20	0	82	16	131	123	145	423,493	3232·7	3443	2920·6
Southern.....	15	26	2	14	0	185	37	211	187	278	351,163	1664·2	1877·7	1263·1
North-Western	5	5	0	8	0	51	12	86	91	81	223,727	2601·4	2458·4	2762
Eastern	2	5	3	11	0	25	15	34	33	61	91,751	2698·5	2780·3	1504·1
	64	112	8	60	0	661	208	974	923	1113	2,088,028	2142·7	2262·2	1876

Main causes of mortality.

166. The main causes of mortality, as shewn in the foregoing Statement, are:—

1st Accidental deaths from various causes.....	661
2nd Persons found dead.....	208
3rd Suicides.....	112
4th Persons killed by murder or manslaughter...	64
5th Do. do. Animals.....	68
Total.....	1,113

167. Of the accidental deaths, 235 were caused by falling from trees, 30 by falling into wells, 70 by falling into rivers, and 225 by miscellaneous accidents.

168. Of the 208 persons found dead, the greater portion died of sickness and destitution in sheds, or by the wayside.

169. Of the suicides, 58 men and 36 women hanged themselves, and 8 men and 5 women drowned themselves.

170. Of the victims of murder and manslaughter, 43 were men, 12 women, and 9 children. Of the 68 persons killed by animals, 60 were killed by snakes.

Fatal casualties very numerous in Mátara, Colombo, Kégalla, &c.

171. Of all the 33 Coroner's Returns, that of the Coroner of Mátara contains far the largest number of fatal casualties, namely 150; the Colombo Coroner's contains 90; the Kégalla Coroner's, 67; the Balapiti Coroner's, 64; and the Kurunégala Coroner's, 62. On the other hand, the Puttalam Coroner's Return gives only 8 cases; the Mágampattu, or Hambantota, Coroner's, 6; and the Kalpitiya Coroner's, 1!

Proportion of sexes and ages.

172. Of the 1,113 deaths recorded, 690 were of men, 189 of women, and 234 of children.

POLICE.

Report.

PART II.—DEATH FROM VIOLENCE, AND FATAL CASUALTY.

173. These last figures, as I had occasion to remark once before, shew very strikingly how much safer, even in a semi-civilized society, the life of woman is, than that of man, as regards out-of-door accidents. I fear, however, that the statistics of death in child-birth in the same society would shew, that ignorance and superstition, and blind custom, levy on the lives of women a toll, heavier than that imposed upon the males by all the fatal accidents put together.

Women strikingly exempt from many causes of mortality.

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Murder and Manslaughter. See Appendix XXVIII.

174. Of the 64 murders and manslaughters given in the Coroner's Returns, it is not necessary to say anything here, as the subject was treated at some length in Part I.

SUICIDE.

Suicide in wells. See Appendix XXIX.

175. There were only 6 suicides in wells (4 men and 2 women) reported by Coroners in 1869, against 9 in 1868, and 10 in 1867. Five of these were in the N[illegible] Province; four being in and around Jaffna. Suicides in wells, is, to a [illegible]l—ventible, as I shall shew when I come to "accidental falling into [illegible] the fruitful cause of death throughout the East.

Suicide in tanks, lakes, or in the sea. See Appendix XXX.

176. 7 persons committed suicide in tanks or lakes or in the [illegible] escape [illegible] against 3 in 1868, and 2 in 1867. Of the 7, 4 were men and 3 were [illegible] inhabitants of Jaffna and its neighbourhood. I am inclined to think that these cases were of much the same nature as those in the last paragraph, namely, deaths in large irrigation wells or water pits, which are often called "tanks."

Suicide by hanging. See Appendix XXXI.

177. During the year, 53 men and 36 women, 89 persons in all, committed suicide by hanging. 59 such cases were recorded in 1868, and 57 in 1867. The Central Province has most of these cases, viz., 24. In Colombo alone there were seven cases.

Suicide by other means. See Appendix XXXII.

178. There were ten cases of suicide (six men and four women) by means other than the above. Most of these were by fire-arms, and, I believe, poison. There were nine such cases in 1867, and eleven in 1868. Of the ten cases six were in the Western Province; three being in Colombo.

Cause of suicides should be ascertained.

179. On the [illegible]ect of suicide, in general, I lately wrote to the Colonial Secretary as follows:—

"112 persons [illegible] reported to have put an end to themselves in the Island during 1869, and the real number was much larger. I think it is desirable to discover whether there are not causes capable in some degree of removal, which conduce to large proportions of this item of mortality.

* * * * * *

It would be well to issue a circular to all the Coroners, directing them to give the causes, so far as it can be ascertained, for committing suicide, in every case which they record in their Returns, and to take care that all their deputies do the same. Should the cause of suicide be bodily ailment, that ailment should be distinctly specified, and should it be mental distress, the origin of that distress should be explained."*

KILLED BY ANIMALS.

Killed by animals. See Appendix XXXIII.

180. Eight persons were killed by animals as compared with eight in 1867, and fourteen in 1868. Wild and tame buffaloes, alligators, and bears are generally the cause of death in these cases. Of the eight persons one was a woman, and one was a child.

KILLED BY SNAKES.

Killed by snakes. See Appendix XXXIV.

181. The deaths of 60 persons, viz., 34 men, 11 women, and 15 children, from snake bite are recorded, as against 36 in 1868, and 35 in 1867. The mortality from this cause was greatest in the Northern Province where the deaths were 20, and least in the Central Province, where they were only 2. Eleven persons died at Batticaloa in the extreme east of the Island; ten persons died at Jaffna, in the extreme north, and ten at Tangalla, in the extreme south; eight persons died at Tennamoradchy near Jaffna, and seven in Kurunégala.

182. In my Annual Report for 1867, I wrote (paragraph 103) very confidently about the proper treatment for snake bites; and I there gave the grounds for the confidence I had, and have still. These I shall not repeat here, but I do repeat what I then wrote regarding the treatment.

Snake bites easily cured. Sucking the wound, and internal use of Liquor Ammoniæ. A few strong doses in cases of quick killing snakes.

"Snake bites are perfectly amenable to treatment, and by the use of proper means not one life need be lost. These means are, instant sucking of the wound and the use of Liquor Ammoniæ internally. I have seen the latter alone, used in hundreds of cases,—many of which were in the last stages, and would undoubtedly have been fatal,—and always with perfect success.

"There are two classes of snakes, one of which kills within a few hours of the bite, and the other sometimes not for several days. If a man is bitten by a snake of the former class, he should, as soon as possible, take 45 drops of the strongest Liquor Ammoniæ, in about a quarter of a tumbler of water. In fact he should take it with as little water as will enable him to drink it without burning his mouth and throat. This dose he should repeat at intervals of about a quarter of an hour; and in an hour or two, he will be out of danger.

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* The object of this is to ascertain if there are grounds for the suspicion, that the vexatious working of our Courts conduces in a great degree to the large number of suicides—which, as shewn above, amounted in 1869 to at least 112.

"According as the poison is stronger or weaker, should his doses succeed each other, more or less quickly. He can always distinctly feel whether the depressing action of the poison, or the exciting action of the medicine, is dominant, and he should repeat his doses accordingly.

"In cases of bite from one of the slow killing class of snakes, smaller doses at longer intervals should be taken, and they should be longer continued; for several days sometimes.

"I may add, that no delicacy is needed in the treatment prescribed. The liquor Ammoniæ is efficacious even in the last stages of snake poisoning, and the administration of an overdose does no great harm. I have known many cures effected by common sepoys.

"The only difficulty that ever arises is when, in a case of bite from a quickly killing snake, the patient's stomach will not retain the full dose, and throws it up immediately. In this case 5 or 10 drops (which are always retained) should be given every few minutes.

Continued weak doses in cases of slow killing snakes.

"I believe about eight pence is the cost to Government of a two-ounce phial full of liquor ammoniæ, *i. e.*, a *glass stoppered* phial; for Liquor Ammoniæ destroys cork."

Liquor Ammonia cheap.

[illegible] loss of 60 or 70 persons a year from our small population from snake bite, [illegible] significant matter, but it is nothing to the frightful mortality from the [illegible] vails in many portions of the East. In British India the deaths from [illegible] unted by tens of thousands every year. Comprehensive statistics are [illegible] t the local statistics published now and then, are sufficiently startling. [illegible] ake fo [illegible] he following extract from the *Times* of India of the 14th ultimo:—

Enormous mortality from snake bites throughout the East.

"As it is not perhaps generally understood to how large an extent our death-rates are indebted to poisonous snakes, the figures for Burdwan between 1860 and 1868 may be of interest. The Annual Police Returns give as follows:—

1860	.....	878	1863	.....	1,048	1866	.....	929
1861	.....	989	1864	.....	1,035	1867	.....	984
1862	.....	1,041	1865	.....	1,114	1868	.....	1,144

"Total 9,232 persons killed by snakes in nine years out of a population of 5,700,000."*

184. The coolness of the writer's tone shews how little is thought of above 1,000 or 1,100 deaths per annum out of a population of 5½ millions. *Is it possible that as* 5½ *millions* (the population of Burdwan) *is to* 200 *millions* (the population of India) *so is* 1,100 *to the annual deaths from snake bite in that Country?* Surely this can hardly be. But it may be gravely questioned whether snakes do not quietly and steadily and regularly, year after year, and century after century, destroy more human life than does Cholera in its fierce but infrequent raids—and yet what an outcry is made about Cholera, and what wealth is lavished to keep away! *Is this because when Cholera does come, it is not discriminating in its choice, but takes victims from every class; whereas snakes almost invariably find their victims among the native peasantry whose circumstances and habits render them an easy prey?*

HYDROPHOBIA.

Hydrophobia. Appendix XXXV.

185. There is not a single case of Hydrophobia in the Coroner's Returns for 1869. Killing off the stray dogs periodically, in the larger towns of the Colony, is one of the most unpleasant duties of the Police. Six-pence is paid by Government for each dog destroyed. These frequent slaughters unavoidably involve much cruelty. It is not unlikely that a dog-tax which would ensure the comparatively painless destruction of redundant litters, would render them unnecessary, and answer the purpose better.

Dog tax.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING IN WELLS.

Accidental drowning in wells. Appendix XXXVI.

186. 13 men, 13 women and 54 children, in all 80 persons, were drowned from accidentally falling into wells during the year; 79 were drowned in 1867, and 82 in 1868. As usual most cases (31) occurred in the Northern Province. In the Southern Province there were 21. In and about the town of Jaffna there were 15 cases, at Mátara 10, at Point Pedro 7, and at Kandy and Kégalla, 6 each. These figures are so important that I consider it necessary to repeat, with only the alteration of a few figures, what I wrote on this subject in 1868.

As usual most cases occur in the Northern Province.

"*A very simple contrivance—a rough cover of planks, or jungle wood, or bamboos, to each well—would have saved most of these lives.* When I requested Government to call for the information which has enabled me to prepare these Tables, I had the contents of this one chiefly in view; for drowning in wells is a preventible cause of death.

Might in a great measure be prevented by covers to wells.

"The general opinion, that persons are drowned in wells, by incautiously moving about in the dark, is quite erroneous. If it were correct, men would generally be the victims, as they go about at night more than women do, and children would be safest of all; but such is not the case. We see in this Table that 17 men, 15 women, and 47 children, were drowned during the year under review.

"The fact is that most persons drowned in wells lose their lives from overbalancing or from their foot slipping, while they are stooping over the edge and hauling up their water-pots; and the remedy is, to provide each well with a cover. *The little wall which we usually see surrounding a well is a positive snare.* It prevents the water drawer leaning over and saving her pitcher from bumping against the side and breaking; and she is often induced, especially if she is a child, to get on top of it, where the footing is very unsafe indeed.

* It is very probable that, in addition to these, there were many cases which escaped notice.

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"I am not quite sure how far Government can make Rules with regard to private wells. In India, even without legislation, we had practically little difficulty. In one District I had forty thousand wells covered within six months, and they were kept very fairly covered, to my certain knowledge, during at least the two succeeding years. *The result was that the death rate from drowning in wells decreased from thirty-six, which was the annual average, to twenty-three, during the first year,—to seventeen during the second,—and to a much smaller number during the third.*

Successful use of covers in India.

Description of covers.

"The covers were sometimes made of rough planks, but more often they were simple gratings of Jungle wood and bamboos; generally bound together with coir, or other fibre, but sometimes, as in the case of public wells, fastened with nails. Each cover had in it from 1 to 4 or 6 holes, according to the number of people in the habit of using the wells. Each hole was about a foot square, or just large enough to permit the passage of an ordinary water-pot.

They often prevent suicide.

"With lids like these, changed and repaired before they are rotten, it is impossible for any one, except a very small child, to fall into a well accidentally; and, moreover, with lids like these suicide is often averted. A passionate, outraged woman, who would throw herself into lying open to receive her, would not often go through the process of taking [illegible] herself through one of its holes.

Public wells.

"With the public wells in India there was no difficulty. The persons [illegible] to subscribe and furnish lids, or the wells should be prohibited, as dangerous [illegible] always complied at once.

Private wells.

"As for the private wells, their lids were constructed, and kept in ord[illegible] solely from the personal influence and attention of the village headmen; but it took the cons[illegible] interest and supervision of all the Magisterial, Revenue, and Police Officers of the District, to [illegible] these men to exercise this influence and attention persistently.

Covers do not injure water.

"An idea prevailed at first, but was soon abandoned, that the partial darkening of the wells by the covers, injured the water. Spring water, the best of any, comes from natural wells and caves which have seldom much light in them.

"When the system of covering wells had been found a success in the district alluded to, it was extended to at least all the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

Their use advocated by Jaffna and Colombo Coroners.

"Mr. Selby, (the late Coroner of Jaffna), in the remarks accompanying his return, advocates most strongly the covering of wells, and suggests that the covers should be of Palmirah planks; and Mr. De Saram, the Coroner of Colombo, writes as follows:—

'Deaths by drowning in wells shew a large figure. It always did, and always will, unless wells are covered and better secured, than simply by walls round them, if only a few feet high.'

"I think that measures should at once be taken in Jaffna and Colombo at least, to reduce this serious item of mortality."

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING IN TANKS AND LAKES.

Accidental drowning in tanks and lakes. See Appendix XXXVII.

187. 43 persons were drowned in tanks and lakes; [illegible] 19 men, 4 women, and 20 children, against 40 persons the year before, and 45 in 1867. Most of these deaths, in proportion, occurred in the Northern Province. In and about Colombo, there were 7 cases, and the same nnmber at Batticaloa.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING IN THE SEA.

Accidental drowning in the sea. See Appendix XXXVIII.

188. The Coroners' Returns shew 10 men drowned in the sea during the year (6 of them belonging to the Western Province), against 14 in 1868, and 18 in 1867; but this is far below the actual number, for those whose bodies are not recovered find no place in the Returns.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING IN STREAMS AND RIVERS.

Accidental drowning in streams and rivers. See Appendix XXXIX.

Such cases more numerous, especially in Northern Province, than shewn in Coroner's Return.

189. Each year a large number of persons lose their lives in the rivers and streams of the Island. In 1867, according to the Coroners, 70 died in this way; in 1868, 40; and in 1869, 69; of whom 36 were men, 14 women, and 19 children. These statistics are so similar in every point to those of 1867, that I can here quote word for word, and with emphasis, what I wrote in my Report for that year.

"For two reasons I do not believe that the total of 70, given here, represents all the deaths in rivers during 1867.

"One reason is, that the bodies are in a great many cases never recovered; and the other, that the Northern and Eastern Provinces must have more casualties from this cause than are here set down. I am strongly of opinion, that neither in this nor in any other item of crime or accident, have we correct or full Returns from these two Provinces; and I attribute this to the fewness of the Officers they possess. It is incredible that in the Eastern Province there was not, during 1867, a single death from drowning, and that, excluding the Peninsula of Jaffna, there was not one in the Northern Province, while the Southern Province with a much smaller population, had 31."

190. In the past year, even including Jaffna, not one death under this heading is recorded in the Northern Province, nor one in the Eastern Province.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS ON THE RAILWAY.

Accidental deaths on Railway. See Appendix XL.

191. During 1869 there were no fatal accidents on the Railway. There were 2 in 1868, and 3 in 1867.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH FROM FALLING OFF TREES.

Accidental death from falling off trees. See Appendix XLI.

192. The number of deaths in Ceylon occasioned by falling from trees, is very large. All cases are not recorded, but still the Coroners' Returns for 1867 give 194, for 1868 209, and for last year, 235. Not that the deaths are increasing at this rate, but the Returns are becoming more accurate. Of the 235 persons in 1869, 203 were men, 3 were women, and 29 were children—the last boys for the greater part. 95 of these cases occurred in the Western Province, 67 in the Southern, 31 in the Central, 24 in the North-Western, 15 in the Northern, and only 3 in the Eastern. The Coroners of the Districts

of Mátara, Kégalla, Kurunégala, Pánaduré, and Ratnapura, shew the large numbers, 45, 35, 22, 16, and 16, respectively. Here I would quote, as being equally applicable now, what I wrote on this subject in 1868:—

Most cases in Mátara, Kégalla, &c.

"The first remark that suggests itself under this Table is, that the death rate from falling off trees appears excessive in Mátara, Tangalla, Kurunégala, and Kulutara; and the next is, that, looking to the Returns of the other Provinces, there must surely have been in the Eastern Province under this head, more than the one death which appears in the Table.

"I append some interesting remarks, which accompanied the Returns of the Coroners of Kurunégala and Galagedara."

Mr. Fisher writes:—

"The mortality under the head 'Falls from Trees,' is very great. There is an easy remedy this.

Method of climbing dangerous.

The natives should be compelled to use ladders in climbing Kitul trees. The present mode [illegible] They cut the shoots off an ordinary bambu to the length of about an inch [illegible] notches they use as steps, which are very slippery and pliant: hence all the [illegible]

Climbers open to being murdered.

[illegible], that this practice affords a very easy method to an interested party, to get [illegible] day be in the way. The Pangu kárayá, or whoever he may be, goes in the [illegible] ropes which tie the bambu to the tree, which he knows the obnoxious party is [illegible] to climb [illegible] on the morrow. The unconscious individual climbs on till the bambu gives way, and he is generally killed on the spot. This may be only a suspicion of mine; but I think a great many of the 'falls from trees' might be accounted for in this way."

Mr. Gillman writes:—

Persons maimed by falls never sent to Hospital.

"It will be seen that the total number is made up, to a large extent, of deaths by falls from trees; inquests on which amounted last year to the number of twenty-two. In general, persons who meet with such falls receive but poor Medical assistance, and linger on till they die, or recover with ill-set limbs; and the Coroner does not hear of them till, or unless, they die. I know of no instance, where one of these persons has been removed to the Hospital here."

193. These remarks belong to the figures for 1867. They apply with greater force to those for 1869, except that in the latter, the Eastern Province shews three deaths instead of one, from falling off trees. Mr. Fisher's suspicion is [illegible] too well founded. At this moment one of my Inspectors is investigating a case, in which murder, it is believed, has been effected, by parallel cutting a foot rope between two trees.

Means to decrease the number of these deaths might be sought for.

194. This item of mortality is [illegible] that I think there might be some benefit in calling for reports on the subject from the Coroners in whose Districts it is most marked, and inviting their suggestions for lessening it.

195. It might be well, for instance, to ascertain which of all the various modes of climbing Palm trees is most dangerous.

Various modes of climbing palm trees.

196. There are six modes of climbing, and moving about from tree to tree. At least one or two of these prevail in each District. First, there is the simple climbing, in which the man (his gourd and large pruning knife strapped to his waist, behind,) without any mechanical aid, ascends and descends easily and rapidly the 45 to 65 feet of straight stem between the first branches and the ground. He holds the tree with his arms, and drawing his legs close up to his body, takes a new hold of the trunk between the soles of his naked feet; then, straightening his legs, he raises the upper part of his body, and slides his hands up to a higher grasp.

Simple climbing.

197. The second mode is like the first, except that the climber does not trust entirely for raising himself, to the strength with which he can grasp the tree between the soles of his feet. To strengthen their grasp, he joins them by a skein of thin yarn or [illegible], which secures them at about 8 or 10 inches apart, so that when they are placed one at each side of the trunk, this ligature presses tightly against the bark, and affords additional support.

Climbing with feet ligatured.

198. The third mode is to have small notches cut in the trunk of the tree, each affording a slight resting place for the toe of the climber. When there are these notches, the man lifts each foot alternately. In fact, he literally *walks* up the tree, with light, quick paces of about 2 feet each.

By notches in the trunk.

199. A fourth method, generally used, I believe, with ketool palms, is to rear against the tree, and fasten to it with a few jungle fibres, a long bamboo. Branches of the bamboo, about 2 feet apart, and cut off to about 2 inches from the stem, form little steps sufficient for the great toe of the climber.

With a bamboo.

200. These are the four methods of climbing a tree, but there are various ways of going from one tree to another. One way to get from tree-top to tree-top, is to walk on a single light rope; a still lighter rope, 3 feet above the first, doing duty as a hand-rail: and another, in use with the climbers of the slight, easily-swayed areca palm, is to give a swinging motion to the tree on which they are seated, until it has swung near enough to enable them to grasp and transfer themselves to the top of the one they are desirous of reaching.

Rope walking and swinging from tree to tree.

MISCELLANEOUS FATAL CASUALTIES, AND DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Miscellaneous Fatal Casualties, and Deaths from Violence.

201. 133 men, 45 women, and 46 children, in all 224 persons, as against 175 in 1868, and 196 in 1867, died during the year from various accidents other than those already noticed. The figures for the Northern Province are, as usual, disproportionately small. *Poison; gunshot wounds; the fall of cocoanut trees, and of houses; lightning; burning, scalding;* and *burial in gravel pits,* go to make up this total. The last cause might, I think,

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Buried alive on gravel and sand pits.

be in some degree prevented. Last month I came upon a sad group near Tangalla in the Southern Province. A large number of miserable women and children were sitting on the road, wailing over the swollen battered bodies of those who had been their only support. The last of the 5 bodies had just been disentombed from the road side, where they had all been buried alive. A bank some 20 feet high had overhung the road, and this the men had deeply undermined when it came suddenly down and buried them deep. They had been digging gravel for the repair of the minor roads, under the supervision of a Village Headman. In the same neighbourhood I saw, by the road side, similar banks undermined in the same way, and they may be seen in many places in the Island. The Coroner of Tangalla remarked that evening, that in the last accident of the kind that had come under his notice there had also been 5 victims, and I believe such cases are not uncommon. *It might have some effect were a general order issued to Village Headmen, see that excavation of this nature is not carried to too dangerous an extent.*

Such cases might possibly be reduced.

PERSONS FOUND DEAD.

Number of persons "found dead."

202. The number of persons "*found dead*," on whom an inquest was held and cause of death ascertained, was in 1869, 104 men, 38 women, and 30 children. To these we must add 21 men, 3 women, and 12 children "found dead" [illegible] and the combined total is 208 persons "found dead." The combined total for 1867 was 172; and for 1868, 165.

Found dead, cause known, 172 *persons.* Appendix XLIII.

203. As regards the 172 persons "*found dead, cause known*," during last year 65 were found in the Central Province, 40 in the Western, and 35 in the Southern, and (again) the disproportionately small number of 9 in the Northern Province, which not only has the second largest population of all the Provinces, but has the long, lonely, roads, by which the bulk of the Indian coolies come and go. I say now, as I said regarding the figures of the Northern Province for 1867, "*I cannot believe that these Returns are correct.*" They shew the number of inquests, but not the number of deaths.

Most found in Central Province.

204. By far the largest number of these cases, in proportion to population, was found in the Central Province. The majority were doubtless [illegible] few stricken coolies overtaken by death on their way from the Coffee Estates to the Coast. The Police often find these people, and bring them to Hospital; but the Police stations, even in the Central Province, are few and far between, and on the roads of the Northern Province they are unknown. Were the village Headmen to do [illegible], many of the poor creatures who perish by the way side might be saved; but [illegible] case, that the only effect of the appearance of a sick man in their path is to make them pass by on the other side.

Headmen and Village Police might assist wayfarers more than they do.

Found dead, cause unknown, 36 persons. Appendix XLIV.

205. Against the 21 men, 3 women, and [illegible] children—in all 36—"found dead, cause unknown" during the year, there were 19 in [illegible], and 24 in 1867. The greatest proportion was in the Western Province. Many of the cases were from heart disease or other similar complaints, but some were probably from poison, or from violence which left no outward mark. In this, as in former years, it is remarkable how few women come under this heading. Of the 12 poor children, the majority were probably illegitimate, or orphans, and, at the best, not too well cared for.

Recapitulation.

Recapitulation.

206. To recapitulate:—The Western Province shews a large proportion of murders and manslaughters (brought to light); the Central Province shews a small number of murders and manslaughters, but many cases of suicide and persons found dead; and the Southern Province shews a large number of murders, manslaughters and suicides, and a very large number of fatal casualties altogether. As for the Northern Province, its returns for 1869, like those for 1867 and 1868, shew strikingly a disproportionately small number of fatal casualties, notwithstanding the acknowledged prevalence there of deaths from snake bite and from drowning in wells. Especially, in the items "*accidental deaths*" and "*found dead*," is the proportion very small. The figures given in the latter item *must* be below what they ought to be, though doubtless they shew accurately enough the number of inquests that have been held. When I recently mentioned to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, that some Police stations were to be established in the Northern Province, between Dambulla and Mannár, he expressed much satisfaction and a hope that now *the sick and dying among the numerous coolies, who frequent that road, may receive better attention from the Medical Officers and patrols, than they have received hitherto.*

Returns for Northern, North-Western, and Eastern Provinces small, simply because Coroners and Police men are too few to bring them to light.

207. The North-Western Province, also shews a disproportionately small total, and the Eastern Province, with a comparatively small total, shews a large number of deaths from beasts and of cases of persons "found dead."

208. *The inference, I think, is obvious. In the three Provinces which have few Coroners and almost no Police, the fatal casualties (like the crimes) appear few, simply because they are not brought to light.*

PART III.—THE POLICE FORCE.

Sanctioned strength and cost, at end of 1867 and end of 1869.

209. The following Table shews the sanctioned establishment of the Police of Ceylon on the 1st of January, 1868, and on the 1st of January, 1870, and the actual rates of pay.

RANK.	1st January, 1868. No.	1st January, 1868. Yearly Pay. £	s.	d.	No.	1st January, 1870. Yearly Pay. £	s.	d.
[illegible]eral	1	1200	0	0	1	1200	0	0
	2	1000	0	0	2	1000	0	0
	1	180	0	0	1	180	0	0
	1	160	0	0	1	160	0	0
	2	300	0	0	2	300	0	0
	3	360	0	0	3	360	0	0
l	5	500	0	0	6	600	0	0
th	6	504	0	0	7	588	0	0
st Class European Sergt.	3	252	0	0	3	252	0	0
Second do.	5	360	0	0	5	360	0	0
First Class European Constables	5	288	0	0	8	460	16	0
Second do.	8	345	12	0	13	561	12	0
Third do.	11	396	0	0	16	576	0	0
First Class Native Sergeants	38	1824	0	0	38	1824	0	0
Second do.	57	1824	0	0	68	2176	0	0
First Class Native Constables	147	3969	0	0	179	4590	0	0
Second do.	219	4599	0	0	254	5334	0	0
Third do.		5292	0	0	340	6120	0	0
Head Clerk		50	0	0	1	150	0	0
Clerks		70	0	0	1	70	0	0
Do.		180	0	0	3	180	0	0
Do.		...			1	50	0	0
Do.		120	0	0	3	120	0	0
Office Coolies		18	0	0	2	18	0	0
	816	23,891	12	0	949	27,230	8	0

Actual cost in 1869.

210. The actual amount paid by Government on account of Police in 1869 was as follows:—

Salaries		£25,758	0 0
All Contingent charges including charges for clothing and travelling, for transport and food of prisoners, for killing dogs, for removing sick and burying dead paupers, and for burying carcases, &c., &c.		4,957	0 0
	Total	£30,715	0 0
Of which repaid by Municipalities	£9508 0 0		
" " Towns and Villages	5080 0 0		
" " Private individuals	390 0 0		
		14,978	0 0
Total Police Charges paid from General Revenue		£15,737	0 0

Total strength, July, 1870.

211. The total number of the Force at the present date (July, 1870) is 1,006.

ALLOWANCES.

Allowances.

212. The allowances for house-rent and forage are as follows:—to the Inspector-General £192, to the Superintendent of the Central Province £108, and to the Superintendent of the Southern Province £86 per annum. These Officers draw also, as travelling allowances, on an average perhaps £300, £200, and £140, per annum, respectively, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* a mile; not an extravagant allowance in so expensive a country as Ceylon.

Forage and travelling.

213. The other Police allowances are, to the Assistant Superintendents and to the Inspectors, forage at the rate of £36 per annum each, and travelling allowance at the rate of 1*s.* per mile and free public coach or rail fare; or simply an allowance of 8*s.* per diem, when absent on duty from their stations. Most of the Inspectors have also been provided with free houses, which have been either built or adapted by the Police themselves.

Free houses.

* Including private Constables.

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Batta.
Clothing.

214. The other ranks have, in most instances, free quarters for themselves and their families; and an allowance, when employed above 15 miles from their stations, of 1*s.* a day in the Kandyan country, and 9*d.* in the low country. They also receive a forage cap and 2 light serge tunics, and 2 pairs of trousers; the two suits and the cap costing altogether less than 30*s.* per annum. They receive none of the allowances of *coals, soap, candles, capes, and great coats, which are given to all the subordinate ranks of the London Police—even including Inspectors—[illegible] in addition to the above articles, get their swords, belts, and uniform from Government.*

DUTIES.

Force do more than Police duties.

215. The Police who are paid out of [illegible] £14,978 shewn in the foregoing Table, as contributed by Municipalities, villages, and private individuals, are, as a rule, employed bonâ fide Police work; but those who are [illegible] of the £15,737 from the G[illegible] Revenue, are by no means exclusively so employed. A large [illegible] engaged—to quote from a former Report:—

"In doing at an immense reduction of expense, the whole of the duty [illegible] ago by the Ceylon Rifle Regiment; namely, the Kachchéri and Jail guardi[illegible] Hambantoṭa, Colombo, Kurunégala, Kandy, and Badulla; and the escort of [illegible] escape victs to the Straits and elsewhere. Moreover, at many places, as at Gampa[illegible] Police are to a great extent Jailors; and, as detectors of smuggling, they afford [illegible] assi[illegible] to the Revenue Department."

OUTSTATIONS.

Number and strength of Police stations.

216. In the Map at the end, every [illegible] station in the Island on 1st January, 1870, is shewn by a red ball. The names of these stations and the number of Policemen, including Clerks, &c., at each, are given in the following list:—

Stations.	*Policemen.*
Western Province.	
Colombo*	281
Negombo	13
Pánaduré	[illegible]
Kalutara	[illegible]
Moraṭuwa	[illegible]
Ratnapura and Tiruwánákeṭiya	[illegible]
Rakwána and Súriyakanda	5
Yaṭiyantoṭa	5
Minuwangoḍa	5
Pasyála	5
Kégalla	7
Ambépussa	5
Máwanęlla	5
Kóṭṭé	5
North-Western Province.	
Kurunégala	21
Northern Province.	
Jaffna*	28
Eastern Province.	
Trincomalee	24
Batticaloa	9
Southern Province.	
Galle*	64
Bentoṭa	6
Mátara	11
Hambantoṭa	30
Carried over	554

Stations.	*Policemen.*
Brought forward	554
Central Province.	
Kandy	114
Badulla	25
Nuwara Eliya	7
[illegible]	11
[illegible]	11
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	5
Ramboḍa	5
Kotmalé	5
Węlimaḍa	5
Panwila	5
Rattoṭa	5
Haṇguranketa	5
Teldeniya and Uṛugala	7
Galagedara	5
Dolosbágé	2
Pérádeniya	5
Ginigathéna Gap	4
Ęlkaḍua	5
Lunugala	5
Reserve for drill, leave, sickness, reliefs, &c., of the above, Western Province	41
Do. Do. Central Province	43
Do. Do. Southern Province	18
Private Policemen on various Estates, &c., and their Reserve	31
Police to lend out	16
Total	949

Stations established since 1867.

Of these stations, Koṭṭé, Bentoṭa, Batticaloa, Lunugala, and Ęlkaḍua have been established since 1867.

Established in 1870.

217. A considerable number of new stations, viz., Haṇwella, Hickgashena, Pelmadulla, Kanuwana, Uḍu Pussęlláwa, Haldummulla, and Dambulla, have been established this year. Each of these is shewn on the Map, as a red ball surrounded by a ring.

Stations required.

218. Some places which much require stations, as Sedéwatta and Galkissa, in the Western Province; Mannár, Point Pedro, Chávakachchéri, in the Northern Province; Nalandé, Deltoṭa, Aluwattegoḍa, Kaṭugasteṭa and Aranayeka, in the Central Province;

* The Force in Colombo is subdivided into 12 separate stations in and around the town; the Force at Galle into 3; and that at Jaffna into 3.

and Balopité, Bellegam, and Tangalla, in the Southern Province, are shewn on the Map by blue balls. Of these, Siddawatté, Haldummulla, and Mannár are already virtually sanctioned, and I doubt not that the others also will soon be sanctioned. *They are much needed. Enormous tracts of Ceylon are still without a single Policeman.*

NATIONALITY AND CREED OF THE FORCE.

The different races in the Force.

219. The following Table shews that the mixture of races and creeds, so desirable in most Eastern Forces, is still maintained. The Malay element, which predominates, is perhaps the most valuable in point of courage, although more than one experience has shewn, that the Ceylon Police, as a body, are by no means wanting in this quality.

	NATIONALITY AND CREED.	RANKS.							
		Inspector General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Clerks.	Total.
	Native British, including Burghers of European descent	1	2		1	8	38	.	50
	Do. of mixed descent	.	.	.	4	2	3	.	9
	Do. of mixed descent	.	.	2	10	12	58	3	85
	Natives belonging to Ceylon	.	.	.	.	12	114	.	127
5	Do. belonging to India and elsewhere	.	.	.	.		28	.	28
6	Hindu Natives belonging to Ceylon	.	.	.	.	2	68	.	70
7	Do. Do. to India and elsewhere	.	.	.	.	4	120	.	124
8	Malays	.	.	.	.	44	185	.	229
9	Mohammadans (not Malays), belonging to Ceylon	.	.	.	.	1	27	.	28
10	Mohammadans (not Malays) belonging to India and elsewhere	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	36
11	Native Christians	.	.	.	2	21	112	3	138
12	Other than above	.	.	.		1	23	.	24
	Total	1	2	2	17	107	812	6	948

Police service now popular with Natives.

220. The Force is now so popular that a sufficient number of good Native recruits can be obtained. A few years ago, it was impossible to fill the ranks, or nearly to fill them. Year by year we are getting men of better stature, better education, and better physique. As the small and weakly men drop out, their places are filled by picked recruits. The European Force is perhaps, on the whole, improved, but owing to inadequacy of pay, which will be duly mentioned, its improvement is not so marked as that of the Native Force.

DRILL.

Drill.

221. The Drill has progressed a little during the year under review, but the Force is so small for the work it has to do, that very little time can be given to the Parade ground. The men look very well in a body, and march with tolerable steadiness. They can go through, creditably enough, the manual and platoon exercise, and execute the ordinary Company, and a few of the simpler Battalion, movements.

Departmental Drill —Book needed.

222. A small handbook of Drill, containing the simple but comprehensive knowledge of the subject which Policemen should possess, is very much required. A compilation of the kind would long ago have been made by the Inspector-General, but for press of other work.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Arms and accoutrements.

223. As was mentioned in a former Report, arms, at the rate of 3 carbines for every 4 men, are allowed. These weapons are very neat, rifled carbines, with sword bayonets. Each man has a strong brown leather belt and two pouches; the latter only worn when the arms are worn. The arms are never worn except when convict, treasure, or jail guarding, or some such service, renders them necessary; at all other times a baton is a Policeman's only weapon. I need not say that, however undesirable in European countries it may be to give fire-arms to the Police, it is most necessary to do so here. The valuable moral effect they had during the late Mohammadan riot has already been specially reported.

When used.

UNIFORM.

Uniform.

224. The new style of clothing, which was introduced in 1867, has turned out all that was expected of it. It consists of a blue serge tunic and trousers, a scarlet forage cap without any peak, and a pair of light boots. The tunic, which is loose and easy, is gathered to the waist by a polished brown leather belt. The tunic has no collar, and is garnished with a little simple black braid. It is fastened down the front with 4 brass uniform buttons, which, with the brass waist buckle and number on the front of the cap, answers for all ornament. The scarlet cap is of wool and very thick; in fact, it is of the same shape and material as the forage cap of the British private, and, like it, has a black

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tuft in the centre of the cro[wn], altogether, this dress, cap included, costs, as before remarked, for the two suits which Government give each man yearly, *a little under* 30*s*. The dress is inexpensive, light, and suitable, and looks uncommonly well both on individuals and on a body of men. At Galle, where people from so many countries meet, the bright, smart appearance of the Police, and the becomingness of their dress, are very common subjects of remark. The European P[olicemen] are each allowed, besides the clothing described, one white cotton tunic and [pa]ir of trousers per annum, and a white helmet biennially.

Inexpensive, light, and suitable.

Formerly their [dress] was a small black cloth cap, totally unsuited to the climate. *The cost of a Europ[ean Policeman's clothing is within* 80*s. per annum.* On high days and holidays all ranks appe[ar in] blue tunics and white trousers; the Natives finding their own white trousers. Wi[th the] exception of these trousers, all the clothing comes through the Commissariat fro[m]. [The] uniform is very popular with the men. They know they look better in [it] than in their own clothing, and this has a deal to say to the improvement in the class [of] men who join the Police as [a] service. It was first introduced, it was greatly objected to by the natives, but the matter how good—almost invariably are.

Waterproof capes required.

225. One article of clothing is still needed, and will, I think, be required by those who have to be out on duty, especially in the cold hill-country, and [I] refer to having waterproof capes to protect them from the rain. Captain [Ma]cdonald, the resident of the Central Province, is earnest on this point. The very [ac]companying sketch will give an idea of the dress of the Force.

Rough sketch of uniform.

STATION-HOUSE LOCK-UPS. BARRACKS AND FAMILY QUARTERS.

Police buildings, &c., now worth over £25,000.

226. There is much [sa]tisfaction [in] the Police [ha]ve provided an unmixed good. [Th]e [bu]ildings, that the build[ings] which they stand, must be over £25,000. [At] the [en]d of 1866 there were [on] the Island of Ceylon a single dwelling for a Policeman's family, exce[pt] some 6 Europeans lived w[ith] their wives, [in] poor houses in Colombo, in which reported as follows:—

A large portion built by Police themselves.

"During 18[66] [the] [Po]lice, with their own hands [and] [un]skilled labour employed much valuable building. [Th]e unofficial persons [em]ployed in this manner. The [la]borers engaged at the men being employed [in] this manner. The [ad]vantage of [th]is system will be felt for years to come, have afforded to gi[ve] [em]ployment in the ordinary wa[y] to [la]borers who [co]uld [n]ot [o]therwise [ob]tain it, but got them, it would have been impossible ever to have [ob]tained such [ex]pert [an]d efficient. When Government, three years ago, decided that the [Po]lice [sh]ould [be] [ma]de [se]rviceable, but that their [ba]rracks must live elsewhere, half of them threatened to resign. [Th]ey [co]uld not [be] [ma]de [co]mfortable without, owing to extra expense and other things, live apart from their [co]mrades, and [th]us [be] subjected to great discomfort and temptation; and if they are to live in hi[re]d [ho]uses, they cannot be collected together in a Station room, they cannot have their families with them, [bu]t must be scattered over a town or village in hired lodgings; they cannot be speedily got together in case of fire or other emergency. Prisoners too, cannot be guarded without Lockups. For these and other reasons, it behoved us, even at the risk of somewhat neglecting our other duties, to get up Barracks and Station-houses everywhere. In many places, as at Kurunegala and Matale, we undertook work, needlessly—as it would appear to a cursory inquirer; for Government had sanctioned Station-houses to be built by the Engineer's Department for about £400 each. Our reason however was, that, if at those places and a few others, the estimated sums, had been spent, we should have obtained little or nothing else for a year or two, and many other stations would have remained without Station-houses, and all without Barracks; and the respectability of the Force and its real efficiency would have been postponed indefinitely. What we did in each case was, to ascertain the smallest sum for which, with all our men working to the uttermost when off duty, and with the assistance of any available prisoners, and Government jungle-wood, and grass, we could undertake the required building. For this sum we offered to do it, and Government always accepted our offer; and we always, with but one exception, kept well within our estimate. In this way we have, for £20, converted an old Rifle Line at Kurunegala into a Barrack for married and single men, a residence, with offices, for the Inspector, and a Station-house, and two Lockups. In this way we are finishing at Galagedara a capital range of Station-house, Lockups, and Married Quarters, for £50 or £60, when for a small Station-house alone, some £300 had been sanctioned to the Public Works Department; and in this way, for £40 or £50, we are now building Married Quarters, a Station-house and Lockups, at Matale, where £400 was sanctioned for a Station-house and Lockups alone. All this has doubtless retarded the Departmental Education and efficiency of the Police, but only for a short time; while the benefits will be great and lasting. Independently of the fact, that the Policeman will have his wife and children with him, that his expenses will be smaller, and his comfort and respectability greater, he will, from the mere fact of having constructed a good house, mainly with his own hands, have acquired a self-helpfulness highly valuable to him in every station of life; highly valuable to Government too, for the Police have now learned to undertake and superintend the annual and casual repairs of all their own buildings, by which they save much labour to the Public Works Department, and, from their local knowledge and appliances, a large expenditure to Government."

How obtained.

Absolute necessity for them.

Their usefulness.

227. As a proof that the latter is no idle boast, I would refer to page 156 of the Administration Reports for 1867, where the Director of the Public Works Department writes as follows:—

Cheapness of repairs and construction by the Police.

"Repairs of this kind have been successfully undertaken by the Inspector-General of Police, who has also constructed most of his Police Quarters at out-stations through the agency of Police and Prison labour, far more economically than if they had been executed by the Public Works Department."

Again, in May 1868, Police buildings were to be constructed for two proposed stations, and I wrote to Government as follows:—

"These places are so isolated, that it would be both expensive and inexpedient to erect the necessary buildings by the instrumentality of either Policemen or prisoners. I would therefore suggest, that they be built by Pioneers or other means at the disposal of the Public Works Department, and that the Director be requested to furnish for sanction, as soon as possible, plans and estimates based on the accompanying very rough specification and sketches."

On which the report of the Director was:—

"If done by Pioneer labour, the two Police stations would cost about £330, whereas if Prison or Police labour were procurable, they might be done for £80."

228. And the Assistant Government Agent for Kurunegalawara Eliya, in his Annual Report 1868, writes regarding his [illegible] *The Police Station, which was constructed by Police labour, supplemented by a few picked [illegible] in the early part of the year, was completed in an excellent order, and taking into consideration its [illegible] building constructed by a few Police, supplemented by [illegible] ever, have been a correct.

[illegible] ter part of 1869 the Inspector-General was on leave in England, the senior Superintendent, who acted for him, did not feel justified [illegible] work, nor indeed had he time to do so. There was therefore no [illegible] except at Minuangoda and Kaduganawa, but the ordinary repairs [illegible] by the Department. The following is a list of places at which, [illegible]68, we departmentally, and with small outlay, provided ourselves with [illegible] Barracks, or Lock-ups in lieu thereof, and with additions in accordances with all three and an [illegible] Inspector's addition.

Not much new building during 1869.

Places where buildings have been departmentally constructed.

[illegible]	[illegible].	17. Kégalla.	
[illegible]	16. [illegible]awa.	18. Mátalé.	
[illegible]	[illegible]égala.	19. Galle Jail.	
[illegible]	[illegible]la.	20. Minuwangoda.	
[illegible]	[illegible]ura.	21. Kaduganawa.	
[illegible]	[illegible]lana.*	22. [illegible]agurugaketiya.	

[illegible]8. [illegible]

230. Kandy, Ratnapura, [illegible]eniya, Genigathéna Gap, Lunugala, Kaunuwáng, [illegible]oratuwa, Yatiyanto[illegible]wella, Hiekgashena, [illegible]elmadula, Halgammadumulla, [illegible]bépussa, Mahaela[illegible]nar, and Dambulla, Police buildings must be constructed as soon as the [illegible]al can find time to undertake the work. It is very important that it should be [illegible]ed, for while the ordinary small dwelling houses hired by Police quarters afford [illegible]mmodation for families, and no safe custody for prisoners, they cost Government at present £600 per annum. Our usual departmentally-constructed barracks affording ample accommodation and good lock-ups, could be built at the cost of a single year's rent, and kept in thorough repair throughout the year for less than one month's rent. The saving in rent to the Police themselves when they are provided with quarters, is infinitely greater than that to Government.

Where buildings are required.

Government pay rent at present.

231. At Kandy especially, have the Police been very badly off for quarters for the last two years. Previous to that, they occupied a large block of the Rifle Barracks.* They had just got it into admirable order, when a detachment of the Rifles, returning from the Straits, or China, turned them out.

Barracks wanted at Kandy.

232. I have reserved to the last, as being the most satisfactory portion of this subject, mention of the Head Quarters at Colombo. These, to quote from an old Report, comprise

Colombo Head Quarter Barracks.

"Offices for the whole Clerical establishment, armouries, powder magazine, stores, lock-ups, a school-room, reading-room, hospital, kitchens, latrines, lavatories, stables, coach-houses, fire-engine room, Inspectors' houses, barracks, and married quarters for Europeans and Natives."

They stand upon six acres of ground, and nearly surround two large drill squares in such a way as to present a very open and airy appearance. In fact, what with their position, the simple but elegant character of the buildings, the wide streets planted with a great variety of handsome flowering shrubs and trees, the broad green lawn, which forms the parade ground in the centre of the front square, and the picturesque cocoanut trees, which afford shade without intercepting the breeze, they have converted a dirty, dismal, portion of Colombo into a very attractive scene.

Their appearance.

233. Every one of the quarters in the barracks is occupied, although at first, as usual with all new institutions in the East, the men declared that nothing would induce them to come in. The Assistant Superintendent and three of the Inspectors, with their wives and families, also live here; and, in all, there are nearly 500 men, women and children in our buildings. Happily, the only portion that is not well filled is the Hospital. There is almost no sickness at the Head Quarters, which I presume must in some degree be attributed to our four excellent wells and to the admirable ventilation of the buildings. There is room on the ground for two more blocks, and accommodation must eventually be built for about 100 of the Colombo Force who are yet unprovided for.

Their occupants.

Their healthfulness.

They need enlargement.

* Has made way for new buildings.

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The Hospital.

Resident Medical Officer.

Cost to Government of Police buildings.

234. The Hospital is an excellent institution which came into operation during 1869. It affords aid not only to the 500 persons resident at Head Quarters, but to all the Police of the Western Province. It is not only in doing good to the sick that it is useful, but also in preventing the malingering that used to prevail. If a man now pretends that he is sick, he has to remain in Hospital and swallow his medicines before the Doctor. This is not so pleasant as staying in his own house doing what he likes, as he used to do before we had a Hospital. In the same block of buildings with the Hospital, and communicating with it, is a Medical Store and Dispensary, and a comfortable residence for the Doctor and his family. This Officer, a Medical Assistant on a salary of £100 per annum, is a Tamil named Charles MacIntyre *alias* Nilla Tamby. Assistant Colonial Surgeon Coghill pays a visit to the Hospital.

234½. It is stated in paragraph [illegible] buildings now in the possession of the Police, and the ground on which they stand, cost less than £35,000. It is not to be supposed that in actual money the Government has disbursed anything like that sum. For instance: it is estimated that those acquired from the Dutch Government cost £25,000; yet Government has not disbursed that amount. Of the £10,000, £9,000 have gone to the Public Works Department. Colombo buildings alone. The rest have been mainly acquired by waste land, and waste and abandoned buildings and materials, and by Police and Prison labour.

MISCELLANEOUS REFORMS.

Few changes introduced in 1869.

235. Not many measures of an administrative nature were carried out in 1869, because so many had been introduced during the previous years, that the Inspector-General had enough to do to carry on the working of those measures and reap good fruit during 1869. I believe I cannot better show the progress made during the year than by quoting what I wrote in August, 1868, regarding the administration of the Police. I would add, that in all particulars the state of affairs mentioned is now much improved, and that all the measures inaugurated in 1867 and 1868 have turned out successful.

A large number in 1867 and 1868.

"So many reforms have been instituted that it would be tedious to enumerate them. I have not yet found the time fully to test their value. They have however, as they have been introduced, had many of them to undergo correction.

The Office work.

"The Pay papers used to be overwhelming. For about half a year's strength, and all the Clerks in the Head Office were engaged about a month's pay. We found that one-half of them were useless, and, with the assistance of the Officers of the Pay Department, we dropped them. This was an immense relief; and since then we caused the Head Quarter Offices of the Police Superintendents of the Southern and Central Provinces to prepare their own Pay papers. Further, we greatly simplified all Pay accounts, by altering the pay and numbers of the three ranks of Constables, and the three ranks in each of the classes of Peons, so that a true average can always, with a moment's consideration, be arrived at.

Amount of correspondence.

"The Public have gone on increasing their communication with us, until the current correspondence has become immense. This has necessitated our studying by every means to expedite it, and most of our communications are in the memorandum form, which, when the writer uses the 1st person for himself, and the 3rd person for the addressee, dispenses, without harshness or discourtesy, with many useless words of compliment.

Circulars and printed forms.

"To facilitate instructions from the Head Offices of the Force to the Head Officers of the Provinces, a very useful form of printed circular has been employed, and the adoption of a large number of printed forms has proved most valuable.

Scale of correspondence.

"Considerable attention has been paid to the style in which documents leave our Offices; Bad-spelt and slovenly, badly-written letters having a damaging effect on the Department from which they issue.

Detective skill.

"The want of detective power was, during 1867, the greatest weakness of the Force. They have never had any such power to speak of, and it will take some little time to get it up. One great cause of this weakness was, that the Force possessed but few Sinhalese, who alone are "*en rapport*" with the Sinhalese, who form the bulk of the population, and, consequently, the bulk of the criminals. We have all along striven to remedy this, by enlisting Sinhalese, but we have not had much success until lately, when the improved advantages of the lower ranks are inducing some of them to enter. I anticipate great benefit from three lately sanctioned Inspectorships for Sinhalese gentlemen of standing in the country. These Officers will, I hope, through their race and family influence, bring to light, in outlying districts, crimes of a class we have hitherto found it difficult to unravel; and they will enable us to get their countrymen into our subordinate ranks.

Sinhalese Inspectors needed.

Investigations.

"Very much more attention is now paid by the Force to crime of a serious character than ever was paid before. The Superintendent of Police of each Province is expected, on getting intelligence of any such offence, at once to proceed with a few of his best men to the place where it occurred, and to stay there until it is brought to light, or until investigation appears quite hopeless. He at once reports in detail all such offences to the Inspector-General, who makes such remarks on the investigation as seem called for; and until each case is brought to a successful termination, the Superintendent has to report on it each month, and show what he has done since last report to bring it to light."*

* The Inspector-General does his part of this very important duty in a most imperfect manner, owing to pressure of other work which will not admit of postponement.

"The Superintendent has also each month to furnish a Return, shewing all the property stolen or robbed within his charge since the date of his last Return, and he has to shew the amount and per-centage recovered. He himself receives a similar Return weekly from each of his Inspectors; and he himself, his Inspectors, and each of his Sergeants in charge of a station, daily writes up a diary of note-worthy circumstances of all sorts, and sends it each month to his immediate superior. The higher Officers incorporate in their Diaries the substance of all [illegible] Registers of interest the Inspectors' and Sergeants' diaries may contain; and thus all the unusual occurrences within the knowledge of the Police come to the notice of the Inspector-General.

Property stolen and recovered.

Diaries.

"A useful Return is one furnished half-yearly by each [illegible]spector, in which he [illegible] called for permanent record all his successful and unsuccessful [illegible]. He naturally tries to have as few of the latter as possible to rise up in judgment against [illegible] a promotion is available.

Return of Inspector's enquiries.

"It used to be a common practice [illegible]nting to visit a large station or town, to summoned there as a witness, [illegible] his own purposes. This I stopped, by [illegible]g Government to address [illegible] on the subject, and by placing all Policemen [illegible] such they are called as witnesses.

Shirking duty prevented.

[illegible]ase an out of smuggling and gambling was detected, [illegible] that from these offences a large amount of Crime [illegible] of much of the crime in Ceylon.

Smuggling and gambling detested.

[illegible]ons, and [illegible]punishes. [illegible]udged in. I mean [illegible]ons, and searching houses on the slightest [illegible]s actually produce crim[illegible]son, not a criminal, but still not very straigh[illegible] they are practised on him. I have all the odium of a thief, I may as well [illegible]ew the Police considerably of a bad old habit

Reckless arrests and house searching discouraged.

[illegible] have been introduced. The inspections of outstations

Inspection real.

[illegible] Superintendent or Inspector has [illegible]dit. I may here mention a principle [illegible] the orga[illegible]n of the Department, namely, to lay [illegible]sure of good effect, even when administered by [illegible] have been so contrived as to shew the result of the [illegible] in the Department. If a man does good work, his [illegible]s not, they shew it equally unmistakeably. Thus, [illegible] with the Returns altogether, or absolutely shut their [illegible]ork is going on.

Returns shew whether work is done or not.

[illegible] regularity. For instance, a man cannot now [illegible]al of a better or senior man; for a careful [illegible]racter, services, &c., of every man in the [illegible] to be made. Merit is thus sure of reward [illegible]derstead.

Promotion regulated.

"Every three months we have a small [illegible] of rewards and punishments in the Force, printed and sent to every station, and read by or to, every man. This produces emulation, and is a warning. Formerly, a reward lost nineteen-twentieths of its effect from being unknown beyond the Station to which the man who received it, belonged; and so with a punishment.

Rewards and punishments utilized.

"A Catechism of Instruction for the Police is now in the Printer's hands. By means of it the Officers will see that their men obtain a very comprehensive though elementary knowledge of their duty. When the compilation of orders of an administrative nature, already referred to, is made, it will form a book of more detailed instructions.

Professional instruction. See paragraph.

"Humanity to helpless persons, and civility to the public generally, have been sedulously inculcated, and the men have been ordered on no account to pass Heads of Departments, Naval or Military Officers, their own Officers, Magistrates, or any Government Officers of a certain standing, without making the proper salute.

Humanity and civility inculcated.

"Strict orders have been issued and observed with regard to Police orderlies. I have laid down that only three officers in the Force are entitled to orderlies, and that they shall each have one orderly, who is on no account to be employed in menial occupation or in any thing that enables his Officer to dispense in any way with a private servant. Equally stringent orders have been issued, that no one in the Force is to accept any kind of assistance of pecuniary value from a subordinate.

Duty of orderlies defined.

"A great benefit has been wrought in the comparative stopping of Fireworks in the public streets. They used to be an intolerable nuisance, and dangerous to life and limb. In Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, driving was unsafe when any merry-making was going on, and on one occasion at least, a large amount of valuable property was ignited by a firework, and consumed."

Firework nuisance abated.

236. The "Catechism" referred to (which I had left in the Printer's hands, in going home at the end of 1868), was distributed during 1869, to all the men in the Force, and, unassuming little book as it is, has given a considerable number of them, if not a deep, yet a most useful and comprehensive knowledge of their duties. I append a copy of it. An enlarged and improved edition will be issued so soon as I have leisure to prepare it.

Instruction. See Appendix.

237. I append also an "Inspection Form" which likewise came into play during 1869, and which has had a most beneficial effect on the Force—The proper Inspection of outstations, which this return ensures, is of the greatest moment.

Inspection form. See Appendix.

238. This Part III. is more particularly the departmental or administrative portion of this Report, and any mention of crime belongs properly to Part I.: but I may mention, in passing, that of the 13 murders and manslaughters which during the year came under

Success of Central Province Police.

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the notice of the Police of the Central Province, 12 *were successfully investigated;* and that of the stolen property reported to the Police, 46 *per cent. was recovered.* These figures speak for themselves. With all their training and all their appliances, the London Police consider they do well if they recover 19 per cent. of the stolen property of any year. The Returns for the Western and Southern Provinces are not so good, but they are not discreditable; and it must be remembered, that these Provinces have not in proportion nearly so many Police as the Central Province has.

300c. As the Income rebate ... red that the above figures apply to only so much of the Colony as has the benefit of ... For what is done in the large districts which have none, we must trust to the ... the Magistrates referred to in Part I.

Money recovered for special service.

240. Previous to 1867 nothing ... from private individuals for occasional special services rendered by the Police ... we received £3001 in 1868 we received £434, and in 1869, £395. For ... derably larger sum will be received. This is only for occasional services ... of ordinary duty, who do not come into our yearly budget at all, ... amount receiving at the rate of £550 per annum ... Public Works, leaning more on the Police than they ever ... mainly acquire.

Punishments and Rewards to Police.

241. During 1869, and indeed for the ... and ... Officers of the Force to discover for ... ... until the public pointed them out. ... MISCELLANEOUS ... belonging to the Force have been ... ... 1869, 56 men were dismissed, ... an administ... ...69, ...ne years, and 3 ...ible services, and money rewards, ... of these ...

Police faithful as guards on prisons and prisoners.

242. The Police have very ... improv... that was done ... already mentioned, they are in a great measure ... administ... ...sons in the Colony, and are constantly carrying ... in ... ...suffer very few escapes to take place, and the ... was not the case formerly, ... took repeated ... taking bribes to let prisoners run away. The ...

Prisoners escaped and recaptured.

as the Fiscals have supplied, shows, among ... ... made their escape in 1869, and that of these ... ... so that nearly half the number were re-captur... ... ... *from Kurunegala.*

NUMBER of Prisoners escaped and re-captured in Ceylon ... ... and ... Districts, during 1868 and ...

	Western Province.						Central Province.						Northern Province.						Southern Province.						North-Central Province.						Eastern Province.		TOTAL.	
	Colombo.	Chilaw.	Kalutara.	Ratnapura.	Avisawella.	Kegalla.	Negombo.	Kandy.	Lenadpola.	Gampola.	Nawera Eliya.	Dumbara.	Hapitale.	Badulla.	Matale.	Jaffna.	Point Pedro.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Tuticorin.	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Magampitiya.	Colpetty.	Puttalam.	Kalutara.	Kurunegala.	Trincomalee.	Batticaloa.	1868.	1869.
Total number escaped	...	...	1	...	6	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	11	1	42	45
Of which escaped before Trial	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	7
Of which escaped after Trial	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	10	1	37	37
Total number re-captured	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	20	25
Total number not re-captured	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	23	21
Total number escaped from Police Guards	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5
Do. do. Peons	...	...	1	...	6	1	2	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	10	1	36	38
Total Peons punished by imprisonment or dismissal for allowing escapes	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	20

All things considered, Police efficient.

243. Considering that of the 1,006* men who at the date of writing comprise the Force, some 800 have been recruited within the last 5½ years, and considering what the nucleus was on which they were formed, it is, I think, surprising how efficient and well-behaved a body they are. And this I have reason to believe the public acknowledge—

* Including private Police.

the real public, that is—not the anonymous scribblers wh[o] seem to be the same all the world over. As a well-known English paper had it, about a year ago:—

"The Police usually have much the same measure dealt out to them in the newspapers as is accorded on the stage to the policeman of British pantomime. Everybody buffets and ridicules them; no man has a word to say for them. If a body of five or six hundred policemen fail to keep in order a mob of fifty or sixty thousand ruffians neatly and [ex]actly brought together in the centre of London, how inefficient must those policemen be! If a c[ab] gets run over, why was not a policeman there to interpose his [per]son? [Wh]y was the infant and destruction! On this subject the most stupid becom[es] covered to stray by its parents, must there be in London who look back with pleasure [to] many fat and foolish men writing a letter to the *Times*, or *Daily Tele[graph]*, [in] no literary feat of their lives—the of the Metropolitan Police."

REORGANIZ[ATION] NECESSARY.

[Ma]y 14, [18]66. [Ha]ve not rema[ined] the Ceylon Police, not only in render- [ing] city, but in enlarging, and diffusing it

District Police needed to co-operate with Village Police regularly.

to be small stations, however far apart, of [Head]men, and also to act as a check upon [ought] to be moulded into an efficient [in] many instances they are at present, the [I can]no do better than quote here what I [say], although several new stations have since [been] exclusively for the benefit of the towns and

villa[ges]

They would improve village Headmen.

[Dis]trict Police, and they should co- [ope]rate would be a valuable check. They do exist in [some] in concert with the Headman, and in a few [cases]

[Sta]tions twelve to twenty miles apart.

[Whatever, crime is serious, and is very badly [in the Central and Southern Provinces] adjacent the [Kan]dyan and Galagedera and Matale, and the district round [Ka]ttigalas, Balapitiya, and many others, there [should be]

"Eve[ry] small station, [with] Sergeant [and] men each, should be placed all over the Island, at a [dis]tance of from five [to] part, in the more populous districts, and at much longer [int]ervals here [and] ed.

"Were [the] t and [the] once a fortnight, by a trained Policeman, and on the occur[rence] with it of any [ser]ious party from some station within six or eight miles, few c[ases] would altogether escape [no]tice, as so many do at present; and a fair percentage would be [de]tected. Spite, or envy, or [re]venge, or even mere gossip, would bring to the notice of the visiting policeman most crimes that might occur. The unpaid village Headman would seldom take bribes with so great a risk of detection. On the contrary, acting in sight of his paid coadjutors, and consequently of the public to a certain extent, his undoubted influence would probably be exercised in the cause of justice.

They would reduce crime.

"And as surely as punishment becomes more certain, so surely would crime become more rare. Of Ceylon, especially, might this be predicated. In India, where a sudden fit of rage, or jealousy or revenge, is the cause of most murders, their number is found to be kept down by a certainty of punishment. How much more would the same certainty keep down murders here, where they are often quietly planned and ruthlessly carried out for some almost trifling object, and where it is the practice for house-thieves to carry into the houses they enter, bludgeons, or heavy *stones*, or open knives, for the benefit of any inopportune witness!

"I shall not discuss this most important subject here, but I shall record for future consideration the following valuable remarks, made by the Hon'ble the Queen's Advocate in moving the first reading of the present Police Act, and some remarks which accompanied the Magistrates' Returns, (for 1867).

Queen's Advocate on Village Police.

"The Queen's Advocate would not detain the Council farther, than to express his regret, that the measure before the Council did not include provision for the establishment of a Village Police, as well as of a Town Police. That however was a measure which his Excellency could not be expected to take in hand until he had become more acquainted with the wants of this Island, than it was possible for him to be, considering his very brief residence in it.

"He believed, with our present Police Headmen, we had means of establishing an excellent system of Village Police. Considering the little encouragement we had given them, considering how ready we had always been to exaggerate their shortcomings and overlook their merits, it was wonderful how efficient they were in preventing crimes and in detecting offenders. He had large opportunities of judging them, and he believed that all that was wanted to render them truly efficient was, that we should be more generous than we have heretofore been in our treatment of them. If we give them larger powers and responsibilities, and show them more respect and consideration than was generally done—indeed he would even wish to see them exercise small judicial powers, to settle petty village cases, such as cases of trespass, encroachment, slander, assault, &c.—it may be that at times there would be rude acts of justice committed, it may be that instances of bribery and oppression may occur at these, but all these are mere minor evils in comparison to the evils which the present state of things produce. The Natives are fast getting demoralized by the love of litigation, which is now their great curse, which takes them away from their fields and gardens, and leads them to pass their time in Court, gratifying the worst passions of our nature. He believed that village tribunals of the nature indicated would put an end to this great evil."*

* The Hon'ble the Queen's Advocate's opinion of the Headmen is exceptionally high. The power of preliminary examination, which the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure would give to them in connection with the regular Police, would undoubtedly produce the benefits he adverts to at the end of the quot[e].

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Magistrates of Colombo and Kurunegala on Village Police.

Mr. De Saram, then Magistrate of Colombo, wrote:—*

"There is a marked improvement in the Force in the Town (Colombo) in every respect, and I have no doubt, that a properly organized Rural Police will effect much in the way of detecting and suppressing Crime.

"I have always said that I have very little faith in the Headmen who are more or less open to corruption.

"The establishment [illegible] Force, not to supersede, but to co-operate with the Headman, [illegible] The Police and the Headman would thus be a check upon each other, and no concert would [illegible] between two sets of officers acting in separate spheres."

Mr. De Saram, District Judge [illegible] wrote:—

"In adverting to thefts, I cannot [illegible] greatest and most prevalent [illegible] in this District.

Unless we have a larger body of Policemen [illegible] little hope of amendment in this part of the Crime [illegible]

"Before dismissing these returns, I feel it [illegible] Public Work [illegible] in the indispensable necessity there is for the [illegible] mainly acquire [illegible] order to punish, and thereby reduce crime, [illegible] buildings and materials, and [illegible] itinerant Police Officer of respectability [illegible] could at all times supervise Police Vid[illegible] would go to repress crimes. Such Officer should [illegible] and send up cases in which a short [illegible] quiry by [illegible] also to report to the Head of his own Departm[illegible]

246. I think there can be [illegible] that was [illegible] ion.

INCREASE [illegible] THE REGU[illegible]

More Police needed in Kandy and Galle.

247. In the towns of Kandy and Galle [illegible] should have been applied for long ago, but that the [illegible] they could afford to pay for more men. The Super[illegible] Captain Graham, are constantly representing ho[illegible]

Also in Colombo.

248. As for Colombo, I have re[illegible] show few Police the town possesses, in proportion [illegible] reporting the late savage attack on the Police Head [illegible] 1000 furiate and fanatical Mohammadans, I wrote as follows:—

"The occurrences described in this Report [illegible] forcibly suggest two [illegible] considerations—not only to me, but to several of the sex[illegible] of Government. One is, that had the Police arrangements of 4 years ago been still in force—arrangements under which the only Head Quarters and lockups of the Colombo Police consisted of but a small ordinary bungalow in the Pettah, in which rarely more than 8 or 10 Policemen were present at one time—the girl and the man would have been speedily got possession of, and doubtless as speedily disposed of, and a blood feud between Mohammadans and Sinhalese would have arisen, which might have been difficult to extinguish, and which would have demoralized the people, and rendered the law to a great degree inoperative. Or had the Police on the 28th been unarmed, as they were 4 years ago, I cannot think, either that they would have shewn the spirit which in this affair they have shewn, or that the rioters would have been so easily quelled. Not that on this occasion there was a single sword-cut or thrust, but the moral effect of the few swords and rifles was fully as efficacious as were the butts of the latter, or as were the truncheons and sticks, which were all the arms that several of the men carried.

Increase already made, most beneficial.

But not sufficient.

"But if this affair shews the relative strength of the Police as compared with its condition 4 years ago, it shews equally to me, the Head of the Force, *its absolute weakness still*. In ordinary times, and under ordinary circumstances, we do very fair work by dint of being always more or less on the stretch; and even when the circumstances are not quite ordinary, we can do creditably for a short time by increasing the strain. But only for a short time. *We could not keep it up.* The fact is, there are not enough Policemen in Colombo, for the work they have to do. Each duty has allotted to it the very smallest number that could possibly suffice. There is no margin except the 20 per cent., or one man in five, which barely allows for recruits, for men at drill, and for absence on leave, or during sickness. Sometimes there is not even this margin. For instance, for Welikada Prison which contains between 500 and 600 convicts, and is by no means very secure, I am allowed exactly 20 men; and no matter how many of these may be sick or otherwise unavoidably absent, 13 of them must always be on duty for 24 hours at a time. Hultsdorf, also a comparatively large Jail, has but 20 men, 10 of whom must always be on duty for 24 hours at a time. The town of Colombo is 8 miles long, and has some 72 miles of streets and roads. It contains an immense number of thieves, and a population who, twice in the last 4 years, have created most serious disturbances.† The Municipality pays for 187 Police rank and file. If we take off the usual 1 in 5 for leave, drill, sickness, &c., and give the remainder the same work as is given to the London Police, viz., *8 hours a day for 6 days in each week* (which is considered hard enough) we shall have but 42 men, including Sergeants, on duty within the Municipal limits at any one time. But, instead of doing duty for 8 hours a day during 6 days in each week, *the Colombo Police always do duty for 12 hours a day*

Work of Colombo Police.

* These paragraphs are purposely quoted twice in this Report.
† Sufficient to have caused the Military to be called out more than once or twice.

during 7 days in each week, and *sometimes they have to do m[illegible]ch more*. By this overwork, above 60 men have hitherto always been kept on beat by day, and the [illegible]me number by night; and, as I said before, the work in ordinary times has been done very fairly, tho[illegible]gh at *the expense of the men's due comfort and of their proper professional education and drill.*

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Sometimes excessive.

"But when there comes an unusual and continued stra[illegible], t[illegible] efficiency must fail, as it did in some measure on the night of Mr. De Soyza's entertainment to [illegible] Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh; and as it might have done on the occasion of this [illegible]ance, had the Mohammadans kept up an active opposition for a few days. On the former [illegible] number of the men were from 18 *to* 24 *hours on duty without intermission*, an[illegible] this occasion many [illegible] were on duty *for actually* 48 *consecutive hours*. Such ex[illegible]ork is demoralizing in the extreme. On both occasions I remarked that several of my [illegible] the hope of keeping up their overtasked strength, had been taking stimulan[illegible]d to forget their discipline. Also, on both these occasions the outlying [illegible] necessarily deprived of the services of [illegible] men, [illegible] the burglaries [illegible], and the consequent terror of the inhabitants, [illegible] [illegible]t-posts as a reserve.

Effect demoralizing.

Increase required.

[illegible] the w[illegible] are paid by the town, be increased to 237. [illegible] Municipality yields about £9,000 a year, of which [illegible] The difference would pay for the increase [illegible] long ago, but the Council so strongly urged [illegible] matter. It is false economy, however, to [illegible] of terror (whether well founded or not) [illegible]nt there[illegible]m.

Increase required for surrounding District.

[illegible]pply to [illegible]overnment for a small Police Force, [illegible]ose duty i[illegible] should be to look after the Crime [illegible] the city [illegible] at present we have not a man for [illegible] [illegible]aid from the General Revenue. I [illegible]nal me[illegible] this duty. These men in time of need [illegible]

WESTERN PROVINCE NECESSARY.

Western Province needs a Superintendent.

[illegible]apital Colombo, much [illegible]ed the appointment of a Sup[illegible] [illegible]he Inspector-General of the Police of the Co[illegible] [illegible] to the constantly increasing prejudice of his ow[illegible] [illegible]er w[illegible] [illegible] so much, and the public demand from them so m[illegible] more [illegible] that [illegible]ly, that the duties of Inspector-General of the Cey[illegible] Pol[illegible] and Sup[illegible] Police of the Western Province and Colombo [illegible] far [illegible] that [illegible]ne properly by any one man. And besides this, [illegible] inspection of [illegible] distant stations necessitates the frequent absence from [illegible] of the Inspec[illegible]al, and on these occasions the Force is left without a European Head. The danger of this was shewn on the occasion of the Rice riots in 1866, and [illegible]gain the other day, when the Police Head Quarter Barracks were attacked. In the report (already referred to) on that attack, the following sentences occur:—

"Another source of weakness is the frequent or even occasional absence from Colombo of the only European Head of the Police of the Western Province, namely, the Inspector General. He has 49* out-stations, many of them between 150 and 250 miles distant from Colombo. These stations it is really essential that he should inspect frequently, and he is supposed to visit each about once a quarter. Now, although he finds it impracticable to do this, or nearly this, he actually does travel (generally riding or driving) some 300 miles a month; and although he does so as quickly as the duty will admit of, it necessitates his absence from Head Quarters for seven days each month."

Inspector-General needs more time for administrative work.

250. A subsequent report on the same subject concludes as follows:—

"The Inspector-Generalship of Police of Ceylon, and the Superintendency of Police of Colombo and the Western Province, would such give ample employment to one man. The appointment of a Superintendent would not give to the Inspector-General one hour's additional leisure, but it would enable him to devote twice the time he can devote at present to the leading interests of his Department. When that Department was only 467 strong, and had comparatively few outposts and fewer duties, 3 European Officers were considered the smallest number that would suffice. Now, when it is 966† strong, and daily increasing, it is not unreasonable to ask for one additional Officer. I am confident the result would be worth the cost. It would certainly be a greatly improved Police Force, and something done towards improving the general administration of Justice."

251. The public of Ceylon, and even some among them who ought to be better informed, accustomed to a country which has never until lately had even the rudiments of an efficient Police, cry out at the enormity of every new addition to the Force. They little know how costly, and how immensely numerous in proportion, are the Police of

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* At the present date there are 52.

† Exclusive of the Policemen kept for private individuals. Including these, it is to-day (12th August, 1870) 1014 strong.

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Police of Ireland.

other countries, including those of their nearest neighbour, India. I should like to shew them the following extract from a *Pall Mall Gazette* of last year, regarding the Irish Police, and to remind them that Ireland is little larger than Ceylon, has little more than twice Ceylon's population, and is generally considered more civilized.

"The number and organiza[illegible] of the Irish constabulary are set out in a recent Parliamentary Return. All told, from the Ins[illegible]ur-General down to the youngest sub-constable, *the Force numbers 12,857 men; and si[illegible]pulation of Ireland is now estimated at 5,500,000 souls, this [illegible]ble [illegible]y 430 inhabitants, or thereabouts.* Taking the figures discriminatively, the 'Staff and Force [illegible]ties, &c.,' is 12,036 strong; to this we must add 449, the 'Belfast Town Force,' and 372 [illegible] Force in depôt.' A certain number of constables of each grade are mounted.

* * * *

"In rank and emoluments the establish[illegible] Inspector-Gen[illegible]al at £1,5[illegible] one Deputy Inspector-General at £1,000; thr[illegible]eral, th[illegible] £6[illegible] junior £500; one Receiver, £100 (in addit[illegible]n to [illegible] Surgeon, £300; one Inspector for Belfast town, £[illegible] service pay, £350 each; twenty-seven ordinary [illegible] at £270 each. Then follow what are, as reg[illegible] salaries ranging according to the standing [illegible] town and country 268 of these Sub-Insp[illegible] salaries that rise from £61 to £80 ea[illegible] Thus [illegible] the lower rank, and £53 for the high[illegible]r. The[illegible] Below the last we find the main bod[illegible] of Ireland's [illegible] with pay rising from £31 to £43 [illegible] piece. [illegible] and actual services, have extra pay or a[illegible] [illegible]ncial Code. The conditions of remunerat[illegible] [illegible]d down [illegible]

"*Within a few pounds, the total expense of* [illegible] that sum only £29,359 seems to have been met by [illegible] of Ireland; the residue was borne [illegible] the public, *i. e.*, [illegible] the United Kingdom. Something more than 10 per [illegible] in 'Gratuities, Pensions, and Superannuations.' T[illegible] 165. Much of the admitted superiority of the Iri[illegible] [illegible]d fair distribution of these rewards."

252. If I mistake not, this state[illegible] only [illegible] Irish Cons[illegible], and is exclusive of the blue-coated Police, t[illegible] [illegible]nd "Peele[illegible]" so c[illegible] after the christian name and surname of Sir R[illegible] [illegible]vith [illegible] assi[illegible]nce o[illegible] his private Secretary, Mr. Maine, subsequently Sir [illegible]aine, [illegible] Comm[illegible] "Police in London, established and organized them. [illegible] compared to th[illegible] cost [illegible] number in the above statement, the 1,000 *Police of C*[illegible]*ing* £15,000 *a* [illegible] *Revenue, and* £15,000 *a year to a few towns, sink into insignificance.*

Police of Mysore.

253. But to take an instance nearer home:—Look at the statistics for 1864-1865 of Mysore, a Province in the Madras Presidency, considered to be excellently governed, and to be rapidly improving. Mysore is an open and practicable country compared to Ceylon; *it has not double the population of Ceylon* (its population is 4,013,601); *and its Revenue* (£1,049,744) *is much the same.*

Besides a force of Queen's troops as follows:—

1 Brigade Horse Artillery,
2 Batteries Royal Artillery,
1 Regiment Cavalry,
3 Regiments Infantry,
5 Companies Sappers and Miners,

it has under its Civil officers a local army (who do many Police duties), as follows:—

Cavalry, 7 Regiments	Commissioned Officers	56*
	Rank and File	2406
Infantry, 4 "	Commissioned Officers	92*
	Rank and File	2457
	Total	5011

It has further a force of regular Police, numbering at least 5,000 *men*, and it has "*village servants*," who also do many Police duties.

The Local Army costs	£108,828
The Police cost	51,898
Total	£160,726

* All, or almost all these "Commissioned Officers" are Natives.

And the village servants, who are paid by grants of land, or remission of revenue, or in some instances by cash, cost *a considerable sum in addition*.

But then look at the result! There were in the same year but 24 *European Judicial* Officers in the Province, and *the remaining* 101 *Courts were presided over by able Native officials* at a comparatively small cost. Compare the Crim Returns of that year with those of Ceylon for 1869.

	Total Cases.	Total of accused Pe	Total Number	Total accused Persons convicted.	Total accused Persons acquitted and discharged.	Total of accused Persons remained at end of year.
M				2,112	20,617	11,910	872
				3,162	17,434	123,565	26,487

tured with those of a country with nearly

EST.

now sufficient, with a few exceptions. The nd the European Constables are underpaid. , serving in the own country, receive from lles, soap, capes, and boots. Without any of rules, and in an alien and much more expensive from £36 to £57 1s. The consequence t so worthless, that they have to be e sure, sooner or later, to get employ- re. I would raise the pay of our three which, as there are only 46 of them in ce.

Pay of Force, as a rule, sufficient.

European Constable's pay insufficient. Rate proposed.

As
£49
these
country,
is, that o
dismissed
ment on mu
clashes to al
the Colony
256.

	immediately	36
	higher pay	35
£4	50.	
2636.		
	have	ar cla

The 1st class, on £150 per annum
2nd do. 120 ,,
3rd do. 100 ,,
4th do. 84 ,,

Inspector's pay insufficient; rate proposed.

The 4th class Inspector receives the same pay as a European Sergeant, which is undesirable, even if the amount were sufficient for him to live upon—*which it is not*. The Inspector has nearly always charge of a large District, and command of from 50 to 100 men stationed at several outposts. He has to furnish himself with a good horse, uniform, and a sword; and he has to maintain a respectable appearance before his men and in the Courts, where his presence is so often necessary. He can very hardly avoid an expenditure which his pay will by no means admit of, more especially if he is a married man with a family, as almost all my Inspectors are. The consequence is what might be expected—all have a hard struggle to get on; most of them are involved in debt; and several have become insolvent.

257. In Antigua the pay of Police Inspectors ranges from £115 to £185 per annum; in Jamaica from £150 to £300; and in Mauritius from £200 to £300. In Madras it ranges, I believe, from £100 to £300, and India is an infinitely cheaper country than Ceylon. In London, which is also cheaper, Inspectors receive from £118 to £250 per annum, together with clothing, arms, and accoutrements; whereas here the Inspectors receive from £84 to £150 per annum *and nothing besides*. I consider that their pay should range from £100 to £180 a year at least.

258. When the Commission, which sat 4 years ago, established the rates of pay for Inspectors, these Officers had not nearly the same work as they now have, nor the same social position. They had nothing to do with drill, and they wore no uniform. The senior Inspector ought to be placed as regards pay more nearly on an equality with the senior Clerks who in every public office in Ceylon receive from £200 to £300 per annum.

259. It only remains to mention the Assistant Superintendent at Colombo, whose pay is £180 per annum, and the Assistant at Kandy, whose pay is £160. These salaries are most inadequate, and should certainly be raised to £200 per annum each.

Assistant Superintendents' pay insufficient; rate proposed.

260. An increase is also absolutely necessary to the Horse allowance of the Inspectors. The normal cost of grain and menial service in Ceylon renders it impossible to provide adequate food, grooming, and other necessaries for a horse, for less than about £48 per annum in the low-country, and about £54 in the Central Province. Yet, all that is allowed is £36 a year.

Inspector's Horse allowance insufficient; rate proposed.

POLICE.

Report.

PART III.
THE POLICE FORCE.

Present and prospective condition of Police at end of 1869.

CONCLUSION.

261. On the whole, the condition of the Police at the end of 1869, and their promise of improvement, were satisfactory. This I can assert confidently, even while having in view the standard of the London Police, with which I made a close personal acquaintance during 1868 and 1869. The promise of improvement is all the greater that Government warmly patronise every effort proved to be favourable to the progress of the Department.

262. Captain Hal[illegible] who acted as Inspector-General, and Captain Graham, who [illegible] the [illegible] Kam[illegible] report well of the conduct generally of the men under their command; the former calling [illegible]tion particularly to the meritorious service of his Assistant, Mr. Woutersz, and of [illegible] Keegel, Georgesz, and Panabokke; and Captain Graham to the conduct of Insp[illegible] De LaHarpe. Mr. De LaHarpe, the Assistant Superintendent of the [illegible]ks well of Mr. Inspector West.

[illegible] of Police.

ERRATA.

Page 221	line 5	from bottom	*for*	beneficially	*read*	beneficially.
„ 222	„ 7	„	„	are passed	„	pass.
„ 1[illegible]	„ 2	„	„	have put	„	have been put.
„ 22[illegible]	„ 5	in par. 151	„	these	„	those.
„ 223	„ 6	„ 179	„	causes	„	cause.

APPENDIX.

PART I.—CRIME. TABLE I.

NUMBER of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in C[illegible]ylon, and in each Court and Province, during the years 1867 and 1869.—From the M[illegible]gistrate's Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Just[illegible] of the [illegible]		Committed to Higher Court.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still untried on 31st December.		Total Number.	
	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869
Western Province.																
Colombo	5595				82	4737	57	59	34	59	44	54	3509	164	13199	22891
Pánadur	47				240	45	69	78	18	7	13	17	518	62	5676	993
Kalutara				44	194	188	0	37	48	42	16	16	1205	1342	5449	5054
Ratnapura				475	131	140	26	23	19	3	8	15	1211	426	4372	3721
Avisawella					63	140	15	14	25	0	14	1	966	237	2928	1928
Kegalla					179	189	22	8	12	4	48	22	0	993	4293	5490
						179	45	22	15	20	18	12	1197	707	7846	5332
						47	5	7	1	3	0	5	184	139	874	942
						23	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	3269	54
						73	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		103	95
					732	5240	250	172	96	161	142	9517	4070	47956	46531	
Ce.																
Kan				9	4000	782	20	40	12	18	30	40	300	2209	9262	10047
Gr				43	277	105	15	7	7	5	7	7	406	53	4949	1627
G				174	277	384	45	51	7	11	7	6	406	515	4949	5571
N.				220	145	409	3	8	0	3	6	6	123	229	1414	2139
Ma.				55	149	78	0	1	0	2	5	0	100	164	1254	1099
Dum.				240	241	221	0	0	0	2	5	11	723	698	2920	3269
Hapu.					127	39	0	1	8	0	13	1	157	36	783	381
Badulla						287	1	3	5	4	8	20	64	100	1314	999
Mátalé	3400		58		29	624	9	6	38	1	45	5	2105	933	6318	6804
Kandy Mu	ality 128	53			44	608	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	43	1150	703
Tot.	20708	3636			6830	7430	90	123	77	48	132	93	4127	4966	34192	30233
Northern Province.																
Jaffna	3022	4343	379	476	293	395	6	1	11	0	20	1	256	538	5990	5454
Point Pedro	4197	6854	548	785	115	170	8	0	2	8	5	0	272	377	5339	7694
Kayts	6620	4252	220	84	100	28	40	3	4	2	16	0	2532	152	9532	4531
Mannár	523	578	3	10	137	24	0	0	0	0	15	2	174	437	853	1051
Mullaittivu	754	801	77	110	56	80	7	2	0	0	0	0	147	42	1041	1035
Mullákam	8229	9240	46	486	115	44	0	6	0	0	0	24	456	1074	8937	10874
Nuwarakalawiya	926	1206	182	39	148	54	0	1	0	7	9	7	114	0	1376	1314
Total	26467	27354	1457	1190	964	825	53	13	26	17	62	34	3971	2620	33100	31953
Southern Province.																
Bahupitmédara	30040	860	999	394	196	268	12	9	13	2	20	3	667	248	31917	1784
Galle	9450	2948	1470	286	187	550	54	11	47	7	36	19	2165	0	14107	3832
Matara	16240	9210	200	999	114	322	16	44	50	31	31	19	2372	7149	19243	17766
Mágam Pattu	117	88	50	5	106	29	0	0	0	0	4	4	16	2	353	138
Galle Municipality	193	373	27	32	165	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	317	672
Tangalla	2373	3121	193	200	181	248	3	14	15	23	27	41	399	291	3192	3938
Master Attendant	31	24	2	0	58	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	34
Total	58440	16622	2943	1939	2648	1668	85	78	122	63	141	86	5787	7716	70220	28162
N.-Western Province.																
Chilaw	293	1232	14	71	52	154	0	1	7	5	4	15	310	167	961	1612
Puttalam	701	825	23	145	72	119	1	3	0	3	5	3	72	195	876	1293
Kalpitiya	477	248	30	77	62	28	0	1	0	0	0	1	51	26	610	381
Kurunegala	3406	6748	386	381	329	476	9	26	38	22	45	77	2103	6540	6318	14270
Total	4979	9053	453	674	485	777	10	31	45	30	54	96	2744	6928	8772	17589
Eastern Province.																
Trincomalee	966	1418	90	144	166	227	0	44	5	6	7	5	108	104	1342	1948
Batticaloa	3654	2427	326	197	167	183	0	149	0	16	0	37	913	81	5069	3110
Total	4620	3845	416	341	333	410	0	193	5	22	7	62	1021	185	6402	5058
Grand Total	137353	119887	10831	8093	17894	16862	468	687	402	369	503	823	34425	30467	210870	189416
Upper Dumbara	2272		271		151		17		0		6		830		3547	

N.B.—The Return for this District was not received until long after the completion of [illegible] tables, and was overlooked altogether. Its figures will be found at the bottom of each Table.

TABLE II.

NUMBER of Cases that came before the Police Magistrates, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the years 1867 and 1868.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in higher Courts.		Convicted in higher Courts.		Still untried on 31st December.		Total Number.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Western Province.																
Colombo . .	3053	3533	231	332	2377	2053					0	0	1224	1957	6784	10075
Pánadurè . .	1643	1533	202	208	175	248	0						150	187	2170	2146
Kalutara . .	1612	1763	154	199	117	140	0								2783	2704
Ratnapura . .	322	1026	69	132	60	72	0	0							1399	1399
Avisawella . .	819	1233	76	138	38	138	0	0							1733	1733
Kégalla . .	1197	1344	93	66	94	117	0								847	847
Negombo . .	2008	2290	187	126	286	217	0								96	96
Puttalam . .	265	386	30	54	46	47										
Colombo Municipality	563	347	10	3	1537	1334										
Master Attendant .	3	1	8	8	29	24										
Total .	12,389	15,376	1120	1387	4759											
Central Province.																
Kandy . .	2125	630	433	111	2085	158	0	0								3091
Gampola . .	1182	487	73	485	173	209	0	0								3471
Galagedara . .	1182	3094	73	194	173	78	0	0								1
Nuwara Eliya .	128	289	51	50	2235	140	0	0								9
Matúrata . .	302	358	32	19	27	42	0	0								3
Dumbara . .	460	1068	83	113	950	197	0	0								3345
Haputalè . .	159	289	3	60	30	140	0									689
Badulla . .	189	400	41	53	42	287	0									822
Mátalé . .	928	2230	124	488	178	455	0	0								3539
Kandy Municipality	123	35	33	17	913	609	0									763
Total .	6805	10380	946	1308	5518	3016	0	0								16015
Northern Province.																
Jaffna . .	2703	1918	111	74	235	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	2161	2746	2404
Point Pedro . .	1994	2716	158	107	58	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	1621	2304	3076
Kayts . .	6528	1357	192	31	83	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2496	80	9296	1488
Manaar . .	231	259	4	7	71	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	134	373	409
Mullaittiva . .	324	287	25	53	20	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	18	416	401
Mullaikam . .	4587	4715	17	80	78	41	0	0	0	0	0	5	241	509	5003	5347
Nuwarakalawiya .	282	328	40	19	48	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	388	478
Total .	16,251	11,573	625	371	590	449	0	0	0	0	0	5	3062	1205	20528	13603
Southern Province.																
Balapitimódara .	1693	1337	240	21	113	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	80	2260	1480
Galle . .	2726	2980	490	207	628	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	1023	4411	4675
Mátara . .	1737	2237	27	193	54	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	983	1017	2791	3693
Magam Pattu .	104	103	21	13	61	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	193	178
Galle Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla . .	1050	1092	32	22	55	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	61	1218	1291
Master Attendant .	20	211	2	0	24	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	34
Total .	1312	7733	812	456	933	1035	0	0	0	0	0	0	1862	2188	10919	13351
N.-Western Province.																
Chilaw . .	219	401	8	18	28	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	71	601	580
Puttalam . .	659	377	21	58	72	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	61	806	582
Kalpitiya . .	468	232	30	77	52	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	18	589	356
Kurunégala . .	928	1185	124	96	178	288	0	0	0	2	0	5	258	522	1488	2098
Total .	2299	2195	183	249	330	492	0	0	0	2	0	5	672	672	3484	3616
Eastern Province.																
Trincomalee . .	384	334	36	56	112	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	32	555	763
Batticaloa . .	1946	1253	182	83	129	138	0	0	0	4	0	2	268	17	2525	1497
Total .	3330	1787	218	139	241	279	0	0	0	4	0	2	291	49	3080	3260
Grand Total .	47386	49018	3929	3743	18382	10660	0	0	2	11	1	16	11040	13041	74740	73469
Upper Dumbara (See note to Table I.)		849		90		67		0		0		0		211		1208

TABLE III.

NUMBER of Justice of the Peace Cases, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year, 1867 and 1869, from the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT.	Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Discharged by Attorney-General.		Acquitted on Appeal in Higher Courts.		Convicted in Higher Courts.		Still under trial on appeal.		Total Number.	
	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869	1867	1869
Western Province.																
Colombo							0	29	33	16	10	28	39	283	53	1324	816
Pánadure							1	50	25	9	3	11	6	76	35	955	381
Kalutara							2	0	4	14	18	7	10	117	75	381	478
Hatanpe							4	4	2	5	0	0	1	7	38	29	123	223
Avisáwe								2	11	14	3	4	6	1	26	16	173	200
Negombo								1	8	3	4	3	18	14	158	106	592	695
Negombo									17	9	7	12	10	7	162	194	754	1024
Chilaw									2	7	1	3	0	3	6	23	74	141
Puttalam									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mannár									0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	8
									105	102	54	53	85	89	847	533	4402	3966
Central Province.																		
Kandy							8	0	0	25	11	10	7	24	21	99	86	384	447
Gampola							1	0	2	3	3	1	2	1	7	112	3	643	43
Galaga							1	0	3	28	1	15	0	0	0	112	22	1056	2231
Nuwara							3	0	2	3	6	6	18	3	74	56	244	147
Matúrata							0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	22
Dumbara							4	4	2	5	6	5	18	4	77	47	253	245
Hapután							27	0	4	0	8	6	20	7	11	39	101	223
Badulla							2	1	3	1	4	8	20	12	30	318	318	177
Matalé							36	156	27	3	6	7	1	9	6	480	12	887	178
Kandy Municipality							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							2184	1216	124	178	10	18	50	61	40	31	94	66	980	277	3482	1940
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna							104	223	60	6	10	3	7	7	4	1	7	5	7	10	199	255
Point Pedro							52	154	27	7	5	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	34	16	121	184
Kayts							92	21	28	2	20	11	40	2	4	1	16	3	56	15	259	53
Mannár							23	11	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	7	2	4	12	37	27
Mullaitivu							16	49	5	6	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	6	44	63
Mullátkan							40	61	6	23	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	3	3	0	50	96
Nuwarakaláwiya							17	50	18	0	3	0	0	1	2	2	0	8	6	18	55	79
	Total...						344	569	144	45	42	20	49	18	13	6	42	21	128	80	762	759
Southern Province.																		
Balapitiámodara							282	127	142	61	0	4	7	29	0	18	4	0	59	80	494	316
Galle							436	346	0	74	0	0	19	4	18	7	22	21	152	88	647	347
Mátara							498	600	113	58	51	0	10	12	14	3	23	6	131	537	840	1216
Magam Patti							15	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	4	4	1	32	9
Galle Municipality							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla							134	309	32	35	4	16	2	4	6	10	19	22	68	35	264	431
Master Attendant							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total...						1365	1385	286	228	55	20	39	50	38	35	70	53	414	741	2277	2319
North-Western Province.																		
Chilaw							116	126	0	28	0	0	0	1	2	5	7	13	68	46	193	219
Puttalam							42	57	4	18	0	0	1	2	0	2	5	3	18	16	70	98
Kalpitiya							14	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	21	23
Kurunegala							360	1091	27	63	0	0	7	9	10	24	6	69	480	1039	890	2295
	Total...						532	1290	31	109	0	0	8	13	12	31	18	86	573	1108	1174	2637
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee							91	145	12	0	12	10	0	18	0	3	4	2	37	12	150	193
Batticaloa							84	10	1	10	0	0	3	54	0	2	0	33	102	15	187	124
	Total...						175	155	13	10	12	10	3	72	0	5	4	40	139	23	343	317
Grand Total...							7578	7181	928	1168	132	89	251	323	167	162	313	333	3081	2703	12440	13088
Upper Dumbara (See note to Table I.)								72		27		0		7		6		3		21		130

TABLE IV.

NUMBER of Offences against the Person, and disposal of the same, in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the years 1867 and 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Dismissed without trials by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Courts.		Convicted in Higher Courts.		Still untried on 31st December.		Total Number.	
	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.
Western Province.																
Colombo	1643	2350	38	410	153				0	0	7	403	1188		2330	4549
Pásadúré	737	871	91	79	56				4	0	88	80			986	1085
Kalutara	637	639	87	44	33	48			4	6	131				918	998
Ratnapura	356	279	25	29	14	25	1								498	362
Avisáwella	383	504	38	56	13	34	2								579	695
Kégalla	422	444	78	65	23	67									724	736
Negombo	1343	1352	116	68	89	0										1798
Puttalám	154	259	33	26	18											361
Colombo Municipality	3	17	1	0	7											28
Master Attendant	1	0	0	1	1											4
Total—	5673	6715	507	778												10996
Central Province.																
Kandy	23	103														238
Gampola	483	414	25	138		220										789
Galagedara	433	405	25	61	30	88	6					106				645
Nuwara Eliya	68	111	20	8	15	38	1				2	27				192
Matarata	113	199	11	5	17	16	0				3	44				349
Dumbara	181	597	31	46	32	98	1				0	6				831
Hapután	53	111	82	8	49	24	0				2	1				103
Badulla	253	190	56	30	23	92	0				8					293
Matalé	571	1070	48	82	80	206	0	0	1		2					1670
Kandy Municipality	6	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0					10
Total—	2234	3193	229	414	279	824	5	23	3		12		567		3399	5095
Northern Province.																
Jaffna	986	1142	29	26	43	30	0	0	2	0	5		40		1113	1249
Point Pedro	836	1163	76	62	21	29	0	0	0	0	0		37	55	970	1310
Kayts	2172	473	44	16	28	9	0	0	0	0	7		646	39	2884	236
Mannár	134	167	0	5	6	8	0	0	0	0	1		33	95	174	276
Mullaittivu	55	165	3	35	6	28	0	1	0	0	0		5	8	99	238
Mullákam	190	295	17	14	24	15	0	0	0	0	2		9	52	242	376
Nuwarakaláwiya	681	808	116	43	40	25	0	0	0	0	6		60	14	827	896
Total—	5054	4213	285	195	168	144	0	1	2	0	8	12	824	313	6311	4881
Southern Province.																
Balapitiyamódara	1307	438	159	237	71	128	2	2	0	0	2	1	145	74	1686	880
Gallé	1522	1432	114	127	171	252	0	4	8	3	14	9	430	0	2263	1827
Mátara	730	1229	11	94	55	170	4	1	4	3	9	5	359	594	1162	2026
Mágam Pattu	89	46	17	6	47	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	5	161	71
Gallé Municipality	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Tangalla	470	662	15	18	42	84	0	0	0	0	0	11	72	42	599	837
Master Attendant	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Total—	4108	3823	319	485	390	649	6	7	12	7	25	26	1018	715	5878	5719
N.-Western Province.																
Chilaw	318	316	3	8	35	66	0	1	0	3	0	6	125	32	481	432
Puttalam	386	217	14	63	49	61	0	2	0	0	0	2	27	30	476	345
Kuliyáya	295	168	21	52	50	19	0	1	0	0	0	1	34	16	399	257
Kurunégala	571	623	48	52	80	202	0	1	1	3	5	9	139	338	865	1228
Total—	1570	1324	86	175	214	348	0	5	1	6	6	18	344	416	2221	2262
Eastern Province.																
Trincomalee	344	554	32	32	100	135	0	9	0	0	0	3	16	33	492	766
Batticaloa	957	894	64	56	50	109	0	14	0	4	0	14	139	12	1230	1103
Total—	1301	1448	96	88	150	244	0	23	0	4	0	17	176	45	1722	1869
Grand Total—	19970	20720	1523	2135	1628	2863	30	72	34	28	72	107	4393	4332	27659	30282
Upper Dumbara (See note 5, Table I.)		387		63		127		3		0		1		81		662

TABLE V.

NUMBER of Offences against Property with Violence, and Disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the years 1867 and 1868.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT.	Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Committed to the Supreme Court or Assizes.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still under trial on 31st December.		Total Number.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Province.																
Colombo					25	786	0	15	0	0	0	5	132	464	612	3588
Pánadure					19	4	15	3	0	0	0	0	4	10	68	122
Kalutara					13	0	25	0	0	1	0	1	29	183	177	887
Ratnapura					6	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	9	14	33	125
Avisawella						0	15	2	3	1	0	2	0	11	26	35	248
Kegalla						3	11	1	0	1	0	3	1	144	72	449	414
Chilaw			135			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	191	396	1263
Puttalam			141			9	274	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	42	81	141	154
Negombo						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa						0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
						40	346	54	8	24	3	3	7	11	387	1041	1908	6521
Province.																
					2	0	139	0	393	0	7	0	0	3	0	223	0	1784
					15	16	24	45	29	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	3	102	124
						0	43	45	19	0	10	0	1	0	1	19	31	102	261
						4	19	3	14	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	24	12	121
						3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	41	68
					7	27	4	25	0	0	0	3	0	2	16	47	53	225
			75	109	17	9	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	30	23	133
			12	000	11	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	30	26	132
			21	134	1	24	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	12	11	36	176
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total—		134	1891	75	967	101	489	2	30	0	3	0	8	83	418	395	3033
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna			2	64	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	75
Point Pedro			0	201	0	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	220
Kayts			1492	389	40	9	24	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	24	2096	430
Mannár			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaitivu			14	20	6	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	24	25
Mullákam			19	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	11
Nuwarakalawiya			1	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	4	30
	Total—		1528	694	48	27	25	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	544	54	2145	791
Southern Province.																		
Balapitimodara			23	45	2	21	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	7	20	34	91
Galle			309	716	190	62	147	120	0	1	0	1	0	1	97	0	743	901
Mátara			504	565	5	37	9	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	268	400	786	1026
Mágum Patta			1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Galle Municipality			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla			74	65	4	4	3	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	81	91
Matara Attendant			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total—		913	1391	202	125	159	153	0	7	0	2	1	2	372	430	1646	2109
North-Western Province.																		
Chilaw			27	50	2	10	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	22	48	79
Putt'lam			6	97	1	3	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	12	12	120
Kalpitiya			2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
Kurunégala			1	69	2	6	0	8	0	21	0	1	0	1	12	1012	30	2271
	Total—		36	1234	4	78	7	29	0	8	0	22	0	66	31	1046	98	2482
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee			35	29	3	9	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	41	42
Batticaloa			41	77	1	12	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	48	96
	Total—		76	106	4	21	1	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	2	89	138
	Grand Total		3933	8848	474	921	429	1537	10	79	3	32	1	89	1425	3995	6281	15564
Upper Dumbara (See note to Table I.)				46		14		2		3		0				12		78

TABLE 71.

NUMBER of Offences against Property without Violence, and Disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the years 1867 and 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Dismissed without trials, by Magistrate and Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Jurors and Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Courts.		Convicted in Higher Courts.		Still pending on 31st December.		Total Number.	
	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.					1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.
Western Province.																
Colombo	364	1474	20	192	6	682	10						110	[illegible]	[illegible]	2754
Pánadurá	112	869	20	115	7	126	0									1209
Kalutara	46	1114	4	78	3	67	0	3								1607
Ratnapura	38	749	7	130	2	49	1	5								1135
Avisawella	296	666	27	141	11	96	0									1010
Kégalla	309	866	25	90	16	64	0									1223
Negombo	40	947	8	46	0	0										239
Puwalla	0	310	0	38	0	35	0	2								138
Colombo Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									80
Master Attendant	0	0	8	0	15	0	0									
Total—	1205	6931	119	824	54	1121										9633
Central Province.																
Kandy	0	737	0	98	0	341	0	6					0	179		357
Gampola	194	184	40	82	24	93	0	0					28	7	28	96
Galagedara	124	829	40	99	24	82	0	11					29	204	2	12
Nuwara Eliya	33	185	8	29	7	80	0	3					10	6		367
Matúrata	22	133	8	13	2	27	0	0					34	3		204
Dumbara	58	525	12	49	9	78	0	1	1				44	17		834
Hapután	0	48	0	29	6	80	0	3	0				0	4		87
Badulla	6	111	0	20	0	20	0	1	0	4			7	2	6	200
Mátalé	182	1133	48	142	18	253	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	201	415	1731
Kandy Municipality	0	36	0	17	0	608	0	0	0	0	0	0		43	0	703
Total—	602	4088	152	580	84	1678	0	25	3	12	0	30	21	1096	743	7361
Northern Province.																
Jaffna	110	1140	9	39	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	34	126	1335
Point Pedro	75	1309	16	27	2	27	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	61	99	1426
Kayts	1159	514	36	14	16	8	40	2	4	1	16	0	484	38	1752	577
Mannár	22	96	1	3	3	9	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	51	35	160
Mullaitivu	43	151	1	20	1	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	15	51	201
Mullákam	123	5958	18	60	2	15	0	6	0	0	0	2	12	495	155	4536
Nuwarakalawiya	93	73	18	5	21	20	0	0	1	2	3	7	9	30	145	143
Total—	1625	7241	99	168	45	219	40	9	5	5	20	10	532	726	2363	8378
Southern Province.																
Balapitimódara	261	377	71	136	35	146	0	4	0	1	0	1	76	154	446	813
Galle	604	1074	110	92	50	193	0	6	1	3	1	11	43	0	809	1379
Mátara	581	1156	12	57	22	83	0	3	0	3	0	2	386	640	1001	1944
Magam Patti	4	18	1	1	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	35
Galle Municipality	0	371	0	32	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	669
Tangalla	316	654	2	33	6	37	2	3	0	10	0	11	6	44	352	794
Master Attendant	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total—	1769	3652	196	353	115	709	2	16	1	17	1	25	511	864	2595	5636
N. Western Province.																
Chilaw	86	97	1	18	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	44	20	138	148
Puttalam	198	120	3	10	16	49	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	35	223	215
Kalpitiya	28	68	1	25	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	71	112
Kurunégala	182	548	48	47	18	80	0	0	1	2	0	6	66	211	315	894
Total—	494	833	53	100	43	148	0	0	1	3	0	9	120	276	711	1369
Eastern Province.																
Trincomalee	64	96	9	15	22	15	0	8	0	3	0	2	12	9	107	148
Batticaloa	3	379	0	27	0	31	0	31	0	2	0	23	1	18	4	513
Total..	67	475	9	42	22	46	0	41	0	5	0	25	13	27	111	661
Grand Total—	5849	23020	628	2066	363	3921	57	126	19	71	35	142	1836	3448	8787	34049
Upper Dumbara (See note to Table I.)		749		44		21		7		0		2		168		791

TABLE VII.

Cases disposed of by the Supreme Court of Ceylon, from 1865 to 1869.

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Circuits.		Total Accused Persons in cases di[illegible]	Total Accused Persons [illegible]	[illegible] of.	Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Cases committed for Murder or Manslaughter and disposed of.	Cases of [illegible] Manslaughter in which a conviction was obtained.	[illegible] persons sentenced to [illegible]	
								Hanged.	Transported.
[illegible]				76	50	*	8	1	21
				116	89		11	7	47
				126	87		16	3	18
		135	8[illegible]	84	64	19	15	2	0
Burg[illegible]		141	[illegible]9	[illegible]	53	16	11	3	6
Buda[illegible]				488	343	..	61	16	92
[illegible]				40	25	*	6	1	10
			*	57	46		1	7	1
				42	28		3	3	22
		5	38	24	19	5	3	1	0
		1[illegible]	47	45	29	11	8	1	6
	T[illegible]	..	..	208	147	..	21	13	39
Midland . . .	1865	*	*	195	129	*	13	4	120
	1866			172	116		16	7	29
	1867			197	135		22	9	23
	1868	224	131	113	77	19	16	5	8
	1869	171	125	78	62	17	13	2	1
	Total .	..	..	755	519	.	80	27	181
Southern . . .	1865	*	*	60	40	*	11	3	6
	1866			70	47		8	2	16
	1867			79	47		2	0	2
	1868	107	61	61	44	6	5	0	1
	1869	110	54	51	34	10	8	1	2
	Total . .	..	.. *	321	212	..	34	6	27
Total for the Island	1865	*	*	371	244	*	38	8	157
	1866			415	298		36	16	93
	1867			444	297		43	12	65
	1868	525	318	282	204	49	39	8	9
	1869	547	305	260	178	54	40	7	15
	Total .		..	1772	1221	..	196	51	339

* Not received.

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER of Murder Cases, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

Magisterial Districts.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused Persons.																Total Number of Accused Persons.	
		Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Courts.		Convicted in Higher Courts.		Still under trial on 31st December.			
	1867 1869	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.		
Western Province.																			
Colombo . .	1 3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3		
Pánadurá . .	0 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Kalutara . .	2 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13		
Ratnapura . .	4 3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3		
Avisáwella . .	3 4	.	1	.	1	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4		
Kégalla . .	2 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1		
Negombo . .	4 3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3		
Panwila . .	0 2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	4		
Colombo Municipality	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Master Attendant .	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Total	22 18	.	1	.	1	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37		
Central Province.																			
Kandy . .	6 2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	.	2	.	0	.	2		
Gampola . .	4 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Galagedara . .	4 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1		
Nuwara Eliya . .	1 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1		
Matúrata . .	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Dumbara . .	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Hapatalé . .	0 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1		
Badulla . .	2 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Matalé . .	6 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2		
Kandy Municipality	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Total	23 6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	0	.	2	.	1	.	7		
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna . .	0 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	2		
Point Pedro . .	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Knyts . .	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Mannár . .	1 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	1		
Mullaittivu . .	0 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	2		
Mullálam . .	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Nuwarakaláwiya .	1 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1		
Total	2 4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	5	.	6		
Southern Province.																			
Balapitimódara .	0 5	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	4	.	5		
Galle . .	3 2	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2		
Mátara . .	3 5	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	14	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	14		
Magam Patta .	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Galle Municipality	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Tangalla . .	0 2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	1	.	2		
Master Attendant .	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Total	6 14	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	16	.	0	.	1	.	5	.	23		
North-Western Province.																			
Chilaw . .	2 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	1		
Puttalam . .	0 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	1		
Kalpitiya . .	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Kurunégala . .	6 2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	7	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	8		
Total	8 4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	7	.	0	.	1	.	2	.	10		
Eastern Province.																			
Trincomalee . .	0 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0		
Batticaloa . .	1 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1		
Total	1 1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1		
Grand Total	62 47	.	1	.	2	.	0	.	47	.	0	.	11	.	43	.	104		
Upper Dumbara (See note to Table I.)		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		6		6	

TABLE IX.

NUMBER of Manslaughters and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

Magisterial Districts.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused Persons.																	
		Dismissed without trial by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		At Sessions in Higher Courts.		Bound over in Higher Courts.		Still under trial on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																	
Colombo			0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		2
Pánadu					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Mahár					0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1
Batt					1		0		0		1		2		0		0		5
Avis					0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Kegal		1		0			0		0		1		0		0		0		1
Negr		2			0		0		0		2		0		4		0		6
Puttl		0		0			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Colom				0		0			0		0		0		0		0		0
Matu				0		0			0		0		0		0		0		0
				0		4		0		1		4		5		4		15
Central Province.																			
Kandy		1		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1	
Gampola		1		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1	
Galagedara		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Nuwara Eliya		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Matúrata		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dumbara		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Hapután		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Badulla		0		2		0		0		0		0		3		0		5	
Mátalé		2		1		0		0		0		0		0		1		1	
Kandy Municipality		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Total—		6		5		0		0		0		0		4		1		8	
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna		1		1		0		0		0		0		1		0		1	
Point Pedro		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Kayts		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Mannár		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Mullaittivu		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Mullikan		0		1		0		0		0		0		1		0		1	
Nuwarakalawiya		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Total—		1		2		0		0		0		0		2		0		2	
Southern Province.																			
Balapitimódara		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Galle		1		4		0		3		0		1		2		0		7	
Mátara		1		7		0		0		0		12		4		1		20	
Mágam Patti		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Galle Municipality		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Tangalla		3		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Master Attendant		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Total—		5		11		0		3		0		13		5		3		27	
North-Western Province.																			
Chilaw		0		2		0		0		0		0		0		1		1	
Puttalam		1		1		0		0		0		0		0		1		0	
Kalpitiya		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Kurunegala		2		5		0		0		0		2		0		9		0	
Total—		4		8		0		0		0		2		0		11		1	
Eastern Province.																			
Trincomalee		1		1		0		0		0		1		0		0		0	
Batticaloa		0		2		0		0		0		1		0		1		1	
Total—		1		3		0		0		0		2		0		1		1	
Grand Total—		34		39		0		4		0		18		9		27		10	
Upper Dumbara		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	

(See note to Table I.)

TABLE X.

NUMBER of Poisonings or Druggings for purposes of Robbery, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.		Number of Accused Persons.													
			Dismissed without trial by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still untried on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1867.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																		
Colombo	1	3	.	5	.	0	.	0	.	0								5
Pánadure	1	1	.	3	.	0	.	0	.									3
Kalutara	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.									0
Ratnapúra	2	2	.	1	.	0	.	0	.									1
Avisawella	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.									0
Kégalla	3	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.									0
Negombo	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.									0
Puttalam	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.									0
Colombo Municipality	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.									0
Master Attendant	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.									0
Total...	8	6	.	9	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	0	.		.	0	.	11
Central Province.																		
Kandy	4	2	.	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.		.	4
Gampola	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	0	.	0
Gangodara	0	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.		.	0	.	1
Nuwara Eliya	1	1	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	0	.	1
Matarata	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	0	.	0
Dumbara	0	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	1	.	1
Haputalé	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	0	.	0
Badulla	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	0	.	0
Mátalé	1	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	0	.	1
Kandy Municipality	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	0	.	0
Total	7	6	.	5	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	8
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	0	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Point Pedro	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kayts	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mannár	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mullaittivu	0	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Mallákam	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Nuwarakaláwiya	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total..	0	2	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2
Southern Province.																		
Balapitimódara	0	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Galle	0	1	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Mátara	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mágam Pattu	1	1	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2
Galle Municipality	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Tangalla	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Master Attendant	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total..	1	3	.	3	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	4
N.-Western Province.																		
Chilaw	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Puttalam	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kurunegala	1	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	2
Total	2	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	2
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Batticaloa	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total..	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Grand Total..	18	18	.	17	.	3	.	0	.	4	.	0	.	0	.	3	.	27
Upper Dumbara (See note to Table I.)	1		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		1	

TABLE XI.

NUMBER of Robberies and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused Persons.															
		Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still under trial on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1867. 1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																	
Colombo							0		0		3		0		0		65
Pánadu							0		0		20		2		0		119
Kalutara							0		0		0		0		0		3
Ratnapura				To			0		0		0		0		9		100
Avisáwella				21			0		0		0		0		5		32
Kégalla				100		57	0		5		0		0		21		183
Negombo				99		4	0		0		1		0		65		179
Pasyála				9			0		0		0		0		4		13
Colombo Main				2			0		0		0		0		0		0
Master Attendant				1			0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	2	0		327		101	0		28		3		0		135		694
Central Province.																	
Kandy	29		80		0		0		7		0		0		0		87
Gampola	63		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Galagedara	65	12	10		4		0		10		0		0		26		50
Nuwara Eliya	5		8		3		2		0		0		0		0		13
Matúrata	17	1	2		0		0		0		0		0		0		2
Dumbara	83	9	21		0		2		0		0		0		3		26
Hapitalé	43	13	13		13		0		0		0		0		13		52
Badulla	0	30	20		0		0		0		0		3		0		23
Mátalé	14	4	3		0		0		0		0		0		0		8
Kandy Municipality	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	381	123	161		23		4		17		0		3		44		251
Northern Province.																	
Jaffna	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Point Pedro	19	22	69		6		0		0		0		0		5		80
Kayts	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Mannár	3	6	15		0		0		0		0		0		1		16
Mullaittivu	6	13	33		4		0		0		0		0		0		37
Mallákam	0	3	12		0		0		0		0		0		0		12
Nuwarakaláwiya	3	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	31	46	129		10		0		0		0		0		6		145
Southern Province.																	
Balapitiyamódara	30	65	33		14		0		3		0		0		15		65
Galle	89	19	16		2		0		1		0		1		0		20
Mátara	55	13	12		15		0		0		0		0		15		42
Mágam Pattu	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Galle Municipality	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Tangalla	10	12	0		20		0		0		3		1		9		33
Master Attendant	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	84	109	61		51		0		4		3		2		39		160
N. Western Province.																	
Chilaw	36	16	21		9		0		0		0		0		0		30
Puttalam	28	2	1		0		0		0		0		0		1		2
Kalpitiya	0	11	11		0		0		0		0		0		0		11
Kurunégala	84	78	109		20		0		6		2		3		158		298
Total—	148	107	142		29		0		6		2		3		159		341
Eastern Province.																	
Trincomalee	35	9	32		0		0		9		0		0		16		57
Batticaloa	11	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	46	9	32		0		0		9		0		0		16		57
Grand Total—	1064	803	932		313		4		66		8		8		399		1068
Upper Dumbara	11		25		0		0		6		0				0		32

(See note to Table I.)

TABLE XII.

NUMBER of Robberies by Gangs of more than four Persons, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same, in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.		Number of Accused Persons. Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still untried on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1867	1869	1868.	1869	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																		
Colombo .	3	20	.	123	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	17	.	140
Páanduré .	7	3	.	11	.	0	.	0	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	17
Kalutara .	2	7	.	34	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	34
Ratnapura .	10	7	.	34	.	16	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	50
Avisáwella .	0	14	.	17	.	5	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	22
Kégalla .	9	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Negombo .	4	16	.	115	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	121
Puttalám .	2	1	.	8	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	8
Colombo Municipality	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Master Attendant .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	37	58	.	342	.	27	.	0	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	17	.	392
Central Province.																		
Kandy .	4	30	.	170	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	20	.	193
Gampola .	14	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Galagedara .	14	6	.	28	.	19	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	47
Nuwara Eliya .	1	15	.	1	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	4
Matúrata .	0	1	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	6
Dumbara .	1	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	20	.	20
Hapútalé .	0	1	.	8	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	8
Badulla .	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mátalé .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kandy Municipality .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	35	56	.	213	.	22	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	56	.	281
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Point Pedro .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kayts .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mannár .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mullaittivu .	2	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mullákam .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Nuwarakalawiya .	0	3	.	9	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	9
Total—	2	3	.	9	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	9
Southern Province.																		
Bolapitiniódara .	6	17	.	7	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3	.	13
Galle .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mátara .	0	3	.	11	.	16	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	12	.	39
Mágam Pattu .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Galle Municipality .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Tangalla .	0	2	.	0	.	15	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	15
Master Attendant .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	6	20	.	18	.	34	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	15	.	67
N.-Western Province.																		
Chilaw .	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Puttalam .	2	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kulpitiya .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kurunegala .	0	34	.	49	.	13	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	4	.	98	.	166
Total—	3	34	.	49	.	13	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	4	.	98	.	166
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Batticaloa .	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Grand Total—	83	171	.	631	.	96	.	2	.	6	.	2	.	4	.	178	.	916
Upcountry (Sinhalese) to Table			2		6		0		0		0		0		6		12	

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER of Cases of Burglaries and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused Persons.															
		Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still under Trial on 31st Dec.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1867	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868.	1869.
West																	
Colombo			32		0		0		5		0		9		69		115
Pánwi			34		10		0		11		0		0		0		55
Kalu			21		0		0		3		1		0		18		99
Ratna			6		0		0		4		0		0		10		74
Avisáwa			20		0		0		0		0		0		5		69
Kégalla			21		0		0		3		0		0		2		58
Negombo			3		0		0		6		0		0		5		113
Puttalam			1		1		0		1		1		0		2		12
Colombo Mob.			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Master Attendt.			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	17	193		346		82		0		33		2		9		114		583
Central Province.																	
Kandy	9	3		11		6		0		1		0		2		23		39
Gampola	34	9		19		0		0		0		0		0		0		19
Galagedara	34	19		25		3		0		13		0		4		0		45
Nuwara Eliya	6	0		6		0		0		0		0		0		0		6
Maturata	0	1		2		0		0		0		0		0		0		2
Dumbara	6	6		0		0		0		0		3		4		8		15
Hapmalé	3	0		0		0		0		0		0		6		3		9
Badulla	2	33		30		0		0		1		0		2		0		33
Mátalé	28	8		9		3		0		0		1		3		3		19
Kandy Municipality	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	122	80		102		6		0		15		4		15		36		178
Northern Province.																	
Jaffna	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Point Pedro	1	6		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Kayts	0	2		0		0		0		3		0		0		0		3
Mannár	0	1		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		1
Mullaittivu	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Mullikaiu	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1
Nuwarakalawiya	0	2		0		0		0		0		3		2		0		5
Total—	1	6		0		0		0		3		3		3		1		10
Southern Province.																	
Balapitimódara	34	7		2		2		0		0		1		1		1		7
Galle	53	21		17		7		0		0		1		2		0		24
Mátara	4	8		20		12		0		0		0		0		11		43
Magam Patin	3	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Galle Municipality	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Tangalla	4	6		0		3		0		8		2		0		0		13
Master Attendant	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	98	42		39		24		0		8		4		3		12		87
N.-Western Province.																	
Chilaw	8	2		2		1		0		0		0		0		0		3
Puttalam	0	4		4		0		0		0		0		0		0		4
Kalpitiya	0	1		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		1
Kurunegala	28	57		159		0		0		0		2		3		95		259
Total—	36	64		166		1		0		0		2		3		95		267
Eastern Province.																	
Trincomalee	2	2		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		2
Batticaloa	3	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	5	2		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		2
Grand Total—	425	387		653		129		0		59		15		35		265		1227
Upper Dumbara		14		23		4		0		2		0				8		41

(See note to Table I.)

TABLE XIV.

NUMBER of Highway Robberies, including Gang Robberies, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.		Number of Accused Persons.															
			Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still awaited on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1867	1869	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																		
Colombo	25	20	.	65	.	0	.	0	.	7	.	0						84
Pánduré	79	33		92		0		5		9								109
Kalutara	15	21		57		5		0		0								64
Ratnapura	6	8		14		1		0		0		0						20
Avisáwella	7	8		18		7		0		0		0						25
Kégalla	3	16		54		4		0		0		1						59
Negombo	73	160		288		0		0		0		6						394
Puttyála	1	3		10		0		0		0		0						10
Colombo Municipality	0	0		0		0		0		0		0						0
Master Attendant	0	0		0		0		0		0		0						0
Total—	209	269	.	598	.	17	.	5	.	16	.	0	.	.	.	117	.	765
Central Province.																		
Kandy	0	35	.	80	.	0	.	0	.	6	.	0	.	6	.	3	.	95
Gampola	16	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Gulagodara	16	7		16		3		0		4		0		0		10		33
Nuwara Eliya	1	1		3		1		0		0		0		0		0		4
Matúrata	0	2		10		0		0		0		0		0		0		10
Dumbara	1	1		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		1
Hapútalé	3	16		84		4		0		0		0		1		8		89
Badulla	9	32		30		0		0		0		1		0		0		32
Mátalé	2	14		37		0		0		6		0		0		0		43
Kandy Municipality	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	48	88	.	260	.	9	.	0	.	17	.	1	.	7	.	13	.	347
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	0	4	.	0	.	10	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	10
Point Pedro	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Kayts	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Mannár	0	0		6		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Mullaitivu	2	2		9		2		0		0		0		0		0		8
Mullákam	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		11
Nuwarakaláwiya	0	17		37		0		0		0		4		3		0		44
Total—	2	23	.	46	.	12	.	0	.	0	.	4	.	3	.	0	.	65
Southern Province.																		
Balapitiamódara	11	7	.	3	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	7
Galle	2	4		2		2		0		0		0		0		0		4
Mátara	5	4		5		6		0		0		0		0		10		23
Mágam Patta	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Galle Municipality	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Tangalla	4	5		5		5		0		6		0		0		0		16
Master Attendant	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	32	20	.	19	.	15	.	0	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	12	.	52
N. Western Province.																		
Chilaw	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Puttalam	5	2		1		0		0		0		0		1		1		3
Kalpitiya	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Kurunégala	2	43		23		8		0		7		5		4		48		97
Total—	8	45	.	26	.	8	.	0	.	7	.	5	.	5	.	49	.	100
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee	2	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Batticaloa	1	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total—	3	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Grand Total—	445	445	.	880	.	61	.	5	.	46	.	10	.	20	.	191	.	1209
Upper Dumbara	1	1		9		0		0		1		0		0		2		12

(See note to Table C.)

TABLE XV.

NUMBER of Thefts and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.		Number of Accused Persons. Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still untried on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1867.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																		
Colombo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4864	[illegible]	450	[illegible]	1524	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	6867
Payadúré	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	5
Kalutar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	361	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	33	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	170	[illegible]	1325
Ratnapúr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	355	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	62	[illegible]	555
Avisáwella	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	200
Kégalla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	476	[illegible]	43	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	140	[illegible]	667
Negombo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	652	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	39	[illegible]	744
Pasyála	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	14
Colombo Municipality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]		[illegible]	15	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	31
Master Attendant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]		[illegible]	10	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	12
Total—	3470	3678	[illegible]	7642	[illegible]	638	[illegible]	1647	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	423	[illegible]	10403
Central Province.																		
Kandy	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	220	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	461
Gampola	58	241	[illegible]	238	[illegible]	88	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	439
Galagedara	58	241	[illegible]	379	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	79	[illegible]	557
Nuwara Eliya	86	26	[illegible]	90	[illegible]	54	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	181
Maturata	73	135	[illegible]	214	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	47	[illegible]	271
Dumbara	129	307	[illegible]	301	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	136	[illegible]	397
Hapútalé	92	28	[illegible]	66	[illegible]	38	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	134
Badulla	161	160	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	116
Mátalé	572	484	[illegible]	447	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	69	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	165	[illegible]	761
Kandy Municipality	2	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
Total—	1366	2376	[illegible]	2384	[illegible]	552	[illegible]	466	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	481	[illegible]	4389
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	494	556	[illegible]	755	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	858
Point Pedro	26	880	[illegible]	2132	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	123	[illegible]	2368
Kayts	2808	170	[illegible]	396	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	83	[illegible]	462
Mannár	35	34	[illegible]	57	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	84
Mullaittivu	44	69	[illegible]	121	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	152
Mullákam	762	408	[illegible]	1258	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	1376
Nuwarakalawiya	39	47	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	52
Total—	4208	2024	[illegible]	4669	[illegible]	188	[illegible]	97	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	376	[illegible]	5352
Southern Province.																		
Balapitimódara	389	176	[illegible]	86	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	176
Galle	943	1660	[illegible]	1095	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	200	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1414
Mátara	185	1123	[illegible]	2650	[illegible]	226	[illegible]	146	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1600	[illegible]	4022
Mágam Patta	41	14	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	23
Galle Municipality	0	2	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	2
Tangalla	293	441	[illegible]	715	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	52	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	829
Master Attendant	1	2	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	2
Total—	1845	3420	[illegible]	3973	[illegible]	416	[illegible]	424	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	1648	[illegible]	6497
N.-Western Province.																		
Chilaw	148	154	[illegible]	169	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	193
Puttalam	99	93	[illegible]	120	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	170
Kalpitiya	173	111	[illegible]	67	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	117
Kurunegala	572	618	[illegible]	423	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	217	[illegible]	702
Total—	992	976	[illegible]	729	[illegible]	97	[illegible]	91	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	253	[illegible]	1176
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee	12	32	[illegible]	48	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	58
Batticaloa	347	264	[illegible]	392	[illegible]	39	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	39	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	536
Total—	359	296	[illegible]	440	[illegible]	39	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	594
Grand Total—	12246	13103	[illegible]	20337	[illegible]	1990	[illegible]	2739	[illegible]	67	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	90	[illegible]	3216	[illegible]	30411
Upper Dumbara		262		571		41		4		6		0		1		89		712

(See note to Table I.)

TABLE XVI.

NUMBER of Thefts of Cattle, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused Persons.															
		Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still untried on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																	
Colombo	131	56	84	0	0	0	0	6	20	3	3						97
Pánadurè	138	81	109	9	0	0	0	0	0	31	0						167
Kalutara	130	181	203	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						370
Avisáwella	34	38	36	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						82
Kégalla	137	219	405	76	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	1				96
Negombo	73	118	214	17	0	0	0	2	0	1	1						394
Puttalám	5	33	17	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0						345
Colombo Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	54		54
Master Attendant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total—	692	768	1128	166	0	0	40	47	32	372	1785						
Central Province.																	
Kandy	69	40	24	9	0	3	1	2	6	780							
Gampola	133	4	4	0	0	3	3	1	2	6	413						
Galagedara	133	128	288	95	0	7	3	1	0	1	51						
Nuwara Eliya	13	11	28	4	1	1	0	0	0	22	5						
Maturata	6	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	14	0	0				
Dumbara	19	9	13	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0				27
Haputalé	19	16	24	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	12				42
Badulla	25	40	30	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	12	12				38
Mátalé	610	29	85	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0				92
Kandy Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0				0
												0	0				0
Total—	1019	282	534	121	1	16	7	13	8	66	780						
Northern Province.																	
Jaffna	16	28	42	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	45						
Point Pedro	26	35	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	68						
Kayts	11	10	28	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	42						
Mannár	12	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	19						
Mullaittivu	7	10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23						
Mullákam	22	56	54	17	3	6	0	0	0	0	80						
Nuwarakaláwiya	6	15	39	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	48						
Total—	100	158	247	24	3	7	0	2	0	31	325						
Southern Province.																	
Balapitimódara	117	87	53	13	0	0	0	0	0	17	87						
Galle	129	141	117	21	0	3	0	0	1	0	0						
Mátara	483	304	832	315	0	6	7	0	0	411	142						
Magam Pattu	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1571						
Galle Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2						
Tangalla	149	253	480	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Master Attendant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	28	54	0	0				628
										0	0						0
Total—	881	847	1486	400	0	9	7	24	1	29	482						2430
North-Western Province.																	
Chilaw	82	58	42	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	27						86
Puttalam	27	42	64	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	15						101
Kalpitiya	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0						1
Kurunégala	610	1618	3420	93	0	3	10	51	1	3327	2904						
Total—	719	1719	3527	128	0	3	12	53	1	3369	7092						
Eastern Province.																	
Trincomalee	18	8	4	0	0	6	1	0	1	12							
Batticaloa	18	16	0	2	0	18	0	4	3	27							
Total—	36	24	4	2	0	24	1	4	4	39							
Grand Total—	3421	3878	6927	826	4	80	93	133	4328	1918							
Upper Dumbara (Sec. 16, Table I.)		18	12	5	0	2	0	0	8	27							

TABLE XVII.—PROPERTY stolen and recovered during 1869.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Amount of Money and Property alleged to have been criminally taken during the year.	Amount which the Magistrate and Justice of the Peace believes may have been actually taken.	Approximation to the Amount which the Magistrate and Justice of the Peace considers has been recovered of the above.
Western Province.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colombo	9690 10 6	2500 0 0	1500 0 0
Pánadurè	500 0 0	100 0 0	25 0 0
Kalutara	1692 0 0	600 0 0	200 0 0
Ratnapura	1385 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Aṛ̀ pola	523 12 0	160 0 0	60 0 0
	644 7 6	200 0 0	8 8 0
	4389 1 1½	230 0 0	2 4 0
	297 3 3½	164 19 9	32 9 6
	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Total	19406 14 5	3984 19 9	1839 1 6
Central Province.			
Kúrunegala	1553 0 8	0 8 0	136 0 0
Gampola	140 7 2	40 0 0	20 0 0
Galagedara	50 8 0 0	763 0 0	200 0 0
Nuwara Eliya	58 10 6	30 0 0	3 1 0
Matúrata	217 13 5	40 0 0	2 0 0
Dumbara	660 0 0	310 0 0	300 0 0
Hapután̆é	102 11 8	80 0 0	23 0 0
Badulla	500 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0
Matalé	134 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
Kandy Municipality	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total	3019 2 7	1403 0 8	805 1 0
Northern Province.			
Jaffna	230 0 0	50 0 0	5 15 0
Point Pedro	845 4 4	100 0 0	30 0 0
Kayts	75 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0
Mannár	95 15 6	40 0 0	31 13 4½
Mullaittiva	71 10 0	10 0 0	2 0 6
Mullákam	328 8 1½	60 0 0	20 0 0
Nuwarakalá̆wiya	204 6 6	50 0 0	5 0 0
Total	1650 4 5½	365 0 0	134 8 4½
Southern Province.			
Galle	2300 0 0	300 0 0	30 0 0
Balapitimódara	791 13 0	260 0 0	10 0 0
Matara	2500 0 0	250 0 0	215 0 0
Magam Patta	6 9 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Galle Municipality	0 7 0	0 0 8	0 0 0
Tangalla	1113 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0
Master Attendant	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total	6911 3 0	913 0 8	277 0 0
North-Western Province.			
Chilaw	155 0 0	100 0 0	66 0 0
Puttalam	385 14 0	120 10 6	51 10 6
Kalpitiya	1397 19 6	109 0 0	59 0 0
Kurunégala	1348 19 9	437 0 0	54 0 3
Total	3287 13 3	767 10 6	231 10 9
Eastern Province.			
Trincomalee	293 4 5¾	51 2 6	11 9 4¾
Batticaloa	1202 0 0	420 0 0	108 0 0
Total	1495 4 5¾	471 2 6	119 9 4¾
Grand Total £	37809 2 11	7904 13 3	3405 11 0
Upper Dumbara	789 8 0	260 0 0	105 18 0

(See note to Table I.)

TABLE XVII½.—RETURN of Property lost and recovered during the year 1869, which was brought to the notice of the Police.

PROVINCES.	Value of Property taken.		Value of Property recovered.	Percentage recovered	
	According to Owner.	According to Police.		According to Owner.	According to Police.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Western Province	2730 13 1	2590 2 9	550 1 5	20	21
Central do.	2520 19 1	2378 4 7	1100 2 6	43	46
Southern do.	329 12 11	337 9 8	59 16 7	17	17
Total £	5591 5 1	5275 17 0	1710 0 6	30	32

TABLE XVIII.

NUMBER of Incendiarisms and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused Persons.															
			Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still untried on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.
	1867.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1869.
Western Province.																	
Colombo	16	9	.	24	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0			24
Pánadurá	9	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0			0
Kalutara	5	2	.	1	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0			3
Ratnapura	9	8	.	5	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0			14
Avisáwella	6	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0			0
Kégalla	21	13	.	17	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0			30
Negombo	9	14	.	21	.	0	.	0	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	20	47
Puzyála	6	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	5	8
Colombo Municipality	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	0
Master Attendant	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	0
Total—	81	49	.	68	.	9	.	0	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	40	126
Central Province.																	
Kandy	5	6		18		0		0		0		0		0		0	18
Gampola	3	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Galagedara	3	5		4		0		0		8		0		0		0	12
Nuwara Eliya	0	3		2		0		0		1		0		0		0	3
Maturata	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Dumbara	0	4		3		1		0		0		1		0		0	5
Hapután	1	2		1		0		0		0		5		0		7	8
Badulla	16	2		2		0		0		0		0		0		0	2
Mátalé	16	3		5		0		0		0		0		0		0	5
Kandy Municipality	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Total—	44	25	.	33	.	1	.	0	.	9	.	1	.	0	.	7	53
Northern Province.																	
Jaffna	6	2		0		2		0		0		0		0		0	2
Point Pedro	0	5		6		9		0		0		5		0		0	20
Kayts	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Mannár	2	2		1		0		0		0		0		0		7	8
Mullaitivu	1	2		0		0		0		0		0		0		6	8
Mullákam	3	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Nuwarakaláviya	3	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Total—	9	11	.	7	.	11	.	0	.	0	.	5	.	0	.	13	30
Southern Province.																	
Balapitimódara	7	5		2		2		0		0		0		0		1	5
Galle	9	6		6		0		0		0		2		0		0	8
Mátara	13	14		30		17		0		0		1		1		15	64
Mágam Patti	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Galle Municipality	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Tangalla	4	4		11		7		0		0		0		0		4	22
Master Attendant	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Total—	33	29	.	49	.	26	.	0	.	0	.	3	.	1	.	20	99
N.-Western Province.																	
Chilaw	1	4		2		0		0		0		2		2		0	6
Puttalam	2	5		1		2		0		0		0		0		29	32
Kalpitiya	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Kurunégala	16	19		20		6		0		1		0		1		38	66
Total—	19	28	.	23	.	8	.	0	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	67	104
Eastern Province.																	
Trincomalee	1	1		0		0		0		0		0		0		2	2
Batticaloa	1	1		0		0		0		1		0		0		0	1
Total—	2	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	2	3
Grand Total—	188	144	.	182	.	84	.	0	.	18		12	.	86	.	149	481
Upper Dumbara	2	12		15		8		0		0		0		0		4	27

(See note to Table I.)

TABLE XIX.

NUMBER of Rapes and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

Magisterial Districts.	Number of Cases.		Number of Accused Persons.													
			Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still untried on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																		
Colombo	15	2	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2
Pánadure	3	4	.	3	.	4	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	15
Kalutara	3	1	.	3	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Ratnapura	3	3	.	3	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	4
Avissawella	9	3	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	5
Kégalla	9	5	.	10	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3	.	11
Negombo	10	29	.	36	.	2	.	0	.	2	.	4	.	0	.	3	.	47
Puttalam	2	4	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	7
Colombo Municipality	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Master Attendant	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	56	51	.	64	.	8	.	0	.	3	.	4	.	0	.	8	.	87
Central Province.																		
Kandy	5	1	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Gampola	1	1	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Galagedara	1	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Maturata	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Dumbara	0	5	.	2	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	5
Haputalé	2	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Badulla	1	3	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	3
Mátalé	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kandy Municipality	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	11	13	.	5	.	3	.	0	.	3	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	12
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	1	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Point Pedro	0	4	.	7	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	7
Kayts	1	1	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Mannár	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mullaittivu	0	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mullikkan	0	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Nuwarakalláwiya	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	3	7	.	9	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	10
Southern Province.																		
Balapitimódara	0	8	.	2	.	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	8
Galle	6	6	.	2	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	4
Matara	12	12	.	6	.	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	12
Magam Pattu	1	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Galle Municipality	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Tangalla	2	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Master Attendant	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	1
Total—	26	27	.	10	.	9	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	5	.	25
North-Western Province.																		
Chilaw	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Puttalam	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	2
Kalpitiya	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kurunégala	1	6	.	7	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	7	.	15
Total—	1	6	.	7	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	9	.	17
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee	0	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3
Batticaloa	0	4	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	3	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	6
Total—	0	5	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	6	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	9
Grand Total—	97	109	.	93	.	22	.	0	.	12	.	5	.	2	.	23	.	169
Upper Dumbara	2		3		0		0		0		0		0		0		3	

(See note to Table I.)

PART IV.

TABLE XX.

Number of Sodomy and other Unnatural Offences, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

Magisterial Districts.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused Persons. Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.	Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.	Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.	Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.	Acquitted in Higher Court.	Convicted in Higher Court.	Still untried on 31st December.	Total Number of Accused Persons.
	1867. 1869.	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.
Western Province.									
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pánadurá	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalutara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ratnapura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avisawella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kégalla	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Negombo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puttalm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Master Attendant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Central Province.									
Kandy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gampola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matúrata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dumbara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hapútalé	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Badulla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mátalé	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kandy Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mannár	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaittivu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullikkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwarakaláwiya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Province.									
Balapitiimódara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mátara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magam Pattu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galle Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Master Attendant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Western Province.									
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunégala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Province.									
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Upper Dumbara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(See note to

TABLE XXI.

NUMBER of Cases of Conspiracy, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Nos. of Cases.		Number of Accused Persons.															
			Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still untried on 31st Dec.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1867	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																		
Colombo	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	4
Pámbe	.	1	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Kalutara	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	3
Ratnapura	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Ayisiwella	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kégalla	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Negombo	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Puwalla	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Colombo Municipality	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Master Attendant	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	.	5	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	4	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	10
Central Province.																		
Kandy	.	1	.	6	.	8	.	6	.	2	.	8	.	8	.	8	.	2
Gampola	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Galagedara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Nuwara Eliya	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Matarata	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Dumbara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Hapútalé	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Badulla	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mátalé	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kandy Municipality	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	.	1	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	.	4	.	0	.	14	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	14
Point Pedro	.	4	.	10	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	10
Kayts	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mannár	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mullhittivu	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mullykam	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Nuwarakalawiya	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	6	.	6
Total—	.	9	.	10	.	14	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	6	.	30
Southern Province.																		
Balapitiamódara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Galle	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	5
Mátara	.	2	.	0	.	10	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	10
Mágam Pattu	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Galle Municipality	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Tangalla	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Master Attendant	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	.	6	.	1	.	13	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	15
N. Western Province.																		
Chilaw	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Puttalam	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2
Kalpitiya	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kurunégala	.	2	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	8
Total—	.	3	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	10
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2
Batticaloa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	2
Grand Total—	.	28	.	19	.	27	.	0	.	10	.	3	.	1	.	8	.	70
Upper Dumbara	.	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

(See note to Table I.)

TABLE XXII.

NUMBER of Cases of Perjury, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same, in Ceylon, in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused Persons.																	
		Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still tried on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1867	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
Western Province.																	
Colombo	-	6	- 10	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 3	- 0	- 0	- 3	- 0	-	-	-	13
Páanduré	-	3	- 6	- 3	- 0	- 0	- 3	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	12
Kalatura	-	6	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	0
Ratnapura	-	1	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	1
Avisáwella	-	4	- 2	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 2	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	4
Kégalla	-	1	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	1
Negombo	-	4	- 1	- 2	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 2	-	-	6
Puttaláa	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Colombo Municipality	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Master Attendant	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Total—	-	19	- 21	- 5	- 0	- 0	- 5	- 1	- 3	- 0	- 2	- 3	- 0	- 2	-	-	37
Central Province.																	
Kandy	-	4	- 7	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 2	- 0	- 0	-	-	9
Gampola	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Galagedara	-	2	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	2
Nuwara Eliya	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Matarata	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Dumbara	-	2	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 2	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	2
Hapután	-	0	- 8	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Bodulla	-	12	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 12	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	12
Mátalé	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Kandy Municipality	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Total—	-	20	- 8	- 0	- 12	- 3	- 0	- 3	- 0	- 2	- 0	- 2	- 0	- 0	-	-	25
Northern Province.																	
Jaffna	-	2	- 0	- 2	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	2
Point Pedro	-	6	- 12	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 2	- 0	-	-	15
Kayts	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Mannár	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Mullaittivu	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Mullaikam	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Nuwarakaláviya	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	0
Total—	-	8	- 12	- 3	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 2	-	-	-	17
Southern Province.																	
Balapitiámódara	-	5	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 2	- 3	-	-	-	3
Galle	-	11	- 10	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	11
Mátara	-	2	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 2	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 1	- 3	-	-	-	3
Mágam Patto	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	0
Galle Municipality	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	0
Tangalla	-	1	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	1
Master Attendant	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	0
Total—	-	17	- 11	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 3	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 3	-	-	-	-	18
N.-Western Province.																	
Chilaw	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	0
Puttalam	-	1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	1
Kalpitiya	-	0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	-	-	-	0
Kurunégala	-	3	- 6	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 3	-	-	-	9
Total—	-	4	- 6	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 3	-	-	-	-	10
Eastern Province.																	
Trincomalee	-	2	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 1	-	-	-	-	2
Batticaloa	-	1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 1	-	-	-	-	1
Total—	-	3	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 2	-	-	-	-	3
Grand Total—	-	71	- 89	- 9	- 12	- 13	- 1	- 5	- 3	- 2	- 12	-	-	-	-	-	119
Upper Dumbara (See note to Table	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XXIII.

NUMBER of Cases of Bribery, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1868.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.		Number of Accused Persons.															
			Dismissed by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted on Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still unsettled on 31st December.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1867.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																		
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panadure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalutara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ratnapura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avisawella	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Kegalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negombo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo Municipality	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Master Attendant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	5	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7			
Central Province.																		
Kandy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ganapola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galagedara	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Nuwara Eliya	5	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Maturata	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dumbara	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hapitalé	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Badulla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allaié	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kandy Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	18	13	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17			
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mannar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaittivu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaitivu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwarakalaviya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Southern Province.																		
Belapitimodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magam Patti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galle Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Master Attendant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
N. Western Province.																		
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Total—	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3			
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Grand Total—	25	14	3	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	32			
Upper Dumbara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

(See note to Table I.)

TABLE XXIV.

NUMBER of Cases of Misconduct by Public Officers, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Province, during the year 1869.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused Persons.														Total Number of Accused Persons.	
		Dismissed without trial, by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Committed by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Dismissed by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted by Supreme Court.		Committed to Supreme Court.		Still under Investigation.			
	1867	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Western Province.																		
Colombo	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	0
Panadure	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	0
Kalutara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	0
Ratnapura	.	2	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.		.	2
Avisáwella	.	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.		.	2
Kégalla	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Negombo	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Puwalla	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Colombo Municipality	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3
Master Attendant	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	. 7	.	2	.	0	.	3	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	7	
Central Province.																		
Kandy	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Gampola	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Galagedara	.	4	.	0	.	5	.	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	7
Nuwara Eliya	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Matúrata	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Dumbara	.	3	.	0	.	2	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3
Hapután	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Badulla	.	3	.	0	.	2	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3
Mátale	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kandy Municipality	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	. 10	.	0	.	9	.	2	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	13	
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Point Pedro	.	6	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	6
Kayts	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mannár	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mullaittivu	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mullákam	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Nuwarakaláwiya	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	. 6	.	6	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	6	
Southern Province.																		
Balapitimódara	.	8	.	2	.	3	.	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	8
Gallé	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1
Mátara	.	4	.	0	.	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	4
Magam Pattu	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Galle Municipality	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Tangalla	.	13	.	7	.	1	.	5	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3	.	16
Master Attendant	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	. 26	.	9	.	9	.	8	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3	.	29	
North-Western Province.																		
Chilaw	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Puttalam	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kalpitiya	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kurunegala	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total—	. 0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Batticaloa	.	7	.	4	.	0	.	2	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	8
Total—	. 7	.	4	.	0	.	2	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	8	
Grand Total—	. 56	.	21	.	18	.	15	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	63	
Upper Dumbara (See note to Table I.)	.	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

TABLE XXV.

NUMBER 0. Offences other than the foregoing, and of Accused Persons, and disposal of the same in Ceylon, and in each Court and Pulivitree, during the year 1868.—From the Magistrates' Returns.

MAGISTRATE DISTRICT	No. of Cases.		Number of Accused Persons.													
			Dismissed without trial by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Acquitted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Convicted by Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.		Discharged by Queen's Advocate.		Acquitted in Higher Court.		Convicted in Higher Court.		Still awaiting trial on 31st Dec. next year.		Total Number of Accused Persons.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Western.																		
Colombo	8968	10999	1160	3213	23	17	7	41	15480									
Panadure	185	308	5	48	8	0	14	27	402									
Kalutara	2144	1768	141	1248	34	0	14	1054	3156									
Ratnapura	1223	2011	355	127	0	0	6	313	2812									
Avisawella	1428	1095	67	133	0	0	1	188	1474									
Kegalla	1872	2749	324	181	0	2	2	727	3984									
Negombo	2824	2753	70	133	2	5	8	369	3340									
Puttala	749	618	53	47	0	0	0	94	812									
Colombo Municipality	18	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	18									
Master Attendant	43	1	19	63	0	0	0	0	83									
Total—	19755	22315	2193	6097	67	24	52	2793	31541									
Central Province.																		
Kandy	6010	8068	860	3013	17	13	1	2	11977									
Gampola	1088	118	53	937	0	0	0	47	1177									
Galagedara	1461	1473	172	364	4	1	2	373	2380									
Nuwara Eliya	2202	1119	155	394	4	4	2	191	1870									
Matamia	373	560	53	66	1	2	0	117	802									
Dumbara	1437	1831	195	208	0	1	0	520	2755									
Hapitalie	740	618	83	47	5	0	8	84	764									
Badulla	681	357	28	244	0	2	3	0	634									
Matalé	2972	3518	533	565	0	0	0	770	5372									
Kandy Municipality	703	35	17	608	0	0	0	43	703									
Total—	18660	18697	2221	6467	28	23	8	2098	28841									
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	2259	3516	130	586	0	0	0	456	4548									
Point Pedro	2518	4546	101	133	0	3	0	245	5139									
Kayts	1360	3847	49	33	0	0	0	45	4023									
Mannar	389	545	8	21	0	0	3	386	962									
Mullaitivu	506	619	83	73	1	0	0	26	802									
Mullikan	4915	7916	140	24	0	0	0	1018	9098									
Nuwarakaliawiya	467	1090	22	32	0	0	0	0	1144									
Total—	12208	22119	921	727	1	3	3	2176	25947									
Southern Province.																		
Balapitimodara	1399	668	307	235	4	1	2	182	1399									
Galle	1997	1679	59	350	3	2	7	0	2101									
Matara	3412	6240	340	180	10	9	17	5960	11895									
Magam Patta	70	61	13	22	0	0	4	9	109									
Galle Municipality	643	371	32	241	0	0	0	26	670									
Tangalla	1018	902	67	191	0	1	11	190	2362									
Master Attendant	32	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	32									
Total—	8572	6943	919	1220	17	13	41	7369	18628									
N.-Western Province.																		
Chilaw	562	1058	26	122	1	3	4	112	1324									
Puttalam	528	624	94	109	0	0	0	147	974									
Kalpitiya	227	168	32	49	1	0	1	16	267									
Kurunegala	1903	2523	218	433	0	0	0	1546	4720									
Total—	3220	4371	369	683	2	3	5	1821	7275									
Eastern Province.																		
Trincomalee	899	1234	144	227	21	6	3	80	1809									
Batticaloa	1325	2031	155	168	85	10	29	49	2527									
Total—	2224	3265	299	395	106	16	32	129	4336									
Grand Total—	82639	86720	6923	12593	219	77	149	15468	118188									
Upper Dumbara	1096	1608	212	147	0	0	0	704	2671									

(See note to Table I.)

POLICE.

Appendix.

APPENDIX XXVI.

THE following letter, referred to in the Report, was printed by Government, and circulated to all the Magistrates for their guidance :—

"1. I have the honor to request that you will lay before Government this letter, exp[illegible] my conviction that the Magisterial Officers of the Colony have it in their power to do much for the pr[illegible]eual education and general improvement of the Police. If Government, after consideration of the grou[illegible] that conviction, agree with me, an intimation that they do so, conveyed to the Offi[illegible] I consider, be productive of much benefit.

"2. The Police of Ceylon have too much been taught to [illegible]tion[illegible] their only [illegible]e to keep them- selves smart looking, to interfere in cases of disturbance [illegible]and obstruction in the street, act as guards and escorts. They are therefore to this day greatly wanting in the first requisite for a[illegible] the power of detecting crime, and of bringing it home in a Court of Justice to the guilty parties—and although they are not deficient in intelligence, nor wanting in ambition to learn their profession,

"3. The fact is, that the Ceylon Police have been kept too much apart from the M[illegible]arial Officers of the Colony, and these Officers in consequence have not, as in the case in India, learnt to [illegible]der the Police as their right hand. Criminal cases, of which the Police have never even heard, constan[illegible]e before the Magistrates here. Of these cases many are quite unprepared, and have to be postponed after time, pending the production of the necessary witnesses and evidence. In this way, not on[illegible]time of the Magistrates, the prosecutors, and the witnesses, frittered away, but the charge itself ne[illegible]ily falls to the ground, owing to the facilities for corruption that the delay has afforded.

"4. Now, this would not be the case if the Police were in sufficient numbers [illegible]their duty. They would be the first persons to hear of the offence whatever it might be, and the sergeant of the nearest post (after, if possible, communication with the Magistrate) would hurry with some of his men to the place where it had occurred, would apprehend the accused, and collect all obtainable evidence, and then immediately bring the case, with a list of the witnesses, before the Magistrate. Of course in serious or difficult affairs, the Sergeant would call his Inspector, and that Officer would conduct the enquiry.

"5. In this way, the case would reach the Magistrate in a tolerably prepared state, and from the Police Officer's report he would know as soon as he might hope it, and what was necessary to complete it. He would also, from the information thus placed at his disposal, be able to avoid taking any evidence not strictly relevant.

"6. On going into the case, if the Magistrate found that any necessary evidence which might have been obtained was wanting, he would point out the omission to the Police Officer, and call upon him to obtain it at once. Or, if he found any of the evidence brought forward by that Officer, irrelevant, or not legal, he would point out the error. And if, after repeated teaching, the said Officer did not show signs of improvement, the Magistrate should report the circumstance to the Superintendent, who would then learn the Officer's real worth, and place him accordingly in the Force.

"7. On the other hand, if the Magistrate in any case found that an Inspector or Sergeant had skilfully and carefully collected valuable evidence, or succeeded in apprehending a criminal and bringing his guilt home to him, it would be his duty, and I should think his pleasure, to report the circumstances to the Superintendent.

"8. Thus, not only would the Magistrates be greatly assisted in their work, and the work itself improved, and expedited, to the relief of all concerned, but the Police would be educated in their first duty, the detection and conviction of criminals. And further, the Superintendents would have a valuable guide to the promotion of the most useful and intelligent of their men.

"9. I am quite aware that, thinly spread as the Police are over this Island, and confined as are the services of most of them to their own towns, they cannot render assistance in this way to the extent I have mentioned; but what I would recommend is, that every Magistrate should use in the manner indicated all the Police stationed within his charge; that he should, as far as their strength and other duties will permit, employ them to make preliminary enquiry, to collect evidence, and to have witnesses ready; and that, in short, he should mould Police into assistants in the detection and conviction of crime.

"10. I know that the plan I advocate is practicable. I have carried it out with perfect success in a large district, the Police of which are not more intelligent than those of Ceylon. In that district, besides the Head Quarters and some 12 large stations, outposts of from 4 to 6 men were stationed at distances of from 10 to 15 miles apart. The whole country with its villages was traversed by them, each party in charge of its station or outpost. The headmen immediately reported every crime to the Sergeant, the Sergeant to the Inspector, and the Inspector to his Superintendent and to the Magistrate. Almost every case came to me Magistrate through the Police, and their work ended in a high percentage of convictions of robbers. The amount of crime in this Colony will, I doubt not, eventually necessitate some such system here. A good preparation for it will be the course now suggested.

"11. I beg that I may be appointed of the opinion of Government as regards that course. If they approve of it, a copy of this letter might be sent to every Magistrate in whose district there is a Police Station.

"12. Before concluding, I would notice a difficulty that may be started. The Magistrate of (say) Mātalē may object to send the Police of that post to inquire into a case of robbery at a distance, on the ground that they are paid by the town, solely for duty within the town. To this I would answer, that the men could easily be spared for a few days for such an emergency, and that their cost during the days of their absence might be deducted from the annual Police charge levied on the town.

"13. I may here mention, that the foregoing portion of this letter, which has been written for months, has been shown to many Magistrates and other Officers of the Colony, and that they have, without exception, expressed their approval of it."

I have reasons to believe that the letter effected some good at the Courts of such of the Magistrates as had charge of small Police posts. Some time after the issue of the Circular, I received among others a letter from the Magistrate of Pānadure, from which the following is transcribed :—

"I observe a report, in one of the newspapers, of certain observations made in the Legislative Council regarding the connection between the Police Magistrate and the Police, and it has occurred to me that it might perhaps prove satisfactory and useful to you, to receive from me an account of the benefit which I consider this district to have already derived from the connection. I am the more inclined to trespass upon your time—inasmuch as the district over which my power extends has acquired for itself some unenviable notoriety for crime. My practice is that, whenever information of crimes of a serious nature are brought to me, one or two of the Police Constables should be despatched to investigate, however distant may be the scene of the crime. The effect of the practice is most striking, for I now receive only one or two informations, whereas in duly six or eight affidavits, charging parties with rape, bestiality, burglary, highway robbery, forgery, and divers other crimes, were sworn before me every morning. Parties now are aware that a Constable will be sent at once to investigate, and therefore false charges become dangerous to their authors. An increase of the Police force here, the establishment of a station at Horane, and in due time the establishment of a Rural Police, are all benefits of which I cannot too strongly force upon you for consideration."

TABLE XXVIII.

...ths ... and Manslaughters.

TOTAL Number ... Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroners' Returns.

CORONERS' DISTRICTS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	Total Persons.	
				1869.	1868.
Western Province.					
Colombo	3	2	0	7	9
Pánadure	1	0	0	1	1
Kalutara	0	0	1	1	5
Ratnapura	3	1	1	5	1
Avisawella	4	0	0	4	0
Kegalla	2	0	0	2	1
Negombo	7	1	1	7	6
Total—	20	4	3	27	23
Central Province.					
Kandy	1	0	0	1	1
Gampola	0	0	0	0	0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0	2
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	2
Dumbara	0	1	0	1	0
Puputalé	0	0	0	0	1
Badulla	3	0	0	3	1
Matalé	3	0	0	3	8
Total—	7	1	0	8	15
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	1	1	2	4	3
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0	0
Anuradhapura	0	1	0	1	1
Kayts	0	0	0	0	0
Mannar	1	0	0	1	1
Mullaittivu	1	0	0	1	0
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	2
Total—	3	2	2	7	7
Southern Province.					
Ballapitimódara	2	1	0	3	2
Galle	1	0	0	1	0
Matara	4	1	4	9	3
Tangalla	2	0	0	2	1
Mágam Patta	0	0	0	0	1
Total—	9	2	4	15	7
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	1	0	1	4
Puttalam	0	2	0	2	2
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	2	0	0	2	9
Total—	2	3	0	5	15
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	2	0	0	2	2
Total—	2	0	0	2	2
Grand Total—	43	12	9	64	69

TABLE XXIX.

Suicide by drowning in Wells.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroners' Returns.

CORONERS' DISTRICTS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	Total Persons.	
				1869.	1868.
Western Province.					
Colombo	0	0	0	0	1
Pánadure	0	0	0	0	0
Kalutara	0	0	0	0	0
Ratnapura	0	0	0	0	0
Avisawella	0	0	0	0	0
Kegalla	0	0	0	0	0
Negombo	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	1
Central Province.					
Kandy	0	0	0	0	0
Gampola	0	0	0	0	0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	0
Dumbara	0	0	0	0	0
Puputalé	0	0	0	0	0
Badulla	0	0	0	0	0
Matalé	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	2	2	0	4	5
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0	0
Anuradhapura	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	0	0	0	0
Mannar	0	0	0	0	1
Mullaittivu	0	0	0	0	0
Trincomalee	1	0	0	1	0
Total—	3	2	0	5	6
Southern Province.					
Ballapitimódara	0	0	0	0	0
Galle	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla	0	0	0	0	0
Mágam Patta	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	2
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	2
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	1	0	0	1	0
Total—	1	0	0	1	0
Grand Total—	4	2	0	6	9

TABLE XXX.

Suicide by drowning in Tanks, Lakes, or Sea.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroner's Returns.

Coroners' Districts.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869.	1868.
Western Province.					
Colombo	6	1	0	1	0
Pánadurá	0	0	0	0	0
Kalutara	0	0	0	0	0
Ratnapura	0	0	0	0	1
Avisáwella	0	0	0	0	0
Kégalla	0	0	0	0	0
Negombo	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	6	1	0	1	1
Central Province.					
Kandy	0	0	0	0	0
Gampola	0	0	0	0	0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	0
Dumbara	0	0	0	0	0
Hapútalé	0	0	0	0	0
Badulla	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	1	0	0	1	1
Point Pedro	0	1	0	1	1
Anurádhapura	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	0	0	0	0
Mannár	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaittivu	0	0	0	0	0
Tenmoradchi	2	0	0	2	0
Total—	3	1	0	4	2
Southern Province.					
Balapitimódara	0	1	0	1	0
Galle	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla	1	0	0	1	0
Mágam Patta	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	1	1	0	2	0
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	0
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunégala	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total—	7	3	0	7	3

TABLE XXXI.

Suicide by Hangi

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in eac oroner's District during 1869.—From the Coror Returns.

Coroners' Districts.			Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869.	1868.
Western Province.					
Colombo	2	5	0	7	7
Pánadurá	1	3	0	4	1
Kalutara	2	4	0	6	2
Ratnapura	6	6	0	4	3
Avisáwella	2	1	0	3	2
Kégalla	2	2	0	4	2
Negombo	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	6	19	0	25	17
Central Province.					
Kandy	3	0	0	3	4
Gampola	4	0	0	4	4
Galagedara	3	0	0	3	2
Nuwara Eliya	0	2	0	2	1
Dumbara	1	0	0	1	0
Hapútalé	0	0	0	0	0
Badulla	4	1	0	5	3
Matalé	2	2	0	4	2
Total—	19	5	0	24	16
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	1	1	0	2	1
Point Pedro	2	0	0	2	0
Anurádhapura	2	0	0	2	0
Kayts	1	0	0	1	0
Mannár	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaittivu	1	1	0	2	1
Tenmoradchi	1	0	0	1	1
Total—	8	2	0	10	3
Southern Province.					
Balapitimódara	1	1	0	2	1
Galle	1	2	0	3	1
Matara	9	7	0	16	10
Tangalla	3	0	0	3	4
Mágam Patta	1	0	0	1	0
Total—	15	9	0	24	16
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	1	0	0	1	2
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	2
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunégala	3	0	0	3	2
Total—	4	0	0	4	6
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	1	1	0	2	1
Total—	1	1	0	2	1
Grand Total—	53	36	0	89	59

TABLE XXXII.

Suicide by other means than those in the foregoing Tables.

Total Number of Ceylon, and in each Coroners' District, during —From the Coroners' Returns.

Coroners' Districts.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869	1868
Western Province.					
Colombo	3	0	0	2	1
Panadure	1	1	0	2	5
Kalutara	0	0	0	0	1
Ratnapura	0	2	0	2	1
Avisawella	0	0	0	0	0
Kegalla	0	0	0	0	0
Negombo	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	3	3	0	6	8
Central Province.					
Kandy	0	0	0	0	0
Gampola	0	0	0	0	0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	1
Dumbara	0	0	0	0	0
Hapotalé	0	1	0	1	1
Badulla	0	0	0	0	0
Matalé	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	1	0	1	2
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	0
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0	0
Anurádhapura	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	0	0	0	0
Mannár	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaittivu	0	0	0	0	0
Tenmoradchi	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Province.					
Balapitimódara	0	0	0	0	0
Galle	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla	0	0	0	0	2
Magam Pattu	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	2
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	0
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	1	0	0	1	0
Total—	1	0	0	1	0
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	2	0	0	2	0
Total—	2	0	0	2	0
Grand Total—	6	4	0	10	12

TABLE XXXIII.

Killed by Beasts.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroners' Returns.

Coroners' Districts.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869	1868
Western Province.					
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0
Panadure	0	0	0	0	0
Kalutara	0	0	0	0	0
Ratnapura	0	0	0	0	0
Avisawella	0	0	0	0	2
Kegalla	2	0	0	2	0
Negombo	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	2	0	0	2	2
Central Province.					
Kandy	0	0	0	0	2
Gampola	0	0	0	0	0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	0
Dumbara	0	0	0	0	1
Hapotalé	0	0	0	0	0
Badulla	0	0	0	0	2
Matalé	0	0	0	0	3
Total—	0	0	0	0	8
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	0
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0	0
Anurádhapura	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	0	1	1	1
Mannár	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaittivu	0	0	0	0	0
Tenmoradchi	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	1	1	1
Southern Province.					
Balapitimódara	0	0	0	0	0
Galle	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	0	1	0	1	1
Tangalla	0	0	0	0	0
Magam Pattu	1	0	0	1	0
Total—	1	1	0	2	1
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	0
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	0	0	0	0	2
Total—	0	0	0	0	2
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	1	0	0	1	0
Batticaloa	2	0	0	2	1
Total—	3	0	0	3	1
Grand Total—	6	1	1	8	15

TABLE XXXIV.

Death from Snake bite.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroners' Returns.

CORONERS' DISTRICTS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869	1868
Western Province.					
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0
Panadurè	6	0	6	0	0
Kalutara	0	0	0	6	1
Ratnapura	1	0	0	1	4
Avisawella	1	0	0	1	0
Kegalla	2	1	0	3	0
Negombo	0	0	0	0	0
Total —	4	1	0	5	5
Central Province.					
Kandy	0	0	0	0	0
Gampola	0	0	0	0	0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	1
Dumbara	0	0	1	1	0
Haputalè	0	0	0	0	0
Badulla	1	0	0	1	2
Matalè	0	0	0	0	0
Total —	1	0	1	2	3
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	2	4	4	10	3
Point Pedro	0	1	0	1	2
Anuradhapura	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	0	0	0	0
Mannar	1	0	0	1	0
Mullaitivu	0	0	0	0	0
Tenmoradchi	6	1	1	8	7
Total —	9	6	5	20	12
Southern Province.					
Balapitimodara	0	1	0	1	1
Galle	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	0	0	1	1	0
Tangalla	7	1	2	10	7
Magam Patto	1	1	0	2	0
Total —	8	3	3	14	9
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	1	0	0	1	1
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	3
Kurunegala	4	1	2	7	3
Total —	5	1	2	8	4
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	7	0	4	11	3
Total —	7	0	4	11	3
Grand Total —	34	11	15	60	36

TABLE XXXV.

Death from Hydrophobia.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each ...er's District, during 1869.—From the Coroners' Ret...

CORONER'S DISTRICTS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869	1868
Western Province.					
Colombo	0	0	0	0	1
Panadurè	0	0	0	0	0
Kalutara	0			0	0
Ratnapura	0			0	0
Avisawella	0			0	0
Kegalla	0			0	0
Negombo	0	0	0	0	0
Total —	0	0	0	0	1
Central Province.					
Kandy	0	0	0	0	0
Gampola	0	0	0	0	0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	0
Dumbara	0	0	0	0	0
Haputalè	0	0	0	0	0
Badulla	0	0	0	0	0
Matalè	0	0	0	0	0
Total —	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	0
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0	0
Anuradhapura	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	0	0	0	0
Mannar	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaitivu	0	0	0	0	0
Tenmoradchi	0	0	0	0	0
Total —	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Province.					
Balapitimodara	0	0	0	0	0
Galle	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla	0	0	0	0	0
Magam Patto	0	0	0	0	0
Total —	0	0	0	0	0
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	0
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	0	0	0	0	0
Total —	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	0	0	0	0	0
Total —	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total —	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE XXXVI.

Accidental Deaths by drowning in Wells.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroners' Returns.

Coroners' Districts.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869.	1868.
Western Province.					
Colombo	0	1	2	3	8
Chilaw	0	1	0	1	2
Kalutara	0	0	0	0	2
Ratnapur	0	0	1	1	0
Avisawella	0	0	0	0	0
Kegalla	0	0	0	0	3
Negombo	1	0	0	1	1
Total—	1	2	3	12	16
Central Province.					
Kandy	3	0	1	6	2
Gampola	0	0	0	0	1
Gallegedara	0	0	3	3	2
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	0
Dumbara	0	0	0	0	1
Dapotalé	0	0	0	0	0
Bodulla	1	0	0	1	0
Matalé	0	0	2	2	1
Total—	0	0	6	12	7
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	2	5	8	15	31
Point Pedro	0	0	7	7	0
Anuradhapura	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	1	4	5	2
Mannar	1	0	1	2	1
Mullaitivu	1	0	0	1	0
Trincomalee	0	0	1	1	7
Total—	4	6	21	31	41
Southern Province.					
Ballapitimodara	0	0	2	2	0
Galle	4	3	3	7	3
Matara	0	0	10	10	4
Tangalla	0	1	0	1	1
Magam Patta	0	0	0	0	1
Total—	4	4	15	20	9
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	2
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	1
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	0	1	2	3	3
Total—	0	1	2	3	6
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	0	0	1	1	2
Batticaloa	1	0	0	1	3
Total—	1	0	1	2	5
Grand Total—	13	13	54	80	92

TABLE XXXVII.

Accidental Deaths by drowning in Tanks or Lakes.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroners' Returns.

Coroners' Districts.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869.	1868.
Western Province.					
Colombo	5	0	2	7	8
Pánadurá	1	1	0	2	0
Kalutara	0	0	0	0	2
Ratnapura	1	0	0	1	0
Avisawella	0	0	0	0	0
Kegalla	0	0	0	0	0
Negombo	0	0	1	1	1
Total—	7	1	3	11	8
Central Province.					
Kandy	3	0	0	3	2
Gampola	0	0	0	0	0
Gallegedara	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	1	0	1	0
Dumbara	0	0	0	0	1
Dapotalé	0	0	0	0	0
Bodulla	0	0	0	0	0
Matalé	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	3	1	0	4	3
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	1	0	0	1	3
Point Pedro	0	0	1	1	1
Anuradhapura	0	0	1	1	1
Kayts	0	0	6	6	1
Mannar	0	0	2	2	2
Mullaitivu	1	0	0	1	0
Trincomalee	2	0	2	4	0
Total—	4	0	12	16	8
Southern Province.					
Ballapitimodara	1	0	0	1	2
Galle	0	0	0	0	2
Matara	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla	0	0	0	0	2
Magam Patta	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	1	0	0	1	6
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	2
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	2	2	0	4	2
Total—	2	2	0	4	4
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	1
Batticaloa	2	0	5	7	10
Total—	2	0	5	7	11
Grand Total—	19	4	20	43	40

TABLE XXXVIII.

Accidental Deaths by drowning in the Sea.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroner's Returns.

CORONERS' DISTRICTS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869	1868
Western Province.					
Colombo	2	0	0	2	3
Panadurè	3	0	0	3	0
Kalutara	1	0	0	1	0
Ratnapura	0	0	0	0	0
Avisawella	0	0	0	0	0
Kegalla	0	0	0	0	0
Negumbo	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	6	0	0	6	3
Central Province.					
Kandy	0	0	0	0	0
Gampola	0	0	0	0	0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0	0
Dumbara	0	0	0	0	0
Hapitalè	0	0	0	0	0
Batticalla	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	1
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0	1
Anuradhapura	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	0	0	0	3
Mannar	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaitivu	0	0	0	0	0
Tenmoradchi	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	5
Southern Province.					
Balapitiamdara	1	0	0	1	0
Galle	2	0	0	2	5
Matara	0	0	0	0	0
Tangalla	0	0	0	0	0
Magam Patti	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	3	0	0	3	5
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	0
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	1	0	0	1	1
Batticaloa	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	1	0	0	1	1
Grand Total—	10	0	0	10	14

TABLE XXXIX.

Accidental Deaths by drowning in Rivers or Streams.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroner's Returns.

CORONERS' DISTRICTS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869	1868
Western Province.					
Colombo	3	0	5	8	8
Panadurè	1	0	2	3	3
Kalutara	1	0	2	3	1
Ratnapura	2	1	4	6	7
Avisawella	1	0	1	2	2
Kegalla	0	0	1	1	2
Negumbo	0	0	0	0	5
Total—	7	1	8	21	28
Central Province.					
Kandy	6	0	0	6	4
Gampola	3	1	0	4	0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	2	0	0	2	0
Dumbara	2	2	0	4	0
Hapitalè	1	0	1	2	1
Batticalla	0	0	0	0	0
Matalè	1	0	0	1	2
Total—	15	3	1	21	7
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	0
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0	0
Anuradhapura	0	0	0	0	0
Kayts	0	0	0	0	0
Mannar	0	0	0	0	0
Mullaitivu	0	0	0	0	0
Tenmoradchi	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Province.					
Balapitiamdara	2	1	1	4	1
Galle	5	3	1	9	0
Matara	6	1	7	14	3
Tangalla	1	0	0	1	1
Magam Patti	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	12	5	9	26	5
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	0
Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	0	0	1	1	0
Total—	0	0	1	1	0
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	1
Batticaloa	0	0	0	0	0
Total—	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total—	36	14	19	69	41

TABLE XI.

Accidental Deaths on the Railway.

Total Number in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1868.—From the Coroners' Returns.

Coroners' Districts.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total Persons.
				1867 1868
Western Province.				
Colombo	0	0	0	0 0
Panadure	0	0	0	0 0
Kalutara	0	0	0	0 0
Ratnapa	0	0	0	0 0
Negombo	0	0	0	0 0
Avisawella	0	0	0	0 1
Kegalla	0	0	0	0 0
Negombo	0	0	0	0 0
Total—	0	0	0	0 1
Central Province.				
Kandy	0	0	0	0 1
Gampola	0	0	0	0 0
Galagedara	0	0	0	0 0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0	0 0
Dumbara	0	0	0	0 0
Hantane	0	0	0	0 0
Bulella	0	0	0	0 0
Matale	0	0	0	0 0
Total—	0	0	0	0 1
Northern Province.				
Jaffna	0	0	0	0 0
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0 0
Anuradhapura	0	0	0	0 0
Kayts	0	0	0	0 0
Mannar	0	0	0	0 0
Mullaittivu	0	0	0	0 0
Tenmarachi	0	0	0	0 0
Total—	0	0	0	0 0
Southern Province.				
Balapitiamidara	0	0	0	0 0
Galle	0	0	0	0 0
Matara	0	0	0	0 0
Tangalla	0	0	0	0 0
Magam Pattu	0	0	0	0 0
Total—	0	0	0	0 0
North-Western Province.				
Chilaw	0	0	0	0 0
Puttalam	0	0	0	0 0
Kaljuttiya	0	0	0	0 0
Kurunegala	0	0	0	0 0
Total—	0	0	0	0 0
Eastern Province.				
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0 0
Batticaloa	0	0	0	0 0
Total—	0	0	0	0 0
Grand Total—	0	0	0	0 2

TABLE XII.

Accidental Deaths by Falling from Trees.

Total Number in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1868.—From the Coroners' Returns.

Coroners' Districts.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total Persons.
				1867 1868
Western Province.				
Colombo	6	0	2	8 8
Panadure	16	0	0	16 10
Kalutara	8	0	0	8 15
Ratnapura	13	0	3	16 12
Avisawella	5	0	0	5 6
Kegalla	25	1	9	35 26
Negombo	7	1	0	7 5
Total—	80	1	14	95 83
Central Province.				
Kandy	8	1	0	9 4
Gampola	0	0	0	0 0
Galagedara	10	0	0	10 7
Nuwara Eliya	1	0	0	1 2
Dumbara	0	0	0	0 4
Hantane	2	0	0	2 0
Bulella	3	0	0	3 5
Matale	4	1	1	6 7
Total—	28	2	1	31 30
Northern Province.				
Jaffna	3	0	2	5 5
Point Pedro	1	0	1	2 2
Anuradhapura	0	0	0	0 0
Kayts	1	0	0	1 0
Mannar	1	0	0	1 1
Mullaittivu	1	0	1	2 3
Tenmarachi	4	0	0	4 1
Total—	11	0	4	15 16
Southern Province.				
Balapitiamidara	7	0	0	7 8
Galle	4	0	0	4 3
Matara	37	0	8	45 25
Tangalla	10	0	0	10 12
Magam Pattu	1	0	0	1 0
Total—	59	0	8	67 51
North-Western Province.				
Chilaw	2	0	0	2 3
Puttalam	0	0	0	0 0
Kaljuttiya	0	0	1	1 0
Kurunegala	23	0	0	23 25
Total—	25	0	1	24 28
Eastern Province.				
Trincomalee	0	0	0	0 0
Batticaloa	2	0	1	3 1
Total—	2	0	1	3 1
Grand Total—	203	3	29	235 209

TABLE XLII.

Accidental Deaths from other causes than those in the foregoing Tables.

TOTAL Number in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroners' Returns.

Coroners' Districts.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869	1868
Western Province.					
Colombo	9	3	1	13	9
Panadure	3	3	0	10	10
Kalutara	1	0	0	1	1
Ratnapura	16	5	4	25	20
Avisawella	2	0	0	2	3
Kegalla	5	2	4	11	3
Negombo	1	0	0	1	2
Total —	40	13	9	64	51
Central Province.					
Kandy	7	0	1	8	12
Gampola	1	0	0	1	2
Galagedara	0	2	2	4	1
Nuwara Eliya	4	0	0	4	2
Dumbara	10	0	0	10	2
Hapitalé	1	0	1	2	0
Badulla	0	2	0	2	5
Matale	0	2	2	10	9
Total —	23	6	6	41	33
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	3	3	2	8	4
Point Pedro	0	1	0	1	3
Anuradhapura	2	1	2	5	3
Kayts	1	0	0	1	4
Mannar	2	0	0	2	0
Mullaitivoe	1	1	0	2	0
Trincomalie	0	1	0	1	4
Total —	9	7	4	20	18
Southern Province.					
Belapitiyahara	8	3	3	14	12
Galle	14	3	4	21	15
Matara	12	4	10	26	16
Tangalla	3	3	0	6	12
Magam Patna	0	0	0	0	0
Total —	37	13	17	67	55
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	0	0	0	0	4
Puttalam	1	0	0	2	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	12	2	1	17	16
Total —	14	4	1	19	20
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	1	0	3	4	0
Batticaloa	3	0	8	9	1
Total —	4	0	9	13	1
Grand Total —	133	45	46	224	175

TABLE XLIII.

Found dead, cause known.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroners' Returns.

Coroners' Districts.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons.	
				1869	1868
Western Province.					
Colombo	8	3	7	18	19
Panadure	0	0	2	2	1
Kalutara	3	2	1	6	5
Ratnapura	1	0	0	1	0
Avisawella	2	1	0	3	7
Kegalla	4	1	0	5	0
Negombo	3	1	0	4	14
Total —	21	12	7	40	46
Central Province.					
Kandy	13	1	0	14	16
Gampola	3	0	0	3	6
Galagedara	10	1	4	15	13
Nuwara Eliya	3	0	0	3	2
Dumbara	6	0	1	7	2
Hapitalé	3	1	0	4	3
Badulla	8	0	0	8	3
Matale	4	5	2	11	9
Total —	50	8	6	65	60
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	0	0	0	0	0
Point Pedro	0	0	0	0	0
Anuradhapura	2	2	0	4	4
Kayts	0	0	0	0	0
Mannar	1	0	0	1	2
Mullaitivoe	1	0	0	1	0
Trincomalie	1	2	0	3	3
Total —	5	4	0	9	9
Southern Province.					
Belapitiyahara	1	0	0	1	0
Galle	0	0	0	0	0
Matara	9	1	12	28	11
Tangalla	1	3	0	4	4
Magam Patna	1	0	1	2	4
Total —	12	10	13	35	19
North-Western Province.					
Chilaw	3	2	0	5	4
Puttalam	4	0	0	4	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
Kurunegala	0	0	0	0	0
Total —	7	2	0	9	4
Eastern Province.					
Trincomalee	1	0	0	1	2
Batticaloa	8	1	4	13	5
Total —	9	1	4	14	7
Grand Total —	104	38	30	172	141

TABLE XLIV.

Found dead, cause unknown.

TOTAL Cases in Ceylon, and in each Coroner's District, during 1869.—From the Coroners' Returns.

Provinces.	Coroners' Districts.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons. 1869	Total Persons. 1868
Western ...	Colombo	7	2	5	14	5
	Pánadure	0	1	0	1	1
	Kalutara	0	0	0	0	0
	Ratnapura	2	0	0	2	0
	Avisawella	1	0	0	1	1
	Gampaha	0	0	0	0	1
	Negombo	1	0	0	1	2
	Total—	11	3	5	19	9
Central ...	Kandy	0	0	0	0	0
	Gampola	0	0	0	0	1
	Galagedara	0	0	0	0	1
	Nuwara Eliya	3	0	0	3	3
	Dumbara	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajawalé	0	0	0	0	0
	Badulla	0	0	0	0	0
	Mátalé	1	0	0	1	1
	Total—	4	0	0	4	6
Northern ...	Jaffna	1	0	1	2	1
	Point Pedro	0	0	1	1	0
	Annaradhapura	0	0	0	0	0
	Kayts	0	0	2	2	0
	Mannár	0	0	0	0	0
	Mullaitivú	1	0	0	1	0
	Tenmerarchi	1	0	0	1	0
	Total—	3	0	4	7	1
Southern ...	Batticaloa	1	0	1	2	1
	Galle	0	0	0	0	0
	Mátara	0	0	0	0	0
	Tangalla	0	0	0	0	0
	Magam Patta	0	0	0	0	1
	Total—	1	0	1	2	2
North-Western ...	Chilaw	0	0	0	0	0
	Puttalam	0	0	0	0	0
	Kalpitiya	0	0	0	0	0
	Kurunegala	1	0	2	3	0
	Total—	1	0	2	3	0
Eastern ...	Trincomalee	1	0	0	0	0
	Batticaloa	0	0	0	0	1
	Total —	1	0	0	0	1
	Grand Total—	21	3	12	36	19

APPENDIX, XLV.

POLICE INSPECTION REPORT.

N. B.—1. A Superintendent or Inspector on visiting a Station should there, fill in, sign, and dispatch to the Inspector-General, one of these Forms; the Sergeant retaining a copy at the Station.

2. Should the Inspecting Officer not report on any of the subjects mentioned, he should write opposite to it, in the report column, his reason for not doing so.

SUBJECT.	REMARK.
1. Condition of the Station-house, Barracks, and other Police buildings, outside and inside, and of the Compound.	
2. Condition as to security and wholesomeness of the Lock-up; number of prisoners and number of days each unconvicted prisoner has been in confinement.	
3. Condition of the Government Furniture belonging to the Station.	
4. Condition of the Files and Documents, and correctness or otherwise of their arrangement.	

Subject.	Reports.
5. Condition of the Men's Uniform, and their personal appearance, healthiness, &c.	
6. Cond[illegible] Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, [illegible] quantity of Ammunition in store.	
7. Progress of the Men, as regards their facings, forming fours, marching, and other simple drill.	
8. As regards the Manual exercise.	
9. Do. Platoon exercise.	
10. Do. their skill as marksmen.	

QUESTIONS compiled for the use of the Ceylon Police.—Colombo, 1868.

Memorandum 2466.

1. The Senior Police Officer at every Station, including Head Quarters, is requested to form his men into a class, at least twice a week for one hour at a time, and examine them with these questions, instructing them on points on which they are ignorant.

2. An Officer below the rank of Inspector will, on every Saturday, state in his Diary that he has done as above directed.

3. This book is made small so as to be carried in the owner's pocket and studied at odd moments. The replies can be learnt by reading the Police Ordinance, by inquiry of the Officer and by discussion among the men themselves.

4. Such men as answer the questions in a clear intelligent manner should be remembered when promotion is available.

5. On every occasion on which an Officer visits on duty a Station which is in his charge he should, for at least one hour, examine the Force with these questions.

6. I beg that such additional questions as occur to any Officer may be neatly entered in this book, each question in its proper place. This will enable me to prepare next year a more perfect set of questions.

GEORGE W. R. CAMPBELL,
Inspector-General of Police.

Head Quarters, Maradána,
Colombo, 5th September, 1868.

POWERS OF POLICEMAN.

1. Where can you (in Ceylon) exercise your powers as a Policeman?
2. In what cases can you apprehend without a Warrant?
3. In what cases can you search without a Warrant?
4. When are you justified in breaking in a man's door?
5. What do you call a suspicious character?
6. How long may you detain a Prisoner on your own authority?
7. When you apprehend a person, what should you do?
8. When you take possession of property in a case, what should you do?
9. In what cases would you be justified in using your baton?
10. In what cases in using your bayonet?
11. In what cases your rifle?
12. When can a Policeman interfere with prostitutes in the street?
13. What is Ordinance No. 17 of 1867 about?
14. When can a Policeman take a prostitute up under that Ordinance?
15. When can a Policeman interfere with houses of ill-fame?
16. Can a Policeman take up a disorderly person?
17. When can a person be called disorderly?

GENERAL MATTERS OF POLICE DUTY.

18. What do you consider your principal duties?
19. Is a Policeman ever off duty?
20. What are a Policeman's worst faults?
21. To what share of rewards are Police, and other informers, entitled in certain cases?
22. On what occasions, and on what terms, are you at liberty to accept presents?
23. If a man who had committed some offence offered you 10 shillings to let him off, what would you do?
24. What notice are you bound to give, if you wish to leave the Force?
25. What punishment are you liable to, if you leave without such notice?
26. By what course of conduct can you most quickly obtain promotion?
27. What should your demeanour towards the public be?
28. Whom ought you to salute, and how?
29. If an Officer or other gentlemen did not answer your salute, what would you do?
30. What course would you pursue, if any one were to abuse or threaten you?

On Beat.

31. Should Policemen see to doors and windows on their beat?

What would you do in the following cases?

32. If you thought 4 hours was your proper share of duty, but your Serjeant told you to remain on guard for 10 hours?
33. If you were on duty, and your relief did not come at the proper time?
34. If any one were to ask you to put a stop to tom-toming during the day?
35. If you heard tom-toming during the night?
36. If you heard that a Boutique keeper was offering for sale stinking meat, fish, &c.?
37. If you heard that a Boutique keeper was using short measures, light weights, &c.?
38. If you saw a man loitering about at an unseasonable hour, and he could not give a satisfactory account of himself?
39. If you saw a man begging, and annoying the public?

On Jail Guard.

What would you do in the following cases?

40. If you were in an outlying village in charge of a prisoner, and he escaped?
41. If you saw a prisoner trying to escape?
42. If, when you were on sentry, you saw a prisoner making his escape?
43. If, when on sentry at the Jail, you heard a suspicious noise on the inside or outside?
44. If, when on sentry, you heard, or saw, some person approaching at night?

Serving Summonses, Warrants, &c.

45. How would you serve a Summons?
46. How a Warrant?
47. How would you treat a prisoner?
48. If the owner or occupier of a house refused you admittance, or otherwise prevented your executing a Warrant, what would you do?

Care of Public.

What would you do in the following cases?

49. If you heard that a man or woman was lying on the side of the road (2 miles away) very ill?
50. If you heard of a case of violent or sudden death?
51. If you saw an insane person at large?
52. If you heard that a body had been found some miles from your station?
53. If you heard there was a fire in the town or neighbourhood?
54. If you heard that Small pox had appeared in the neighbourhood?
55. If you heard that Cholera had appeared in the neighbourhood?
56. If you saw a man drunk and incapable of taking care of himself?
57. If you saw a man drunk and riotous?
58. Are you bound to assist travellers with information?
59. How far are you bound to do so?

Fighting or Disturbance.

What would you do in the following cases?

60. If you saw two men fighting in the street?
61. If you saw a man assaulting another?
62. If a man told you that he had been assaulted?
63. If a man told you he had been assaulted, and shewed you marks of serious injury on his person?

Carriages, Carts, &c.

64. How should carts or carriages make way for each other on the road?

What would you do in the following cases?

65. If you saw a man driving on the road, and not moving to his left when another conveyance was meeting him?
66. If you saw a man riding or driving furiously?
67. If you saw a conveyance being driven at night without lights?
68. If you saw a bullock cart in the middle of the road, and no one in charge?
69. If the driver of a cart in motion were asleep?
70. If a cart were driven without reins?

Taverns, &c.

71. From what hour to what hour may grog shops be kept open?
72. What are the different licenses granted to liquor dealers?
73. What is illegal arrack selling?

Nuisances.

74. What do you consider a public nuisance?
75. What would you do on discovering such nuisance?
76. If you saw a man committing nuisance on the beach or other public place, what would you do?

Stray Cattle.

77. What domestic animals are you at liberty to take up?
78. When ought you to take them up?
79. What should you do with any you took up?

Cruelty to Animals.

80. What do you consider cruelty to animals?
81. Is a driver severely beating his cattle for small faults, guilty of cruelty?
82. Is a man working an animal lame, or with open sores, guilty of cruelty?
83. If you were aware of these cases, what would you do?

Police Buildings.

84. If you saw that the walls of the station-house, lines, or other Police buildings at your station were becoming injured by white ants or other cause, what would you do?

Clothing Arms, &c.

85. In what state should your clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c., be kept?
86. If your clothes become ripped or torn, or buttons came off, what would you do?

POLICE.

Appendix XLVI.

Detection.

87. Is it better to take a man against whom you have strong suspicion into custody at once, or endeavour first to collect whatever evidence there may be against him?
88. What is hearsay evidence?
89. Is hearsay evidence of any use?
90. What is your idea of legal evidence?
91. If a person confessed his crime, would you consider that evidence sufficient?
92. If not, what measures would you take to substantiate the confession?
93. Give an instance of how you would proceed.
94. In serious cases would you get the evidence of valuable witnesses for the prosecution taken before a Magistrate without delay?
95. If so, why?
96. Would you keep the witnesses apart as much as possible till they had given their evidence; and if so, why?
97. How would you proceed if you wanted to search a house?
98. On hearing of a murder having been committed, what would you do?
99. What would you do if you suspect a man to be in the habit of uttering false coin?
100. Have you been informed of the undetected crimes in this District?
101. State what you have done or are doing in any of these cases.
102. Have you been informed of all the cases of property stolen in your district, and recovered?
103. How many Criminal cases have you brought to light during the last six months?

Knowledge of Locality.

104. Who is the Justice of the Peace for this district?
105. What are the nearest Police Stations, and how many miles is each of them from here; by driving road, riding road, and footpath?
106. What roads lead from this station?
107. Through what villages does the ——————road pass?
108. How far are these villages from here?
109. What are the Estates in this district, and who are their owners?
110. Who are the Headmen of the surrounding villages?
111. Are there any bad characters or receivers of stolen property in ——————, village (or town)?
112. Do you know any man in ——————who is likely to know passing events well, and to give you information if you went there for enquiry?

MEDICAL REPORT, 1869.

Government Civil Hospitals.

MEDICAL.

Report.

THE [illegible]mber treated in the Government Civil Hospitals of Ceylon during 1869, amounted [illegible] smallest number on record since 1862, at which date the annexed forms of R[illegible]rst commenced, with the exception of the years 1863 and 1865, when the totals were [illegible]nd 7,594 respectively. (See Table A. III.)

Reduced number of cases treated in Hospital.

Not only were the Hospitals less occupied, but the public health generally throughout the Island was exceptionably good during the year under report. There was no remarkable prevalence of Disease in the rural Districts of any of the Provinces; and Fevers, which had become endemic in the Western, Southern, North-Western, and a portion of the Central Provinces, in the early part and middle of 1868, were only known in an ordinary mild form among the Native population during 1869.

Public Health good.

Cholera, with the exception of a few sporadic cases, has been unknown; and only 55 cases of Small-Pox occurred at Chilaw and Galle, where that disease had been rather prevalent in 1868, and had not quite disappeared at the beginning of 1869.

I pointed out in my last Report, that though the increase of admissions into Hospital had been progressive during the last few years, and was maintained in 1868, the death-rate of that year had diminished from 22 to 16·2 per cent. of the total numbers treated; and I assigned the milder prevailing type of disease during the period as the cause for this decreased death-rate.

I am happy in being able to report a still further reduced mortality during 1869, the total number of deaths having been 1,077—against 7,890 treated, or only 13·65 per cent., against 16·3 per cent. in 1868.

Still further reduced mortality.

Annexed will be found the usual Statistical Tables, giving a detailed statement of all the forms of disease which have been treated in the Hospitals of Ceylon during the year.

No diseases calling for special remark.

They bear a very favourable contrast with those of 1868, and scarcely call for any special remark.

The only heading which bears a marked increase is that of Venereal affections in the Western, Southern, and Central Provinces, where the Contagious Diseases Ordinance has been in force. This Ordinance was brought into operation towards the close of 1868, and has been in force during the whole of 1869. Hence, the increased numbers of cases treated during the latter period.

Contagious Diseases Ordinance.

I regret to report that this Ordinance is very imperfectly carried out, and that the number of Prostitutes submitting to the weekly examinations is daily falling off in all the three stations of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle. In the two former especially, the numbers are so reduced, that I believe not half of those originally reported by the Police authorities are now subjected to examination, and the numbers in the Hospital Register do not equal one quarter of the women who live in open prostitution, in both Colombo and Kandy.

In Galle, the Ordinance has been more effectually worked, as the women all live within a circumscribed locality, and are thus more perfectly kept under the surveillance of the Police.

In August, the Medical Officer of the Government Civil Hospital, Colombo, reported that of 103 Prostitutes officially represented by the Police authorities to be residing within the gravets of Colombo, only 93 were brought up before the Magistrate under the provisions of the Ordinance.

The attendance of these at the weekly examinations soon became so irregular, that many were reported absent for four, five, and six weeks consecutively. At the time of Mr. Andree's Report, the original 93 had dwindled down to 53, and this number is now still further reduced. I have received no special report from Kandy on the subject, but I understand that a similar diminution of numbers is experienced at that station.

I brought the subject to the notice of Government in my letter No. 271 of the 27th August last, and I then reported that the number of Primary Syphilis cases admitted into Hospital among males had increased within the last three or four months.

My communication was referred to the Inspector-General of Police, but I regret to say that it was not followed by any improvement in the number of females brought under observation, nor, so far as I can judge, by any increased exertion on the part of the Police; but, on the contrary, the numbers have continued to diminish.

MEDICAL.

Report.

Of the value to the public of this Ordinance, no one who has any experience in Hospital practice can for a moment remain in doubt.

No difficulty has been experienced with the women themselves with reference to the examinations, and there have been a few instances of voluntary submission.

The Inspector-General of Police expressed the opinion that the Ordinance, as it stands, does not give enough power of summary action to the Police; but he recommends a further trial. So far as this trial has gone, there is no apparent improvement, and it becomes a matter of consideration whether the Ordinance should not be revised.

Financial.

Cost of Hospital maintenance.

In a financial point of view, the total expenditure for maintenance including Diets, Servants, Equipment, and Contingencies, has amounted to £10,952 15*s.* 5*d.*, the smallest expenditure since 1863. (See Table A. III.)

Cost per head.

The actual cost per head for Diets alone has been 19*s.* 6*d*, against an average of 18*s.* for the last eight years.

The cost per head, including every head of expenditure, has been £1 [illegible], against an average of £1 4*s.* 7*d.* A diminished number of cases treated will proportionately increase the general expenditure per head on account of the fixed items of expenditure remaining the same.

Accounts forwarded to Government Agents for collection.

Accounts, to the amount of £750 18*s.*, have been forwarded to the Government Agents of the several Provinces for collection on account of Patients who have been sent into Hospital by Managers of Estates, and by private parties wishing to pay for their maintenance.

I am not aware how much of this sum is annually collected by the Government Agents, but, from the accounts which I have called for from time to time, I fear a large percentage is lost.

The above details refer only to the cost of maintenance of Hospitals; but I have on the present occasion added a further Table (A. IV.) shewing the amount expended for cost of Establishment of the whole Civil Medical Department, under the several headings.

Cost of Establishment.

The Fixed Salaries £6,000 16*s.* 6*d.*, are those of the Medical Officers and of the Office staff. The Provisional, £6427 16*s.* 11*d.*, include the whole of the Vaccination Department, Pioneer Medical Officers, &c.

Under the heading Contingencies, £2,485 11*s.* 3*d.*, are included Batta to Medical Officers on special duty, remuneration to private Practitioners, when their services from any emergency may be required by Government. petty expenses, and, lastly, the supply of medicines and instruments from England for the whole Medical Service. This item has gradually increased in amount as Hospitals have become more extended, from £1,500 to £2,000, the present estimate.

Transport, £427 4*s.* 8*d.*, includes the travelling allowance granted to the whole Department during the year, including that of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals on his tours of inspection.

The whole cost of Establishment during 1869, including every item, has been £15,432 9*s.* 4*d.*

The cost for maintenance of Hospitals, which includes servants' wages, was £10,952 15*s.* 5*d.*, making a grand total of £26,385 4*s.* 9*d.*, as the charge upon the Colony for the year 1869, for the Civil Medical Department, including Fixed salaries, Provisional, the Vaccination Service, cost of medicines and instruments, and general maintenance of Hospitals.

New Hospitals.

In concluding the subject of Civil Hospitals, I have the honor to report that, during 1869, four new Hospitals have been completed and occupied at Kandy, Gampola, Badulla, and Ratnapura. Another at Mátalé is nearly finished, and will, I trust, be occupied before the close of the year 1870.

I cannot speak too highly of these new buildings. They are constructed on the Pavilion principle, each Ward being a separate detached building. The ventilation, drainage, &c., are as perfect as they can be made, and there is ample accommodation for 200 patients in Kandy, and for 50 in each of the other Hospitals, affording space of not less than 1,000 cubic feet for each bed.

Hospitals in the course of erection.

New Hospitals are now being built at Negombo, Kurunégala, Vavonia Velan Kulam, and Mullaittívu. The two latter are in connection with the question of Cooly immigration, and are specially situated to meet the suggestions made by Colonial Surgeon Dr. Loos in his Report on the causes leading to the depopulation of the Vanni.

Official Visitors.

I regret to report that the Official Visitors, appointed under the directions of the Secretary of State to visit Civil Hospitals, have not shewn much interest in this duty during 1869.

In all my visits of inspection I called for the Visitor's Book of each Hospital, and I found that in no instance had the officers appointed to this duty paid frequent or regular visits. In a few instances occasional visits had been paid, and in more than one Hospital I found the Visitor's Book perfectly blank, without a single remark in it from any one. This is to be regretted. I wish to court visits of surprise as a useful means of keeping officers regular in their duties, and as a check upon abuses in those Hospitals, which are beyond my daily supervision.

Jails.

I am able to make the same favourable report of the Jail Hospitals as of the Civil Hospitals. (See Tables B. I. and II.)

MEDICAL. Report.

The total number of cases treated in all the Jails of the Island throughout the year, has been only 2,064, the lowest number on record during the eight years over which these Reports extend. Of these, 58 cases proved fatal, giving a per-centage of 2·81 of deaths on the total treated. This is a fraction in excess of last year's Returns, which gave a mortality of 2·43 per cent.; but the total number of cases treated in that year was 3,412 against 2,064 in 1869, and the deaths were 83 in 1868 against 58 in 1869. Lessened sick and death rate

The prisoners have participated in the general good health enjoyed by the public,—in fact, there can scarcely be a better criterion of the salubrity of the seasons than the health of the Jails.

Fevers of a mild form have formed the chief source of admission into Hospital in all the Provinces with the exception of the Central and Southern Provinces, where complaints of the bowels have predominated.

Three deaths from fever are reported from the Jail at Kurunégala. These were all cases of a mild character, and occurred when the Jail had been permitted to become unusually overcrowded. Several other cases of a similar kind occurred at the same time but recovered. Since then additions have been made to the Jail accommodation, and the overcrowding relieved by the immediate removal of a large batch of prisoners to Colombo. Fever in the Kurunégala Jail

In my last Report I felt it my duty prominently to place before the Government the extraordinary improved sanitary condition of the Welikada and Hultsdorf Jails under the superintendence and management of Mr. Duval; and I stated that the figures in the Statistical Tables for the year 1869 would shew a still more satisfactory and astonishing result. Welikada Jail.

This prediction has been amply fulfilled.

In Welikada the total number of cases treated in Hospital has been only 263, against 389 in 1868, with a mortality of 8, or 3·04 per cent. of numbers treated, against 26, or 66·8 per cent., in 1868

The daily average population of the Welikada Jail during 1869 was 395·67. The daily average sick was 2·53, and the total number of deaths only 8, so that the proportion of sick and deaths separately to the average strength has very slightly exceeded 2 per cent., a result which can be shewn by few other Jails in the world of equal proportions.

In Hultsdorf the total treated in 1869 has been 52 only with 7 deaths, against 181, with 8 deaths, in 1868. Of the 7 deaths six were from protracted Diarrhœa in old prisoners sent in from out-stations in infirm health, and broken-down constitutions.

The large mortality in the Mátara Jail, 14 deaths out of 98 cases treated as usual, calls for explanation. Mátara Jail.

The Medical Officer in his Report states that not a death occurred among the prisoners properly so called. The whole of the 14 fatal cases were houseless poor taken up as vagrants, and committed to the Jail for treatment and nourishment in the absence of a Hospital to send them to in this town.

This unsatisfactory state of things will be obviated next year, when it is proposed to build a public Hospital at Mátara.

The only other Jail which calls for special remarks is that at Hambantota, where the total number of cases treated, out of an average daily population of about 100, has been only 2, and the mortality *nil*. The above 2 cases were simple accidents, so that it may be said that no disease whatever, requiring admission into Hospital, has occurred among the prisoners of this Jail during the whole year. Hambantota Jail.

The Medical Officer, Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr Covington, attributes this extraordinary immunity from sickness to an improved state of the Jail in matters of ventilation, latrine arrangements, &c., a wholesome diet, healthy hard labour, and a constant attention to the special condition of each individual prisoner. Whatever may be the true cause, the result is highly creditable to the Jail authorities, and the Medical Officer himself, who has given his unremitting attention to this special duty.

The Penal Diet and Shot-Drill may now be said to have been safely established without detriment to the health of the prisoner, and its deterrent influence, especially on petty offenders is, I believe, generally acknowledged. Penal Diet and Shot-Drill.

The protecting Rules, which were established to prevent the improper application of these punishments on individuals unfitted to bear them, are rigorously observed, and exemptions are reported to me with regularity by all the Medical Officers connected with Jail Hospitals. These exemptions have, in my opinion, generally leant towards over-leniency; but I have rarely felt it my duty to interfere, and then only with great caution.

Pioneer Hospitals.

A reference to Tables C. I. and II. will shew that these Hospitals present as favourable a contrast, in regard to total number treated and mortality with former years, as the two sets of Hospitals already reported upon.

The total number treated in 1869 has been 2,370 with 69 deaths, or 2·91 per cent., against 4,049, with 186 deaths, or 4·59 per cent. in 1868.

Two stations were occupied during the year in the Western Province, five in the Central Province, and one in the Eastern. Fevers have been the predominating form of

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Report.

disease, but under this head only 13 cases proved fatal, out of a total of 1,183 cases treated, a fraction above 1 per cent.

Bowel complaints, always the most fatal form of disease, shew a total of 428 cases treated, with 41 deaths, or 9·57 per cent.

The Pioneer Divisions have been chiefly engaged on the new Batticaloa road.

Although at the latter end of the year they were removed further into the lower country, where the atmosphere is always more or less poisoned with paludal miasm, their health has been unusually good.

Cholera.

Thirteen cases were reported to have occurred during the year. (Tables D. I. and II.) They were all of a sporadic character, and only 5 proved fatal.

They were not confined to one locality, but appeared at five different points of the Island. Such cases scarcely come within the meaning of the term "Cholera," but having been reported as such by the several Officers in their Returns, it is necessary that they should appear in these Tables. They were all reported to have been caused by eating unwholesome or indigestible food.

Small-Pox.

At the close of the year 1868, 50 cases were reported to be remaining at Chilaw, and one in Negombo. No further cases appeared at the latter station, and only 24 fresh cases at Chilaw, before it was finally extinguished.

Solitary cases occurred at Colombo, Kalutara, Kurunégala, Jaffna, Mannár, and Nuwara Eliya, without spreading further, and 25 cases were reported from a village within a short distance of Galle.

Of the whole 106 cases which come under review in these Tables, 95 had not been previously vaccinated, of which 21 died, or 22·1 per cent. The remaining 11, who bore marks of vaccination, recovered.

A few Chicken-Pox cases occurred, chiefly in Colombo and Mátara, but all recovered, and require no remarks.

A single case of Small-Pox remained in Galle at the close of the year, but the disease had entirely disappeared in every other quarter of the Island.

Vaccination.

Tables F. I. and II. present the total numbers vaccinated during 1869 in the several Provinces, with the results.

The number of operations amounted to 68,637, of which 51,428 are reported as successful, 6,372 failed, and 10,827 did not present themselves for examination on the 8th day, and the result is not known. But it is fair to suppose that the successful cases among the absentees bore the same proportion to the numbers vaccinated, as those, the results of which were known, and which in 1869, deducting the absentees from the total number vaccinated, gave 88·9 per cent., the failures being 11·1 per cent.

The total number of operations in 1869 shew an increase of 2,687 over those of 1868; and the results bear almost precisely the same per-centages. 58 Native Vaccinators were employed, against 56 during 1868.

The conditions of the Native Vaccinating staff remain in the same unsatisfactory state as when I reported last year upon it.

I then stated that I was engaged in drawing up a scheme for its improvement, the outlines of which I gave in my Report.

I have completed this scheme; but as it depends upon the success of the Medical School, which has recently been opened, I refrain from moving in the matter until I can obtain Natives sufficiently educated in the science of Medicine and Surgery, to meet the proposals which I have already drawn up and am ready to lay before the Government. In the meanwhile, as vacancies occur in the old staff, I do not fill them up.

The purity of the Lymph in use is kept up by frequent periodical supplies of fresh virus overland from the National Vaccine Establishment in London. It comes in a liquid state in glass tubes, and is generally found to be particularly active on its application.

Each Province is supplied with it in turn as it arrives.

W. P. CHARSLEY, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer,
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

A.—I.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of SICK treated in the Government Civil Hospitals of Ceylon, during the year 1869, and of the Expenses incurred on account of the Institutions in each Province.

STATIONS AND HOSPITALS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Civil Hospital.																							
Colombo.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1868 ..	2	—		—	11	2	—	8	10	14	42	3	—	1	14	108							
Since admitted ...	168	—	1	19	312	30	—	110	100	398	327	140	2	46	445	2186							
Discharged	158	—	89	19	203	26	—	82	106	399	347	131	2	46	408	2001	1339 14 6	276 0 0	302 0 10	25 14 2	1943 9 6	300 0 0	57 2 7
Died	10	—	74	—	112	5	—	34	—	—	4	9	—	—	37	226							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	2	—	15	—	8	1	—	2	4	13	18	3	—	1	14	67							
			1																				
Merchant Seamen's Hospital.																							
Colombo.																							
Remained 31st Dec, 1868...	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	5							
Since admitted ...	45	—	—	2	13	—	—	1	22	22	7	4	—	—	13	132							
Discharged	42	—	3	1	11	—	—	—	22	21	6	6	—	—	12	122	—	84 12 0	43 18 5	3 6 8	131 17 1	300 0 0	276 2 0
Died	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	9							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	6							
			—																				
Lunatic Asylum.																							
Colombo.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1868	—	—		—	—	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187							
Since admitted ...	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89							
Discharged	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	1904 1 4	340 4 0	314 0 8	16 6 11	2574 12 11	300 0 0	12 15 0
Died	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	—	—	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207							
			—																				
Leper Hospital.																							
Colombo.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1868 ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	57	3	79							
Since admitted ..	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	21	1	32							
Discharged	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	12	—	22	739 13 1	108 0 0	89 15 1	45 12 4	983 0 6	150 0 0	—
Died ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	10							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	58	3	79							
Police Hospital.																							
Colombo.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1868...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Since admitted ...	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3	—	—	4	22							
Discharged	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3	—	—	4	20	—	—	49 4 0	—	49 4 0	19 12 0	—
Died	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1868	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1							

A.—I. *(continued.)*

Stations and Hospitals.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.
																	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Western Province.—(*contd.*)																							
Civil Hospital.																							
Negombo.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1868 .	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	8	1	—	—	3	23							
Since admitted .	46	2	21	4	39	4	—	19	28	20	60	21	—	26	32	322							
Discharged	51	2	12	2	30	3	—	12	25	16	57	20	—	25	32	290	209 0 7½	55 15 0	—	4 16 4	269 11 11½	150 0 0	—
Died	1	—	7	—	8	1	—	6	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	30							
Remaining 31st Dec . 1869	1	—	2	2	3	—	—	1	1	5	7	1	—	1	1	25							
Civil Hospital.																							
Kégalla.																							
Remained 31st Dec.. 1868 .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	10							
Since admitted ...	24	—	6	—	14	6	—	10	10	6	12	11	—	4	10	113							
Discharged .. .	23	—	5	—	6	4	—	6	11	5	11	10	—	6	9	96	108 19 3	29 10 0	—	4 19 0	143 8 3	150 0 0	—
Died ..	2	—	1	—	7	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	17							
Remaining 31st Dec , 1869	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	10							
Civil Hospital.																							
Ratnapura.																							
Remained 31st Dec , 1868.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4							
Since admitted ...	43	2	1	1	29	2	—	25	16	24	24	17	4	3	22	210							
Discharged	39	2	1	1	15	2	—	14	11	23	24	13	4	3	18	170	99 16 8	27 0 0	—	3 11 0	130 7 8	300 0 0	15 8 6
Died	4	—	—	—	14	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	33							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	—	—	1	11							
North-Western Province.																Total.	4,401 5 5½	921 1 0	798 19 0	104 [illegible] 5	6,225 11 10½	1,669 12 0	351 8 1
Civil Hospital.																							
Kurunégala.																							
Remained 31st Dec , 1868 .	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	5	9	—	1	1	—	30							
Since admitted ...	75	1	24	5	51	4	—	20	36	72	73	19	1	5	27	415							
Discharged	80	—	16	5	31	1	—	15	37	75	70	18	1	6	24	379	260 4 6¾	65 13 6	43 2 3	24 4 9	393 5 0¾	300 0 0	25 15 3½
Died	1	—	7	—	22	2	—	5	1	—	4	1	—	—	2	45							
Remaining 31st Dec . 1869	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	8	—	1	—	1	21							

Civil Hospital.																													
Puttalam.																													
Remained 31st Dec., 1868...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	7	1	—	—	5	17													
Since admitted	5	—	19	4	27	1	—	8	3	25	59	3	—	6	24	215													
Discharged	34	—	11	4	17	1	—	7	3	24	59	3	—	6	21	190	114	7	9½	40	4	0	3	14	0	5	2	1½	163	7	11	200	0	0		
Died	1	—	7	—	10	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	29																				
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	3	13																				
Southern Province.																Total.	374	12	4¼	105	17	6	46	16	3	29		½	556	12		500	0	0	25	15	3¼
General Hospital.																																				
Galle																																				
Remained 31st Dec., 1868..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	1	1	3	16																				
Since admitted ...	25	—	4	3	16	4	—	4	18	29	18	47	4	2	38	212																				
Discharged	26	—	3	2	13	2	—	4	18	31	15	45	5	1	33	198	122	17	0	187	4	9	18	13	7	55	7	8	384	3	0	600	0	0	—	
Died	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	6	20																				
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	2	16																				
Cooly Hospital.																																				
Galle.																																				
Remained 31st Dec., 1868 .	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	10																				
Since admitted ..	32	2	8	—	34	5	—	2	8	30	44	9	4	4	29	211																				
Discharged	27	2	6	—	18	7	—	—	10	19	37	8	2	2	23	161	183	11	8¾	—			—			—			183	11	8¾	—			—	
Died	3	—	2	—	12	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	25																				
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	8	1	2	1	4	35																				
Eastern Province.																Total.	306	8	8¾	187	4	9	18	13	7	55	7	8	567	14	8¾	600	0	0	—	
Civil Hospital.																																				
Trincomalee																																				
Remained 31st Dec., 1868..	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	11																				
Since admitted ...	41	—	4	2	20	1	—	1	6	1	20	7	—	5	4	112																				
Discharged	37	—	4	2	17	—	—	1	4	1	19	5	—	5	4	99	108	14	0	53	8	0	7	8	4	11	5	10	180	16	2	200	0	0	—	
Died	3	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	15																				
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	9																				
Northern Province.																Total	108	14	0	53	8	0	7	8	4	11	5	10	180	16	2	200	0	0	—	
Civil Hospital.																																				
Mannár.																																				
Remained 31st Dec, 1868...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4																				
Since admitted ...	7	—	1	1	11	—	—	7	4	5	6	3	—	3	—	48																				
Discharged	6	1	1	—	6	—	—	7	2	5	6	2	—	2	—	38	45	13	4	—			—			10	6	7	55	19	11	150	0	0	—	
Died	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	11																				
Remaining 31st Dec, 1869	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3																				
Civil Hospital.																																				
Anurádhapura.																																				
Remained 31st Dec., 1868 ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5																				
Since admitted ...	7	—	2	2	17	2	—	8	1	2	1	—	1	1	11	55																				
Discharged	6	—	2	2	4	2	—	4	—	2	3	—	1	1	9	30	24	3	5	21	12	0	1	15	11	0	18	10¼	48	10	2¼	60	0	0	—	
Died	1	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21																				
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3																				
Total																Total	69	16	9	21	12	0	1	15	11	11	5	5¾	104	10	1¾	210	0	0	—	

Stations and Hospitals.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.	For Diet. £ s. d.	Servants £ s. d.	Equipment. £ s. d.	Contingencies. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Salary of Medical Officer. £ s. d.	Amounts recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital. £ s. d.
Central Province.																							
Civil Hospital.																							
Kandy.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1868...	14	—	—	1	11	5	—	7	5	8	30	5	2	1	14	103							
Since admitted ..	274	9	47	5	221	36	—	52	100	195	218	166	11	27	190	1354							
Discharged	258	7	35	4	110	32	—	18	92	191	195	156	9	28	128	1263	1451 1 11	268 8 2	194 9 8	16 9 9	1930 9 6	200 0 0	174 18 7⅝
Died	22	—	9	2	112	5	—	36	2	6	16	4	2	—	63	279							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	8	2	3	—	10	4	—	5	11	9	37	11	2	—	13	115							
Civil Hospital.																							
Gampola.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1868...	2	—	—	1	4	2	—	6	1	—	6	3	—	1	6	32							
Since admitted ...	44	—	17	4	83	15	1	16	16	66	58	40	6	16	98	474							
Discharged	42	—	10	5	51	9	—	12	16	47	52	36	3	15	65	363	365 0 6	94 5 7	49 14 1	51 9 2	560 9 4	225 0 0	117 5 9
Died	3	—	5	—	35	5	1	10	1	1	5	3	1	1	31	102							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	12	7	4	2	1	8	41							1
Civil Hospital.																							
Mátalé.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1868...	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	17							
Since admitted .	49	2	6	3	109	5	—	28	24	85	71	34	3	5	109	533							
Discharged	48	2	4	3	45	5	—	12	22	82	63	30	3	5	76	400	341 19 0	106 9 9	47 16 7	10 12 1	506 17 5	200 0 0	55 3 0
Died	2	—	1	—	63	—	—	14	1	1	4	4	—	—	33	123							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	—	—	1	—	8	1	—	2	1	2	6	1	—	—	5	27							
Civil Hospital.																							
Badulla.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1868...	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	1	4	2	—	—	1	15							
Since admitted ...	67	—	7	1	88	4	—	2	17	33	19	10	2	4	25	279							
Discharged	64	—	4	1	50	3	—	2	18	30	19	10	2	4	15	222	267 16 9	27 6 4	17 16 8	6 [illegible]	9 13 4	300 0 0	26 7 3
Died .. .	3	—	3	—	41	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	10	61							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	—	1	11							
																Total	2425 18 2	496 9 10	309 17 0	85 4 7	3317 9 7	925 0 0	373 14 7⅝

SUMMARY of GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN relating to CIVIL HOSPITALS, for the year 1869.

PROVINCES.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Western Province.																
Remained 31st Decr., 1868	13	...	1	...	14	190	..	12	14	15	70	6	...	60	21	416
Since admitted	332	4	123	26	408	134	...	165	177	472	435	197	6	100	527	3,166
Discharged	317	4	97	23	265	85	...	114	182	466	455	183	6	92	483	2,770
Died	21	.	25	...	142	27	...	57	2	..	9	16	.	8	45	346
Remaining 31st Decr., 1869	7	...	4	3	15	212	..	6	7	21	41	10	...	60	20	406
North-Western Province.																
Remained 31st Decr., 1868	5		...		3	1	..	3	5	6	16	1	1	1	5	47
Since admitted	115	1	43	9	75	5	..	28	39	97	132	22	1	11	51	630
Discharged ...	114	...	27	9	48	2	...	22	46	99	129	21	1	12	45	569
Died	2	..	14	...	32	3	...	7	1	1	6	1	.	.	7	74
Remaining 31st Decr., 1869	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	3	3	13	1	1	...	4	34
Southern Province.																
Remained 31st Decr., 1868	3	.	...	..	1	2		...	2	3	6	4	1	1	3	26
Since admitted ..	57	.	12	3	30	9	.	6	28	59	62	56	8	6	67	423
Discharged	53	2	9	2	31	9	.	4	28	50	52	53	7	3	56	359
Died	3	...	3	1	15	1	..	2	...	1	5	4		2	8	45
Remaining 31st Decr., 1869	4	.	...	...	5	1	...		...	11	11	3	2	2	6	45
Eastern Province.																
Remained 31st Decr., 1868	2	.	...	1	3	...			1		4	...	.	..		11
Since admitted	41		4	2	20	1	.	1	6	1	20	7	...	5	4	112
Discharged . .	37		4	2	17	.	..	1	4	1	19	5		5	4	99
Died	3	.	..	1	6	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	.	.	...	15
Remaining 31st Decr., 1869	3	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	1		4	1	...		...	9
Northern Province.																
Remained 31st Decr., 1868	.	1	...	..	2	1	.	2			3	...	.			9
Since admitted . .	14	.	3	3	28	2		15	5	7	7	3	1	4	11	103
Discharged . .	12	1	3	2	10	2	..	11	2	7	9	2	1	3	9	74
Died	1	..	..	1	19	1		5	2		1	...	..	...	2	32
Remaining 31st Decr., 1869	1	..	...	.	1		...	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	.	6
Central Province.																
Remained 31st Decr., 1868	17	..	..	2	26	9		13	8	9	42	11	2	2	26	167
Since admitted	434	11	77	13	501	60	1	98	157	376	386	250	22	52	422	2,840
Discharged	412	9	53	13	256	40		44	148	350	329	232	17	52	284	2,248
Died	30	.	18	2	251	11	1	60	4	9	26	12	3	1	137	565
Remaining 31st Decr., 1869	9	2	6	...	20	9	..	7	13	26	53	17	4	1	27	194
Total number treated ...																7,890
Total number of Deaths ...																1,077

	For Diet.			Servants.			Equipment.			Contingencies.			For Medical Officers.			TOTAL.			Amounts recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.			Balance remaining at end of the year, after dieting Sick Merchant Seamen.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	4,401	5	5½	921	1	0	798	19	0	164	6	5	1,069	12	0	7,895	3	10½	351	8	1	56	1	4
	374	12	4¼	105	17	6	46	16	3	29	6	10½	500	0	0	1,056	12	11¼	25	15	3¼		...	
	306	8	8¾	187	4	9	18	13	7	55	7	8	600	0	0	1,167	14	8¾		..			...	
	108	14	0	53	8	0	7	8	4	11	5	10	200	0	0	380	16	2		...			...	
	69	16	9	21	12	0	1	15	11	11	5	5¾	210	0	0	314	10	1¾		...			...	
	2,425	18	2	496	9	10	309	17	0	85	4	7	925	0	0	4,242	9	7	373	14	7½		..	
	7,686	15	5½	1,785	13	1	1183	10	1	296	16	10¼	4,104	12	0	15,057	7	6	750	17	11½	56	1	4
	or 13·65 per-cent. of numbers treated.																							

MEDICAL.

Appendix A. III.

A.—III.

Total Number treated in the year.				Diet.			Servants.			Equipment.			Contingencies.			Total.			Cost per Head for Diet alone.			Cost of Hospital including every head of Expenditure excepting Medical Officer's Salary.			Amount received for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1862	...	...	8,078	6,424	12	0	1,127	15	5	722	16	1	389	2	8	8,664	6	2	0	15	10	1	1	5	544	13	3
1863	.....	.....	6,4[illegible]5	6,[illegible]06	9	10	1,212	10	5	338	1	10	441	14	2	7,998	16	3	0	18	8	1	4	10	581	6	9
1864	.....	.....	7,970	7,242	7	4	1,444	8	1	748	0	6	358	7	2	9,793	3	1	0	18	2	1	4	6	315	16	2
1865	.....	.....	7,594	7,875	0	10	1,438	2	0	1,277	0	1	377	12	7	10,967	15	6	1	0	8	1	8	10	987	1	7
1866	.....	.....	9,81[illegible]	8,213	10	10	1,572	15	10	788	2	6	480	8	1	11,054	17	3	0	16	8	1	2	6	918	18	2
1867	.....	.....	10,503	9,083	1	9	1,710	17	9	638	11	4	687	5	5	12,119	16	3	0	17	7	1	3	6	744	1	9
1868	.....	.....	10,145	8,764	18	8	1,710	5	10	868	6	3	410	18	5	11,754	9	2	0	17	3	1	3	2	729	7	0
1869	.....	.....	7,890	7,[illegible]86	15	5	1,785	13	1	1,183	10	1	296	16	10	10,952	15	5	0	19	6	1	7	9	750	18	0
Average 8,527 for the eight years.													Average for the eight years —						0	18	0	1	4	7			

A.—IV.

1869.

					£	s.	d.
Cost of Establishment...	Fixed Salaries	—	—	—	6,000	16	6
	Provisional do.	—	—	—	6,427	16	11
	Contingencies	—	—	—	2,485	11	3
	Transport	—	—	—	427	4	8
	Rent —	—	—	—	36	0	0
	Allowance	—	—	—	55	0	0
				Total—	£15,432	9	4

B.—I.

GENERAL Annual Return of Sick treated in the Jail Hospitals of Ceylon, during the year 1869.

STATIONS	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers	Diseases of the Lungs	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases	TOTAL
WESTERN PROVINCE.																
Colombo. Welikada Jail.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Since admitted ...	—	144	1	6	2	63	—	—	2	1	5	4	5	4	1	24	262
Discharged ...	—	143	1	6	2	58	—	—	1	1	5	4	5	4	1	24	255
Died ...	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Remaining 31st December, 1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombo, Hultsdorp Jail.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Since admitted ...	—	16	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	9	49
Discharged	—	16	1	—	—	13	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	8	45
Died	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Remaining 31st December, 1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	7
Discharged	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	7
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	—	6	1	—	1	18	—	—	1	3	5	8	6	—	5	5	59
Discharged	—	6	1	—	1	18	—	—	1	3	4	8	6	—	5	5	58
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kégalla.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	—	6	—	—	—	12	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	27
Discharged	—	6	—	—	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	26
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Remaining 31st December, 1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	—	24	1	2	—	4	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	6	45
Discharged	—	24	1	2	—	4	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	6	45
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																
Kurunégala.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8
Since admitted ...	—	76	—	6	—	41	3	—	7	6	5	35	12	2	1	32	226
Discharged	—	73	—	5	—	39	4	—	7	6	5	37	12	2	1	32	223
Died	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Remaining 31st December, 1869	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4

B.—I. *(continued.)*

Stations.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Puttalam.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	3
Since admitted	21	..	...	.	7	...	...	...	6	...	9	13	3	1	9	69
Discharged	22	...	...	.	9	..		...	6	..	9	13	3	1	8	71
Died ...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1869	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	1
Chilaw.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..		..	...	.	..
Since admitted ...	4	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	4	4	3	...	1	1	6	31
Discharged	4	..	..	..	6	1	.	1	4	4	3	..	1	1	6	31
Died	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..
Remaining 31st December, 1869	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																
Galle.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	1	..	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	10
Since admitted ..	53	13	13	..	65	14	...	1	5	2	9	7	30	...	20	232
Discharged ...	54	13	13	...	67	18	...	1	5	2	10	6	30	1	15	235
Died ...	..	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	1
Remaining 31st December, 1869	...		.	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	4	6
Matara.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	..	2	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	6
Since admitted ...	..	20	..	1	.	50	1	...	5	3	1	4	2	.	...	5	92
Discharged	..	21	..	...	...	49	...	..	...	4	1	4	2	...	..	3	84
Died ..	.	1	.	1	...	4	1	...	5	..	..	...	..	.	..	2	14
Remaining 31st December, 1869	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...
Hambantota.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
Since admitted ...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	...	..	...	2
Discharged .. .	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	2
Died	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Remaining 31st December, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Tangalla.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	..	2	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Since admitted ...	..	31	...	1	..	24	...	..	...	1	4	9	10	3	...	9	92
Discharged	.	32	...	1	...	24	...	...	...	1	4	9	10	3	...	9	93
Died	...	1	...	...	...	..	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1869	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN PROVINCE.																
Trincomalee.																
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	7
Since admitted ...	...	31	...	2	..	16	4	...	..	2	2	13	1	1	...	5	77
Discharged	..	36	...	2	...	14	3	...	...	2	2	14	2	1	...	4	80
Died	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Remaining 31st December, 1869	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	3

Batticaloa.																	
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
Since admitted	...	27	...	2	1	9	1	...	1	4	2	22	7	2	2	20	100
Discharged ...	...	28	...	2	1	9	1	...	1	4	2	21	1	2	2	20	99
Died	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]		...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1			...	...	3
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																	
Jaffna.																	
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Since admitted	...	66	...	15	...	25	8	...	..	3	5	23	13	11	1	28	198
Discharged ...	...	64	...	15	...	25	7	...	...	3	5	23	13	11	1	27	194
Died	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1869	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Mannár.																	
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Since admitted	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	5
Discharged	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Died	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anurádhapura.																	
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
Since admitted	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	1	..	2	...	...	...	3	17
Discharged ...	..	6	..	1	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	18
Died	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Remaining 31st December, 1869	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																	
Kandy.																	
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	8	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	24
Since admitted	...	69	31	23	1	83	2	4	...	10	10	47	20	8	6	23	337
Discharged ...	...	71	30	22	1	85	1	4	...	10	11	49	21	8	6	19	338
Died	...	2	1	1	...	7	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	16
Remaining 31st December, 1869	...	4	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7
Mátalé.																	
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Since admitted	...	8	...	3	..	9	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	29
Discharged ...	...	8	..	3	...	9	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	5	30
Died	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1869	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Badulla.																	
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	18	37
Discharged ...	..	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	18	37
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1869	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—II.

SUMMARY of General Annual Return relating to Jail Hospitals, for the year 1869.

Provinces.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver & Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal affections and Diseases of the Genital organs	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Western Province.																
Remained 31st Dec., 1868	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Since admitted	196	4	8	3	114	6	2	5	7	11	15	13	9	8	48	449
Discharged	195	4	8	3	105	5	2	5	7	10	15	13	9	8	47	436
Died	1	—	—	—	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
North-Western Province.																
Remained 31st Dec., 1868.	3	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	11
Since admitted	101	—	6	—	54	4	—	8	16	9	47	25	6	3	47	326
Discharged	99	—	5	—	54	5	—	8	16	9	49	25	6	3	46	325
Died	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869.	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5
Southern Province.																
Remained 31st Dec., 1868	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	18
Since admitted	104	13	15	—	139	15	—	6	9	7	22	21	33	—	34	418
Discharged	107	13	14	—	140	18	—	1	10	7	23	20	33	1	27	414
Died	2	—	1	—	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	6
Eastern Province.																
Remained 31st Dec., 1868	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	9
Since admitted	58	—	4	1	25	5	—	1	6	4	35	8	3	2	25	177
Discharged	64	—	4	1	23	4	—	1	6	4	35	8	3	2	24	179
Died	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	6
Northern Province.																
Remained 31st Dec., 1868	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Since admitted	74	—	16	—	28	8	—	2	5	5	25	13	12	1	31	220
Discharged	73	—	16	—	28	7	—	2	5	5	25	13	12	1	30	217
Died	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Central Province.																
Remained 31st Dec., 1868	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	26
Since admitted	85	31	26	1	10	2	4	—	13	14	48	21	8	8	46	403
Discharged	87	30	25	1	96	1	4	—	13	16	50	22	8	8	42	405
Died	2	1	1	—	98	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869	4	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	7
Total number treated	—	—	2064													2064
Total number of Deaths	—	—	58 or 2·81 per-cent. of numbers treated.													

B.—III.

Comparative Statement shewing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, the Daily Average and Per-centage of Sick, &c., at Welikada, for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Year.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Sick.	Per-centage of Sick.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Per-centage of Deaths to Daily Average.
1866	243·14	18·4	7·55	42	17·27
1867	330·78	29·43	8·89	54	16·33
1868	335·34	12·33	3·67	26	7·75
1869	395·67	2·53	·64	8	2·02

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in the Pioneer and Cooly Hospitals of Ceylon, during the year 1869, and of the Expenses connected therewith.

STATIONS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver & Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	Pensions, &c., and Transport. £ s. d.	Allowance to Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals. £ s. d.	TOTAL. £ s. d.
PIONEER HOSPITALS.																			
WESTERN PROVINCE.																			
Ratnapura.																			
Remained 31st December, 1868	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	...	...	...	16			
Since admitted	82	...	3	...	28	1	...	...	4	15	76	25	1	8	2	245			
Discharged	85	...	4	...	26	1	...	...	3	14	78	24	1	8	2	246	8 6 5	16 15 0	25 1 5
Died	1	...	..	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	5			
Remaining 31st December, 1869	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	10			
Polgahawela.																			
Remained 31st December, 1868	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6			
Since admitted	78	..	1	2	10	3	...	1	4	4	11	5	4	...	2	125			
Discharged	82	...	1	2	10	3	...	1	4	4	11	6	4	...	3	131	10 2 7	10 12 0	20 14 7
Died	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			
Remained 31st December, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..			
																	18 9 0	27 7 0	45 16 0
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																			
Bandarawela.																			
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...			
Since admitted	24	...	...	...	7	..	...	1	2	3	6	1	..	...	...	44			
Discharged	24	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	2	3	6	1	..	...	..	44	..	18 5 0	18 5 0
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			
Remained 31st December, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...			
Pattipolla.																			
Remained 31st December, 1868	2	...	1	...	6	..	...	2	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	20			
Since admitted	165	...	10	...	144	...	2	7	9	19	45	35	10	15	19	480			
Discharged	166	...	11	...	140	...	...	9	11	21	49	36	10	15	19	487	21 0 9	18 5 0	39 5 9
Died	1	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	13			
Remained 31st December, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Yalkumbura.																			
Remained 31st December, 1868	1	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4			
Since admitted	251	...	14	...	121	1	..	2	8	4	73	42	6	3	9	534			
Discharged	245	...	13	...	109	1	...	2	6	5	72	38	6	3	9	509	2 13 7	19 16 0	22 9 7
Died	1	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	.	..	1	1	...	...	...	15			
Remained 31st December, 1869	6	...	..	...	1	...	.	...	2	...	2	3	..	...	...	14			

C.—I. *(continued.)*

Stations.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Equipment, Oil, &c., and Transport.	Allowance to Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals.	Total.
Gal Oya.																			
Remained 31st December, 1868 ...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	3			
Since admitted	313	...	3	2	58	..	...	11	1	5	35	16	3	5	1	453			
Discharged	307	...	2	1	47	...	..	11	1	6	32	16	3	5	1	432	12 11 11	21 14 0	34 5 11
Died	4	...	1	1	9	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16			
Remaining 31st December, 1869 ..	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	8			
Passera Millawady.																			
Remained 31st December, 1868 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			
Since admitted ...	211	2	6	...	49	2	1	5	12	10	37	8	7	3	6	359			
Died	205	2	5	...	42	2	1	4	12	8	35	8	7	3	6	340	9 4 8	18 5 0	27 9 8
Discharged	6	...	1	...	7	..	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	19			
Remaining 31st December, 1869 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			
EASTERN PROVINCE.																			
Rugam.																			
Remained 31st December, 1868 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Since admitted	47	...	2	...	3	...	...	5	2	3	13	...	3	1	2	81			
Discharged	47	...	2	...	2	..	...	5	2	3	13	..	3	1	2	80	...	7 7 0	7 7 0
Died	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1			
Remaining 31st December, 1869 ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
																	45 10 11	103 12 0	149 2 11
IMMIGRANT OR COOLY HOSPITALS.																			
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																			*108 10 5
Mihintalé.																			
Remained 31st December, 1868 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Since admitted	120	...	...	...	64	2	...	3	4	...	25	152	...	13	3	37			
Discharged	119	...	...	...	58	2	...	2	4	...	25	152	...	13	3	37	...	60 0 0	60 0 0
Died	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	8			
Remaining 31st December, 1869 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			

Combansande Kulam.																									
Remained 31st December, 1868	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...									
Since admitted ...	...	155	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	..	40	1	...	...	..	209	...		60	0	0	60	0	0
Discharged ..	...	154	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	..	40	1	...	..	..	208								
Died	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1								
Remaining 31st December, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..								
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																									
Dambulla.																									
Remained 31st December, 1868	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	..									
Since admitted ...	...	21	...	...	...	15	...	...	7	2	...	8	...	...	1	9	61								
Discharged ...	..	21	...	...	..	6	...	...	6	1	1	8	...	...	1	9	53	0	7	6	60	0	0	60	7	6
Died	...	1	...	..	...	7	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	13								
Remaining 31st December, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...								
														Total.	Equipment		..	0	7	6	180	0	0	180	7	6

	Diet.		Servants.			Contingencies.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mihintalé	...	...	...	...			..			...		
Combansande Kulam ...	...	...	...	...			..			...		
Dambulla	33	2	9	57	17	0	0	18	9	91	18	6
Total	£ 33	2	9	57	17	0	0	18	9	91	18	6
Equipment, &c.										180	7	6
TOTAL £										272	6	0

* This is the expenditure for Oil, &c., and Transport, given in one sum, as the amount incurred for each particular station cannot be correctly ascertained.

SUMMARY of General Annual Return relating to Pioneer and Cooly Hospitals, for the year 1869.

PROVINCES.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections & Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
PIONEER HOSPITALS.																
WESTERN PROVINCE.																
Remained 31st Dec., 1868	9	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	.	.	1	22
Since admitted	160	.	4	2	38	4	...	1	8	15	87	30	5	8	4	370
Discharged	167	.	5	2	36	4	...	1	7	18	89	30	5	8	5	377
Died	1	...	.	...	5	. .	...	...	. .	. .	. .	1	...	..	..	5
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869 ...	1	...	...	..	. .		...	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	10
CENTRAL PROVINCE. *																
Remained 31st Dec., 1868	8	.	1	...	7	...	...	3	2	4	6	1	.	.	..	27
Since admitted	1911	2	35	2	382	3	3	31	34	44	269	102	29	27	57	1951
Discharged	994	2	33	1	347	3	1	32	34	46	207	99	29	27	37	1892
Died	12	...	3	1	38	...	2	2	. .	2	3	1	..	...	.	64
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869 ..	8	.	.	...	4	..	...	...	2	...	5	3	...	...	...	22
Total number treated ...	...	.	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	2,370
Total number of Deaths ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	169

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	18 9 0	27 7 0	45 16 0
	45 10 11	103 12 0	149 2 11
Oil, &c., and Transport.	63 19 11	156 19 0	194 18 11
			108 10 5
		Total £	303 9 4

IMMIGRANT OR COOLY HOSPITALS.	Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies	Allowances to Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals.	TOTAL.
CENTRAL PROVINCE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Remained 31st Dec., 1868 . 1 .. .. 1 1 1 1 5						
Since admitted ... ... 21 . . ... 13 ... .. 7 2 . 8 . ... 1 9 61						
Discharged ... .. 21 ... ... 6 .. ... 6 1 1 8 ... . 1 9 53	33 2 9	57 17 0	0 7 6	0 18 9	60 0 0	152 6 0
Died ... ... 1 .. . . . 7 ... ... 2 2 . 1 13						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869						
NORTHERN PROVINCE						
Remained 31st Dec., 1868						
Since admitted ... ... 275 . ... 74 2 ... 3 7 ... 65 153 ... 13 3 595						
Discharged ... ... 273 . . ... 68 2 ... 2 7 ... 65 153 ... 13 3 586	...	...		...	120 0 0	120 0 0
Died ... ... 2 . . ... 6 ... ... 1 9						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1869						
Total number treated 661	£3 2 9	57 17 6	0 7 6	0 18 9	180 0 0	272 6 0
Total number of Deaths 22	or 3.32 per cent. of numbers treated.					

* In which Raglan is included

† Or 2.94 per cent. of numbers treated.

D.—I.

RETURN of Cases of Cholera that have occurred in the several Districts in Ceylon from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

PROVINCE.	STATION.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Percentage of Deaths to Number of Attacks.
Western ...	Kégalla ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	..
Northern ...	Jaffna	—	2	2	1	1	—	50
Central ...	Kandy	—	4	4	4	—	—	..
	Gampola ...	—	1	1	..	1	..	100
	Pattepolla ..	—	4	4	1	3	—	75
	Total...	—	9	9	5	4	—	44·4
	Grand Total	—	13	13	8	5	—	38·4
	Total in 1868..	—	2	2	1	1	—	50

D.—II.

TABLE shewing the First and Last Cases of Cholera, and Place of Attack, in each Province.

Province.	Place.	Date of First Case.	Date of Last Case.	Place.
Western	Kégalla.....	17th November .	18th November ..	Kégalla.
Northern	Vannarponne	13th September...	19th September ..	Navantorre.
Central	Lunugalla...	1st August....	23rd November ..	Kandy.

E.—1.

RETURN of Cases of Small-Pox, Modified Small-Pox, and Chicken-Pox, that have occurred in Ceylon (and of which the occurrence has been reported to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals), from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

STATION AND PROVINCE.	Remained on 31st December, 1868				Admitted				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining on the 31st December, 1869.			
	Small-Pox.	Modified do.	Chicken do.	TOTAL.	Small-Pox.	Modified do.	Chicken do.	Total.	Small-Pox.	Modified do.	Chicken do.	Total.	Small-Pox.	Modified do.	Chicken do.	Total.	Small-Pox.	Modified do.	Chicken do.	Total.	Small-Pox.	Modified do.	Chicken do.	Total.
Western.																								
Colombo.....	...	.	...		...	1	11	12	...	1	11	12	..	1	11	12		.	...	...		.	...	...
Negombo .. .	1	.	...	1	..	4	4	1	.	4	5	1	...	1	5	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Kalutara	...	..	..		1	...	...	1	1	..	.	1	1	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	1	...		1	1		...	1	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.
Kégalla	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	1	..	...	1	1	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
North-Western.																								
Kurunégala ..	...	...	...	...	1			1	...	1	..	1	.	1	...	1	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..
Chilaw.....	50	..	..	50	24	...	..	24	74	...	..	74	60	...		60	14	..	..	14	...	...	...	...
Southern.																								
Galle	...	...	...	..	21	4	2	27	21	4	2	27	13	4	2	19	7	.	...	7	1	...	.	1
Matara	.	..	...	...	...	..	14	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	14			..	...	.	...	...	...
Northern.																								
Jaffna	...	..	..	..	...	1	..	1	...	1	..	1	...	1	..	1	.			...	...	...	...	...
Mannar	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	1	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Central.																								
Nuwara Eliya	...	...	...	.		1	1	2	..	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—	51	...	...	51	46	9	34	89	97	9	31	140	75	9	34	118	21	...	...	21	1	...	..	1

MEDICAL.

Appendix.

E.—II.

TABLE shewing the Number of Cases of Small-Pox, &c., which have occurred in the Island from 1st January to 31st December, 1869, and the Number of Deaths in connection with previous Marks of Vaccination, Small-Pox, &c.

DISEASES.	Number.	Not previously Vaccinated.		Vaccinated.				Marks of previous Small-Pox.	
				With satisfactory Marks.		With unsatisfactory Marks.			
		Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.
Small-Pox	97	73	21	1	—	2	—	—	—
Modified do.	9	1	—	7	—	1	—	—	—
Total.	106	74	21	8	—	3	—	—	—
Chicken-Pox... ...	34	10	—	22	—	2	—	—	—
Grand Total...	140	84	21	30	—	5	—	—	—

F.—I.

ANNUAL RETURN of the Number of Persons vaccinated, in the different Districts of Ceylon, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

MONTH.	NUMBER.			
	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
January	4953	3703	480	770
February	5057	3817	491	749
March	6163	4633	571	959
April	4923	3689	510	724
May	5748	4328	579	841
June	6720	5133	661	926
July	6058	4609	552	897
August	6278	4815	471	992
September	6132	4634	583	915
October	5290	3925	448	917
November	5455	3859	488	1108
December	5860	4283	538	1039
Total...	68,637	51,428	6,372	10,837
In 1868 ...	65,950	49,317	6,323	10,310

F.—II.

ABSTRACT of the Number successfully vaccinated, in the different Districts in Ceylon, during the year 1869.

		Number of Vaccinators.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Western Province	Colombo	8	498	485	789	575	781	963	715	[illegible]	[illegible]	615	740	863	8,289
	Kalutara	1	116	102	97	36	69	134	7[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	127	77	77	1,181
	Negombo	3	55	79	173	195	176	220	1[illegible]	16[illegible]	[illegible]	246	320	307	2,378
	Kégalla	2	81	102	145	80	65	131	155	165	103	79	57	114	1,277
	Ruanwella	1	44	49	35	10	17	33	36	37	56	—	—	—	317
	Ratnapura	2	124	150	168	181	177	176	174	137	140	176	142	180	1,925
	Total	17	918	967	1,407	1,077	1,285	1,657	1,352	1,307	1,284	1,246	1,356	1,541	15,377
North-Western Province	Chilaw	1	60	65	64	57	73	71	99	62	60	43	87	40	787
	Puttalam	1	1	—	5	40	34	92	39	44	40	38	24	61	418
	Kurunégala	3	257	184	394	244	287	208	135	157	240	230	183	225	2,744
	Total	5	318	249	463	341	394	371	273	263	346	311	294	326	3,949
Southern Province	Bentota	1	100	80	105	41	87	92	75	101	130	102	78	122	1,113
	Galle	5	278	251	279	187	300	325	346	370	410	316	344	351	3,757
	Mátara	2	98	76	53	82	55	92	86	103	45	36	104	133	963
	Tangalla	2	17	23	35	1	78	138	48	85	101	49	37	46	678
	Hambantota	1	26	25	30	16	20	20	19	23	32	34	32	34	311
	Total	11	519	455	502	327	540	667	574	682	718	537	615	686	6,822
Northern Province	Jaffna	7	643	627	778	655	736	787	623	785	646	587	490	587	7,942
	Mannár	2	—	45	89	62	73	—	42	53	22	112	117	82	697
	Mulaittivo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	100	37	—	—	—	234
	Anurádhapura	1	151	100	21	—	—	51	169	111	129	150	71	56	1,009
	Total	11	794	772	888	717	809	838	931	1,049	834	847	678	725	9,882
Eastern Province	Trincomalee	2	32	58	67	65	78	72	73	70	84	73	73	64	806
	Batticaloa	3	203	228	240	243	208	214	217	202	248	213	191	253	2,660
	Total	5	235	286	307	308	286	286	290	272	332	286	264	317	3,469
Central Province	Kandy	4	338	386	542	476	476	624	738	766	539	359	354	206	5,904
	Matalé	2	154	186	261	219	195	163	153	167	182	178	174	156	2,123
	Badulla	3	427	516	263	224	343	387	298	309	399	161	144	226	3,897
	Total	9	919	1,088	1,066	919	1,014	1,314	1,189	1,242	1,120	698	672	588	11,929
	Grand Total	58	3,703	3,817	4,633	3,689	4,328	5,133	4,609	4,815	4,634	3,925	3,859	4,283	51,428

W. P. CHARSLEY, M.D.,
Pl. Cr. Md. Offr. & Inspr. Gl. of Hospls.

POSTAL.

Report of Mr. H. W. Gillman on the Post [redacted]

POSTAL.

Report.

Contents of Report.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your Circular of 20th June, 1868, I have the honor to report, as follows, on the working of the Ce[redacted] Post Office during last year. As this Report has been, from various causes, delayed, [redacted]all, following the plan adopted in my Report for 1868, take this opportunity of adding mention of such matters of interest as, though having occurred in 1870, are closely connected with, or continuations of measures originated last year.

Work done.

2. By the Provincial Returns of inland, &c., correspondence despatched from, and received at all the Post Offices of Ceylon during 1869, it appears that 2,290,182 inland covers were despatched, and 1,900,956 were received within Ceylon last year.

Besides these, there were despatched to, and received from England and the Continent of Europe, the quantities (by weight) of letters and books, and the number of newspapers shewn in Appendix A. 3; while, in Appendix A. 2, is shewn the number of letters, &c., sent to and received from offices east of Suez during 1869.

In Appendix A. 1. the particulars of the figures for each description of inland &c. correspondence are set forth in detail for each Province. In the Appendix B. of last year's Report a Comparative Statement of the inland work done in each year since 1864 was given; but it was then intimated that the Returns were not thoroughly reliable. The preparation of these Returns involves constant daily labour at every office; and it is hard to obtain strict accuracy. Very great and constant care was, however, bestowed on them during 1869, and I think the figures now given may be relied on as a sufficiently accurate indication of the inland work done last year.

Cost of the work.

3. The actual cost at which this work has been done, that is to say, the money actually expended (and not the amount of the votes taken, which have, in most cases, exceeded the expenditure) was £23,894, apportioned as follows:—

Ceylon Inland Expenses	£18,337	16	3
Remittance to London for English share of Overland Postage	4,273	6	2
To which last must be added arrear remittance about to be made, as explained in section (6), for first eleven months of 1869, at £92 10s. a month	1,017	10	0
Remittance to India for Indian share of Postage on letters transmitted by the Land route via Point Kalimere	265	6	3
Total cost, Ceylon Post Office, 1869.....	£23,893	18	8

The particulars of the first item are given in Appendix B.

Revenue

4. In 1868 the Revenue (£21,582) exceeded the Expenditure (£21,055). For 1869 a similarly satisfactory result has been obtained, there being, however, an increase in both revenue and expenditure, due, partly to the fact of the increased Overland Postage (mentioned in section 10 *a.* of Report for 1868) having been in force during the *whole* of the year, and giving rise to increased Postage collections and increased remittance to London; the rise in expenditure being due, also, partly to increase of inland payments for additional and improved mail services, &c.

The Revenue actual, and credited, for 1869 was as follows:—

Value of Postage Stamps sold by the Commissioner of Stamps (less the Commission to Vendors, 5 per cent.)..... .... [redacted]	£15,756	15	10
Collections in money at Post Offices .... [redacted]	2,471	6	0
Postal value of Official Correspondence carried within Ceylon (credited) [redacted]....	5,801	16	2
	£24,029	18	0

From the figures in this and the preceding section, it will be seen that the Ceylon Post Office continues to do more than reimburse its expenses.

5. (*a.*) As to the manner in which the work has been performed, I am happy to be able to state that the measures which I adopted, as mentioned in paragraph 9 of last year's Report, with the view of preventing loss of correspondence, continue to fulfil their object satisfactorily.

Manner of performance of the work; care taken of correspondence

No registered letter* was lost last year in Ceylon. Nor was any book packet, or parcel, whether inland or from abroad, lost, except *perhaps* one, which originated at Hambantota, and was deliverable at a certain address in Colpetty; the Peon stoutly affirmed he had delivered it correctly, but this the addressee denied. It seemed probable, however, that the packet was delivered at a wrong address, which could not be afterwards discovered; and the Peon made good the value of the parcel, twelve shillings.

No loss of Registered correspondence or parcels in 1869

(*b.*) In regard to ordinary correspondence, the system mentioned in section 9 *c.* of last year's Report, continues in force. By this system it is known into what Clerk's hands any letter once posted has passed; and when an instance occurs of any letter or other article being missing, the Clerks who should have dealt with it are held responsible for it; and, if the contents are of value, these Officers are called on to make them good, either jointly, [illegible] a bad case, each individually.

Unregistered letters.

An entry of the names of the Officers connected with each case of a missing letter, [illegible] caused it to be understood, that the occurrence of any one Officer's name *repeated* in those entries will, of itself, and, without any actual proof of any malpractice on his part, be deemed ground for recommending his removal from Office. In justice, however, to the general body of Post Office Clerks, I am glad to be able to state that, while every reported case of a missing letter, &c., during last year was fully investigated, I have not had occasion to enforce these rules in more than three or four instances.

Mr. Vaughan's case

(*c.*) There is one case, however, of a letter lost last year, which has only lately been brought to my notice, and which is still the subject of inquiry. As the circumstances connected with it are peculiar, I shall detail them:—A Mr. Vaughan, writing from Singapore, informed me that, on his landing from a Peninsular and Oriental Steamer at Galle in June of last year, he posted at the Galle Office a letter addressed to his wife in England, but that this letter did not reach its destination; he added, that he had handed the letter, *with the postage in money*, to a Clerk at the window. On enquiry at Galle the Clerks denied all knowledge of the matter. I then applied to the Postmaster-General of Singapore to favour me with information as to Mr. Vaughan's credibility; and to inquire if that gentleman could indicate the personal appearance of the Clerk to whom he handed the letter. I was informed, in reply, that Mr. Vaughan was the late Senior Magistrate of the Straits Settlements, and that the Clerk was an "elderly Eurasian," and that Mr. Vaughan (though he did not wish to press his complaint further) had no doubt that that Clerk had embezzled the money.

As I felt that it would not be proper to allow a scandalous matter of this kind to drop, I caused photographs to be taken of all the elderly Eurasian Clerks on duty in the Galle Office in June, 1869, and have sent them to Singapore for identification. The reply has not yet reached me. I have also written to England that enquiries be made there, though I fear there is no doubt that the [illegible] been lost, or suppressed, at Galle.

No loss of Mail packets

(*d.*) No mail packet was lost last year; and the only serious occurrence connected with the transmission of Mails was the following:—Before the change from Departmental runners to Contractors, on the northern Tappal lines last year (described in section 8 of my last Report), a runner, who had been then recently engaged on a stage in the Mannár District, bolted with all the mails entrusted to him. The loss was immediately discovered; and the Kanganies at each end of the stage, acting promptly, succeeded in arresting the runaway. It was found that every mail packet and every letter had been opened, but the contents of the packets were collected, and nothing was eventually lost; and, with the exception of some letters to Chetties, it was found possible to put all covers and their respective letters together, while the letters to Chetties were called for by those expecting them, each of whom picked out his own correspondence. The runner was soon after found guilty before the Supreme Court, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labour.

Accounts with the London Post Office.

6. In writing in my Report of last year (section 10 *a.*) of the increase of rates of Ocean postage, I mentioned that the Ceylon Office was then still accounting with [illegible] for letter postage at the old rates, the reason being that the authorities of the London Office had not yet completed their calculations as to the average rates to be credited for each description of letter correspondence by weight in bulk. In August last, however, I at length received from Her Majesty's Postmaster-General a letter, setting forth the rates which he proposed. These rates I tested in several ways, and reported very fully upon them in my letter dated 25th October, 1869, No. 264, to your address; and the sanction of the Ceylon Government was finally given to the acceptance of the proposed rates. This sanction I communicated to the Secretary of the London Office, and asked him to favour me with his estimate of the remittance due in arrear to

* In 1870 we have not been so fortunate; enquiry into a disgraceful theft at Jaffna, or Trincomalee, is pending.

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was not delivered till next morning—a thing now impossible, as the quantities of letters are better divided between the deliveries, and these latter take place promptly.

Immediately on this change being made, complaints of late deliveries, frequent before, nearly ceased.

A similar change has been made at Kandy, and with beneficial results, as I am informed.

No addition has been made to the staff of Peons in consequence of this change; but the delivery Postmen have been relieved from the work of night watchers—a work to which they should never have been put—and the night watches are now kept by the *Office* Peons in turn, and by the Night Clerks.

Galle and Mátara coach.

(*f.*) The coach plying between Galle and Mátara was, on the 1st January, changed from a two-horsed to a one-horsed coach. The reason was, that the subsidy asked by the old Contractors (£360) was deemed too high: the subsidy paid to the present Contractor is £240; and the present vehicle is adequate to the passenger traffic. This Contractor has done his work pretty well up to the present time, but grumbles, asking for higher pay; a request, however, to which I have not shewn a disposition to accede, as, in my opinion, the subsidy paid is high enough.

Ratnapura coach.

(*g.*) The coach between Colombo and Ratnapura, established [illegible] (mentioned in section 8 of my last Report) principally through the exertions of [illegible] Saunders, works satisfactorily. A change has recently been introduced, by which the mails for and from Avisáwélla are taken from and delivered to the coach guard on the [illegible] of road, thus rendering unnecessary the turning aside of the coach, or the guard, from the road to the Avisáwélla Post Office, a distance of a quarter of a mile—a proceeding, which formerly caused unnecessary delay.

Avisáwélla mails.

Extension of this coach service from Ratnapura to Pelmadulla, &c.

This coach service has, since 1st January, been extended to Pelmadulla, the place where the lines to Rakwana and Haldummulla bifurcate; and a mail cart plies once a week between Pelmadulla and Haldummulla for the carriage of parcels, heavier than those that can be given to Runners.

Haldummulla.

Haldumulla has been made the terminus of this line owing to the rising importance of the place; and the mails from it for Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, &c., leave independently of the arrival of those from Ratnapura, though these latter generally reach Haldummulla before the departure of the mails to Badulla. The Post Office at Haputalé was closed on the removal of all the Government Officials from that place to Haldummulla.

Haputalé.

Northern and Eastern tappals.

(*h.*) The tappal lines in the Northern Province, the alterations on which were fully described in section 8 of my last Report, work well (except when there is heavy rain on the road), the mails being carried between Jaffna and Colombo with two working days only intervening between the times of departure from one end of the line and arrival at the other. The repair of the tappal bridges (used when the rivers are flooded) on the Northern road has been promised by Government.

An acceleration has taken place in the mails from Trincomalee, also, which now reach Colombo and Kandy with little [illegible] working day intervening between the time of departure from Trincomalee and arrival at Colombo. This advantage has been gained by starting the mails from Trincomalee at three P.M., instead of five P.M., by which change they can reach Kandy early in the morning of the day next but one after that on which they have left Trincomalee, and in time for the forenoon train to Colombo.

Badulla and Batticaloa tappal.

(*i.*) A Contractor could not be secured for the tappal line between Badulla and Batticaloa for this year; and Departmental Runners, with their appropriate staff of Kanganies, were engaged for the line by the Deputy Postmaster-General of the Eastern Province and the Assistant Postmaster-General of the Badulla District.

The working of the line has been somewhat improved; and, considering the present unfinished state of the road, it is satisfactory, though arrangements have been lately thrown into some disorder, owing to fright on the part of the Runners in the Badulla District, in consequence of an attack having been made on a Runner while travelling with the mails one night about two months ago.

The assailant has been captured and identified by the Runner; and the case against him is in the hands of the Queen's Advocate.

I think that when the road shall have been [illegible] throughout from Badulla to Batticaloa, a good Contractor shall be obtained for the [illegible] expended on it.

Amending Postal Ordinance.

10. The Amending Postal Ordinance, mentioned in my last Report as being under consideration, has been passed by the Legislative Council and published (numbered 20 of 1869. It makes the Postal rates on inland letters, books, &c., to progress uniformly, instead of per saltum; it enables the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to legalise changes of rates in foreign correspondence; it increases the liability of Post Office employés, and introduces a complete set of rules as to returned and unclaimed correspondence, besides many minor changes. The rules as to dead correspondence have been only partially brought into operation as yet, as no means have been prescribed for the ready recovery of postage from the senders of unpaid correspondence refused by the addressees.

Postal Guide.

A new Postal Guide—much needed—was, with great labour, prepared last year. Only one hundred and fifty copies of it, however, have been printed; and these were for the use, chiefly, of Postal Offices, the principal object [illegible] to provide them with a

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complete collection of Postal rates and the principal rules corrected to date.—It was not thought advisable to publish an issue of this Guide for the general public, as it was deemed preferable to wait till the proposed new decimal coinage, with corresponding postage labels, shall be introduced into Ceylon. The Public were, however, put in possession of information as to the correct rates of Postage, and the chief rules, by Messrs. Peterson's Directory, the Postal pages of which were corrected in the General Post Office, as usual with publications of the kind.

Aid given by Civil Servants throughout Ceylon

11. I have again, this year, to observe that the aid given to this Department throughout the country by the Officers of the Civil Service, who act, some as Deputy Postmasters of Provinces, and some as Assistant Postmasters of Districts, is most valuable. These Officers know the resources of the divisions of the Island under their control, and generally take great interest in the good working of the Mail services within their Provinces or Districts, giving this Department the assistance of their influence and acquaintance with the country.

In 1868 I [illegible]ch dissatisfied with the working of the Kandy Post Office. I am now glad to [illegible] state that, since the late Head Clerk of that Office was dismissed, as mentio[illegible] Report, and some of his protegés in the Office dismissed or removed, no Prov[illegible]n the Island has given less trouble than that of Kandy.

12. In now taking leave of the duties of the Post Office, I have to thank the Government for [illegible]urable consideration given to all reasonable requests or recommendations made [illegible]. There are some measures, and some further alterations, which I have contempla[illegible] for some time, but which I must perhaps leave to my successor. Among these are:—

1.—Re-arrangement of the Tappal service between Deltota and Maturata;
2.—Extension of the Morowaka tappal, with aid from the residents of the District;
3.—Re-distribution of the Post Offices about Ambegamuwa, the country near which is "over-officed."
4.—Re-consideration of the Franking Minute, with issue of Service labels;
5.—Increase of the E[illegible]ablishment at Galle, by at least one Clerk, owing to the much increased labour lately throw[illegible]at Office;
6.—The establishment of some [illegible]m of Grants-in-aid, by which Postal extensions, asked for by small communities or groups of estates, may be made, if those making the request undertake to pay all expenses over and above that reimbursed by the Postal Revenue collected;
7.—The publication of a Postal Guide, with rates according to the decimal system of coinage;
8.—The establishment of a system of *ship* letter rates, with mutual credits, between Colombo and [illegible]icoreen (the cotton port).

My temporary successor knows my views on the [illegible]bjects; and it will be open to him, or my more permanent successor, to submit them [illegible]altered, or modified by his own views, for the, as I trust, favourable consideration of Government.

H. W. GILLMAN,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

A. 1.

ABSTRACT of Letters, &c., despatche[illegible]nd receive[illegible] Offices in Ceylon, during the year 1869.

[illegible]atched, 1869.

Names of Provi[illegible]	Ser	[illegible]	[illegible] p[illegible]	Parcels on [illegible]rvice.	Book Packets and Parcels private.	Letters Registered.	News-papers.	TOTAL.
Western Province ...	121	504,32	33,7[illegible]9	5,406	9,370	12,625	204,326	891,295
Central do. ...	81	566,711	43,670	12,561	12,561	23,293	118,307	850,172
Southern do. ...	49	140,142	14,544	1,027	1,027	7,344	2,758	215,758
N.-Western do. ..	22	38,960	2,523	677	677	1,351	1,539	68,889
Northern do. ..	34	422,013	7,810	1,757	1,757	5,062	23,820	193,554
Eastern do .	18	41,315	3,600	338	338	2,454	3,585	70,514
TOTAL...	324,7	[illegible]065	105,946	25,730	25,730	52,129	354,335	2,290,182

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A. 1.—*continued.*

Letters received, 1869.

Names of Provinces.	Letters on Service.	Letters Post paid.	Letters, Post not paid.	Parcels on Service.	Book Packets and Parcels private.	Letters Registered	News-papers.	TOTAL.
Western Province ...	124,823	430,490	31,682	6,243	5,943	28,001	36,994	664,176
Central do. ...	48,895	394,643	20,365	2,460	10,265	5,650	148,326	630,604
Southern do. ...	55,294	134,161	16,857	1,140	2,012	7,471	16,904	233,839
Northern do. ...	23,392	43,228	4,578	1,417	1,282	[illegible]	14,470	89,203
N.-Western do. ...	28,778	125,467	5,815	312	1,553	[illegible]	30,773	199,252
Eastern do. ...	16,399	43,668	4,277	554	761	[illegible]	8,554	83,882
TOTALS...	297,581	1,171,657	83,574	12,126	21,816	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,900,956

Correspondence despatched..	2,290,182
Grand Total	4,191,138

A.—2.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and Offices East of Suez, during the year 1869.

Number dsepatched.		Number received.	
Paid letters	25,128	Paid letters	53,390
Unpaid letters	2,941	Unpaid letters	1,095
Books	521	Books	92
Papers	22,818	Papers	3,700
Registered letters	4,829	Registered letters	458

A.—3.

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe, during the year 1869.

Despatched.		Received.	
Paid letters	oz. 33,965¾	Paid letters	oz. 31,153¾
Unpaid letters	oz. 20,821½	Unpaid letters	oz. 935¼
Books	lbs. 1,286¼	Books	lbs. 10,948½
Papers	No. 33,881	Papers	No. 77,200
Registered letters	„ 1,040	Registered letters	„ 905

PROVINCES.	Salaries.			Railway.			Coaches.							Contingencies.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Western Province	2963	11	1	1191	13	4	2162	10	[illegible]	[illegible]73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	109	19	3	8113	12	2
Central „	1844	11	2	—			[illegible]5	10	[illegible]	14[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	4	7	4[illegible]	16	1
Southern „	1017	0	0	—			357	[illegible]	0	[illegible]8	3	4	[illegible]	153	4	0	1716	2	4
Northern „	388	0	0	—			—			727	1[illegible]	5	8	119	4	11½	2107	16	4½
N.-Western „	240	16	0	—			100	0	[illegible]	205	[illegible]	0	3	38	[illegible]	6¼	931	18	6¼
Eastern „	187	0	0	—			—			282	0	0	5	27	1	10	1075	10	10
Totals...£	6640	18	3	1191	13	4	3185	15	4	3367	4	3	23	1632	6	1¾			
														Total—£			18,337	16	3¾

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Report of Capt. A. B. Fyers, R. E., for the year 1869.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Report.

I have the honor to state that, as the Reports of the Engineer and Traffic Manager give all the details of the working of their respective Departments during the past year, there is very little left for me to add.

The working of the Railway has been most satisfactory.

The receipts for the year amounted to ...	£180,965	1	2
The working expenses to ...	72,500	7	4
Leaving a profit of	£108,464	13	10

A [illegible] 958 18*s.* 0*d.* was expended in additional Station accommodation, Government [illegible] of the cost of substituting steel for iron rails on the incline, additional rail fastenings [illegible] ng stock.

During the year 1868 the receipts were ...	£163,667	2	0
The working expenses	74,685	19	9
Leaving a profit of	£88,981	2	3

It will thus be seen, that in 1869, the receipts were greater, and the working expenses less, than in 1868.

In consequence of the wear and tear to the iron rails on the incline, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Engineer, to replace them with steel rails; the Government paying the Contracto[illegible] sum of £5,000 in aid of the extra outlay.

Several serious land[illegible] rred [illegible] Incline during the year. On 14th July, a large mass of rock, containi[illegible] cubic yards, fell on the line; and traffic was interrupted for 19 days, wh[illegible] being removed by blasting.

The next serious interru[illegible] curred in November, near the deviation cutting; the slip took place on the mor[illegible] of the 16th November, and the Engineer reported on the 20th November, that it ha[illegible] been cleared the previous evening, and that traffic had been resumed. Another slip, however, occurred on the same afternoon, which was cleared away by the following morning.

The accompanying [illegible] shews the weekly fl[illegible] tuation of Traffic during the year, compared with that of previ[illegible] years.

The line has been maintai[illegible] d in excellent or[illegible]

A. B. FYERS, Capt. R. E.,
Acting Director-General.

Colombo, 30th June, 187[illegible]

Finance and Traffic Report, by Mr. E. Robinson.

Finance and Traffic Department.

Receipts.

Gross.

The gross receipts for the year amounted to £180,965 1*s.* 2*d.*, against £163,667 2*s.* 0*d.* in the year 1868.

Coaching.

The number of Passenger[illegible] arried was 181,720, against 180,984 in 1868.

The receipts from Coach[illegible] raffic were £36,757 10*s.* 11*d.*, against £37,169 8*s.* 5*d.* in 1868. The details are com[illegible] d in the following Table:

186[illegible]			1869.			
No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.	
	£				£ *s.* *d.*	
4,245	[illegible]		1st Class.....	4,355	3,320 5 3	
6,600			[illegible]d „	6,615	2,810 3 1	
170,139	[illegible],447		[illegible] „	170,750	26,694 18 1	
180,984	33,53[illegible]			181,720	32,825 6 5	
	1,44		.. [illegible]rcels	.....	1,418 1 4	
	62		.. H[illegible]rses	.....	733 12 5	
	35		.. Car[illegible]ages	.....	347 15 9	
	13		.. Dogs	.....	132 15 0	
	1,08[illegible]		.. Mails	.....	1,300 0 0	
£—	37,[illegible]			£—	36,757 10 11	

The following Table is valuable, as it shews the Goods traffic each way, between every Station on the line; together with the Mileage, and average Rates per Ton, and per ton per Mile.

Stations.		Distance.	Up Traffic.					Down Traffic.				
Between	And		Tons.	£.	Mileage.	Average Rates. Per Ton	Per ton per Mile	Tons.	£.	Mileage.	Average Rates. Per Ton	Per ton per Mile
						s.	d.				s.	d.
Colombo	Mahara ...	9	64	5	576	1·56	2·08	39	3	351	1·54	2·05
	Henaratgoda	17	33	8	561	4·85	3·42	74	13	1,258	3 51	2·48
	Véyan[illegible] ...	23	124	42	2,852	6·77	3·53	271	62	6,233	4·58	2·39
	Ambé[illegible]	35	167	84	5,845	10 06	3·45	209	88	7,315	8·42	2·89
	Polg[illegible]	46	4,050	3,130	186,300	15·45	4·03	2,491	1,633	114,586	13·11	3·42
	R[illegible]	53	2,201	1,531	116,653	13·91	3·15	699	542	37,047	15·51	3·51
	[illegible]a	65	2,536	2,137	164,840	16·85	3·11	1,422	1,393	92,430	19·59	3·61
	[illegible]	71	19,060	20,846	1,353,260	21·87	3·69	15,483	15,575	1,099,293	20·11	3·40
	[illegible]	79	45,555	55,915	3,416,625	24·55	3·93	34,918	35,096	2,618,850	20·10	3·22
Mahara	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	—	16	—	—	7	—	56	—	—
	V[illegible]	[illegible]	6	1	84	3·33	2·86	—	—	—	—	—
	Am[illegible]	26	1	1	26	20·00	9 23	1	1	26	20·00	9·23
	Polga[illegible]	37	11	3	407	5·45	1·77	3	2	111	13·33	4·32
	Rambo[illegible]	44	2	2	88	20·00	5·45	3	3	132	20·00	5·45
	Kadugan[illegible]awa	56	8	8	448	20·00	4·28	—	—	—	—	—
	Péradeniya....	62	57	58	3,534	20·35	3·94	1	1	62	20·00	3·87
	Kandy	66	319	341	21,054	21·38	3 89	2	2	132	20·00	3·63
Henaratgoda..	Véyangoda ...	7	4	1	28	5·00	8·57	2	—	14	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	95	4·00	2·52
	Polgahawela	99	3	2	87	13·33	5·52	1	1	29	20·00	8·27
	Rambukkana	[illegible]	3	2	108	13·33	4·44	—	—	—	—	—
	Kaduganná[illegible]	[illegible]	2	2	[illegible]	20·00	4·89	—	—	—	—	—
	Péradeniya ...	55	89	79	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·87	1	1	55	20·00	4·36
	Kandy ...	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19·40	3·94	9	9	531	20 00	4·07
Véyangoda ...	Ambépussa ...	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	1	1	12	20·00	20·00
	Polgahawela ..	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	20·00	10·43	1	1	23	20·00	10·43
	Rambukkana	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kaduganná[illegible]	43	1[illegible]	6	430	12·00	3·35	—	—	—	—	—
	Péradeniya ...	49	5[illegible]	41	2,695	14·91	3·65	13	6	637	9·23	2·26
	Kandy ...	52	2,164	860	112,528	17·19	3·96	56	49	2,912	17·50	4·03
Ambépussa ..	Polgahawela	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—
	Rambukkana	18	[illegible]	1	36	10·00	[illegible]66	—	—	—	—	—
	Kaduganná[illegible]	30	[illegible]	5	390	7·6[illegible]	[illegible]07	—	—	—	—	—
	Péradeniya ...	37	2[illegible]	16	999	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	40	10[illegible]	72	4.2[illegible]	13·71	[illegible]11	1	1	40	20·00	6·00
Polgahawela..	Rambukkana	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	175	4·00	6·86	17	2	119	2·35	4·02
	Kaduganná[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	8·00	4·80	1	—	20	—	—
	Péradeniya ...	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	572	9 09	4·19	7	3	182	8 57	3·96
	Kandy ...	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,500	6·18	2·47	8	6	240	15·00	6·80
Rambukkana.	Kaduganná[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	429	3·63	3·35	14	2	182	2·86	2·62
	Péradeniya ...	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,463	4·93	3·12	1	—	19	—	—
	Kandy ...	23	[illegible]	202	16,951	5·48	2·86	3	2	69	13·33	6·95
Kaduganná[illegible]awa	Péradeniya ..	6	[illegible]	3	108	3·33	6·67	6	1	36	5·33	6·66
	Kandy ...	10	[illegible]	8	700	2·28	2·74	46	9	460	3·91	4 69
Péradeniya ...	Kandy ...	4	5[illegible]	9	200	3·60	10·80	21	10	84	9·52	28·52
Total ..	1869...		78,53[illegible]		455,725	22·15	[illegible]82	55,837	54,519	3,983,641	19·53	3·28
			66[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	3·95	49,93[illegible]	[illegible],987	3,501,045	20·41	3·49

4,245	[illegible]
6,600	
170,139	[illegible],447
180,984	33,53[illegible]
	1,44[illegible]
	62[illegible]
	35[illegible]
	13[illegible]
	1,08[illegible]
£—	37,[illegible]

PART IV[illegible]

[illegible]t of the preceding year, it is satisfactory [illegible]e in the traffic, both up and down; not-[illegible]use and consequent lateness of the Coffee crop; [illegible]me by [illegible]slips. By these slips, through traffic was [illegible]day in Octobe[illegible] and 5 days in November; in all, nearly [illegible]ing [illegible] the road between Rambukkana Station and Mawa-[illegible]traffic to the line; but not so much as I anticipated. Of [illegible]bo to Rambukkana, nearly one-half is due to the obstruc-[illegible]ods could not be invoiced through, but had to be sent on [illegible]nation by carts. The increased tonnage from Rambukkana [illegible]o to some extent attributable to the same cause; as, on [illegible]gh traffic, goods then waiting delivery at Rambukkana [illegible]s curious to observe, that although the Colombo

and Perádéniya "up" traffic has increased to the extent of 3,774 tons in the year, the "down" traffic increased 52 tons only. The Colombo and Kandy traffic shews an increase of upwards of 6,000 tons *each way*. It is gratifying to see the rapid development in traffic from such Stations as Mahara, Heneratgoda, Véyangoda, and Ambepussa, to Kandy. The traffic from these places consists chiefly of cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, poonac, and betel leaves; and, in the case of Véyangoda, as cocoanut cultivation is rapidly extending in the District, I look forward to a continued increase.

Live Stock.

The receipts from Live Stock were £306 3*s.* 4*d.*, against £201 6*s.* 2*d.* in 1868.

Sundries.

The miscellaneous receipts compare as follows:—

1868. £	*s.*	*d.*			1869. £	*s.*	*d.*
397	18	5	.....	Rent of Houses			8
131	10	3	.....	Warehouse Rent			
18	8	6	.....	Waggon Hire			
441	6	9	.....	Interest			
126	6	0	.....	Miscellaneous		9	10
£1,118	9	11					8

The increase in the amount received as interest is due to the improved system, introduced by His Excellency the Governor, of investing the current receipts.

The following Table shews the Traffic in each month of the year:—

Month.	Coaching.				Goods.				Live Stock.		Total, 1869			Total, 1868.		
	No. of Passengers.	Receipts.			Tons.	Amount.										
		£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
January...	18,198	3,479	10	3	14,136	15,041	12			6	6	18,556	18	9	17,655	9	2
February..	14,170	2,903	1	10	12,341	12,886	6	11		2	6	15,819	11	3	13,971	5	3
March	18,614	4,006	2	0	12,197	12,874	9	0	3	10	4	16,912	1	4	12,411	19	9
April.....	15,619	3,128	0	9	9,229	9,619	14	8	1	4	10	12,767	0	3	10,486	8	9
May	17,025	3,178	3	10	8,879	9,434	12	9		1	0	12,653	17	7	10,619	4	0
June	15,037	2,921	8	6	8,109	8,335	10	7		15	0	11,275	14	1	8,842	14	11
July.	15,285	2,460	1	3	3,960	3,873	16	7				6,348	14	0	10,767	5	2
August...	13,232	2,991	4	0	10,081	10,832	3	10			10	13,847	1	8	10,272	0	10
September	12,051	967	11	7	7,465	7,978	7	5		9	0	10,660	18	0	11,670	16	11
October...	[illegible]	[illegible]			12,021	12,933	5	8		3	8	15,536	9	7	14,518	7	3
November	12,548	2,565	0	8	16,902	16,936	16	3		18	10	20,211	15	9	19,860	0	3
December.	17,992	3,868	6	0	19,349	20,05[illegible]	12	7		2	1	8	23,955	0	3	21,472	19	10
Total...	181,720	36,757	10	11	134,369	141,481	8	2	6	3	4	178,515	2	6	162,548	12	1

The great falling off in the Goods traffic in July is attributable to the slip at 61st mile, by which through traffic was suspended for nineteen days.

Expenditure.

The working expenses proper amounted to £72,[illegible]00 7*s.* 4*d.*, or 40 per cent. of the gross receipts. The details are fully set forth in the following Tables:—

Maintenance of Way Expenses.

1868. Amount. £	*s.*	*d.*	Cost per Mile open. £	Cost per Train Mile. *s.*	*d.*		1869. Amount. £	*s.*	*d.*	Cost per Mile. £	Cost per Train Mile. *s.*	*d.*
22,350	0	0	300·0	—		... Under			0	300·0	—	
2,554	9	10	34·3	—		... Beyond [illegible]			10	49·8	—	
24,904	9	10	334·3	2	0·6		[illegible]	31	12	0	349·8	2	1·4

The expenditure under Contract is, of course the same as last year; but the expenditure beyond the Contract has increased nearly [illegible] per cent. This increase is explained by one-half (£500) of the Chief Resident and [illegible] Locomotive Engineer's salary having been charged against maintenance in 1869, whereas in 1868, the whole of his salary was charged against Locomotive expenses; by [illegible] further increase of £200 in Establishment charges; and of £400 and upwards in [illegible] maintaining Stations and Buildings.

Locomotive and Carriage Expenses.

1868. Amount.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.		1869. Amount.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
£ s. d.	£	s. d.		£ s. d.	£	s. d.
3,893 12 4	—	0 3·9	Salaries of Superintendent, Foremen, Clerks, &c.	3,122 3 0	—	0 3·1
8,785 16 4	—	0 8·8	Wages of Enginemen, Firemen, &c. ...	8,435 16 2	—	0 8·2
9,580 2 10	—	0 9·5	Fuel	6,330 13 6	—	0 6·2
1,249 2 7	—	0 1·2	Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c.	1,226 8 6	—	0 1·2
218 11 7	—	0 0·2	Water	214 13 0	—	0 0·2
4,779 12 5	—	0 4·7	Repairs of Engines and Tenders	4,839 11 2	—	0 4·7
100 5 3	—	0 0·1	Office Expenses	60 6 3	—	0 0·1
353 11 2	—	0 0·3	Sundry Charges	88 14 2	—	0 0·1
28,960 14 6	388·7	9 7		24,318 5 9	326·4	1 11·8
3,101 9 7		1	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ...	5,310 2 10	71·2	0 5·2

Allowing for [illegible] salary of the Engineer; which is charged to Maintenance, there is a decrea[illegible]70 in salaries; and of £350 in wages. The cost of fuel is one-third less in 186[illegible] in 1868.

Repairs of Carriages and Waggons.

There is an increase under this head of not less than £2,209; the expenditure having risen from £3,101 in 1868, to £5,310 in 1869. Not having the necessary data myself, I must leave the Engineer to explain this large increase.

Tr[illegible] and Telegraph Charges.

1868. Amount.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.	*Traffic.*	1869. Amount.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
£ s. d.	£	s. d.		£ s. d.	£	s. d.
4,293 14 2	—	0 4·2	Salar[illegible] Manager, Station-Masters, Clerks,	[illegible]87 10 2	—	0 4·2
5,064 3 3	—	0 5·0	Wage[illegible] Guards, Porters, [illegible]	[illegible]7 6	—	0 4·10
903 14 4	—	0 0·9	Oil, Gr[illegible]ase, and other Stores	755 18 11	—	0 0·7
173 18 9	—	0 0·2	Stationery, Printi[illegible], and Advertising ...	184 12 7	—	0 0·2
28 2 11	—	—	Sundry Charges	130 3 3	—	0 0·1
—	—	—	Passage Money of Staff	72 5 0	—	—
10,463 13 5	140·5	0 10·3		10,494 17 5	140·8	0 10·2
			Police.			
£ s. d.	£	s. d.		£ s. d.	£	s. d.
1,765 9 11	23·7	0 1·7	Wages, Clothing and Stores for Police, Pointsmen, and Gatemen	1,734 0 2	23·3	0 1·7
£ s. d.	£	s. d.	*Telegraph.*	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
1,206 14 8	16·2	0 1·2	Salaries of Signallers, &c.	1,068 13 11	14·4	0 1·[illegible]

The only item calling for [illegible] is that [illegible] Oil, Grease, &c., which shews a saving of £147 compared wit[illegible] Of this, £94 is due to our having for the last ten mon[illegible] Rose's [illegible] which, at £31 per ton, is actually [illegible] in the Colony at £25 per ton; as will be seen from the following co[illegible] consumption in ten months of 1868 and 1869.

		Tons.	Cwts.		
March to December	1868	[illegible] manufactured in Colony ...	17	16 @ £25 per ton,	£443.
„	„ 1869	[illegible]'s	11	5 @ £31 „	349.

In making this comparison, it should be borne in mind, that the tonnage of Goods in 1869 had increased 13,8[illegible] tons during those ten months.

The other items of expenditure under the head of "*Traffic*," compare so closely with those of 186[illegible] as not to call for remark.

Under the head of "*Police*" there is a saving of £31; and a further saving of £138 in "*Telegraph*" expenses.

General Charges.

1868. Amount.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.		1869. Amount.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
£ s. d.	£	s. d.		£ s. d.	£	s. d.
394 12 8	5·3	0 0·4	Director-General's Office	392 16 8	5·2	0 0·4
627 13 6	8·4	0 0·6	Audit, Pay, and Accountant's Office ..	1,214 9 9	16·3	0 1·2
775 8 9	10·4	0 0·8	Stores Department	826 9 3	11·1	0 0·8
188 0 0	2·5	0 0·2	Rates and Taxes	172 0 0	2·4	0 0·2
44 12 6	0·6	—	Fire Insurance	44 12 6	0·6	—
192 16 3	2·6	0 0·2	Claims for Compensation	[illegible] 5	1·4	0 0·1
2,046 8 9	27·5	0 2·0	Payments in England	[illegible] 4	7·2	0 0·5
13 15 5	0·2	—	Sundry Charges		1·2	0 0·1
			Discount on Bills of Exchange ...		1·0	0 0·1
			Passage Money of Staff		7	—
4,283 7 10	57·5	0 4·2		[illegible] 14 5	47·1	0 3·4

In the expenses of the Audit, Pay, and Accountant's Office, th[illegible] an increase of £587; of which £300 is due to 3-10ths of my salary being charged under this head, and £287 to increased expenditure in the Office of the Auditor-General, consequent on the appointment of the Railway Audit Clerk.

The expenditure in the Stores Department has increased £51 in salaries.

It is gratifying to have to record a reduction in the amou[illegible] paid as compensation for loss of, and damage to goods. At the close of the year not a sing[illegible]m remained unsettled.

Payments in England have been reduced from £2,046 in [illegible] to £533 in 1869, by the discontinuance of the salaries of the Consulting and the Inspecting Engineers, and by a reduction from £600 to £200 per annum in the amount allowed to the Crown Agents for their services in connection with the Railway Department.

Summary.

Having briefly reviewed the principal items of Receipt and Expenditure, I proceed to summarise the results of the year's working, as compared with 1868.

Summary of Receipts.

1868. Amount.	Per Train Mile.	Per Mile of Line open.		1869. Amount	Per Train Mile.	Per Mile of Line open.
£ s. d.	s. d.	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£
37,169 8 5	3 0·8	498·9	Coaching	36,757 10 11	2 11·9	493·4
125,379 3 8	10 3·9	1682·9	Goods and Live Stock	141,787 11 7	11 6·7	1903·2
1,118 9 11	0 1·1	15·0	Sundries	2,419 18 8	0 2·3	32·4
163,667 2 0	13 5·8	2196·8		180,965 1 2	14 8·9	2429·0

Summary of Expenditur

1868. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts	Per Train Mile.	Per Mile of Line open.		1869. Amount	Per [illegible] Mile.	Per Mile [illegible] open.
£ s. d.		s. d.	£		£ Os.		s. d.	£
24,904 9 10	15·2	2 0·6	334·3	Maintenance	6,061 12 1	14·4	2 1·4	349·8
28,960 14 6	17·7	2 4·7	388·7	Locomotive Power ..	4,318 5 9	13·4	1 11·8	326·4
3,101 9 7	1·9	0 3·1	41·6	Repairs of Carriages and Waggons	5,310 2 10	2·9	0 5·2	71·2
10,463 13 5	6·4	0 10·3	140·5	Traffic Charges ...	0,494 17 5	5·8	0 10·2	140·8
1,765 9 11	1·1	0 1·7	23·7	Police Charges ...	1,734 0 2	0·10	0 1·7	23·3
1,206 14 8	0·7	0 1·2	16·2	Telegraph Charges ..	1,068 13 11	0·6	0 1·0	14·4
4,283 7 10	2·6	0 4·2	57·5	General Charges ...	3,512 14 5	1·1	0 3·4	47·1
74,685 19 9	45·6	6 1·8	1002·5		72,500 7 4	40·6	5 10·7	973·0

By the above Tables it will be seen that, whereas the receipts increased £17,298, or over 10 per cent., the working expenses were actually less by £2,185 than in 1868.

Per train mile the receipts were 14*s.* 8·9*d.*, against 13*s.* 5·8*d.* in 1868; and the working expenses were 5*s.* 10·7*d.* against 6*s.* 1·8*d.* in 1868.

Per mile of line open the receipts were £2,429, against £2,196 in 1868; or an increase of £233 per mile.

The working expenses were 40 per cent. of gross receipts, against 45½ per cent. in 1868.

The train mileage was 245,464 miles, against 242,804 miles in 1868.

In addition to the expenditure incurred in working the traffic, there has been expended during the year, £9,237 0*s.* 1*d.* for additional Station and other accommodation (for particulars of which see Appendix A.); £879 18*s.* 6*d.* in strengthening the permanent way; and £5,000, the Government proportion of the extra cost of steel over iron rails, for relaying the Incline and portions of the road between Kadugannáwa and Péráderiya; but, as the Capital Account was closed on the 31st December, 1867, or within three months of the opening of the line for through Goods traffic, the whole of this expenditure is charged to Revenue.

On Rolling Stock account the expenditure during the year amounted to £1,836 19*s.* 8*d.*, (for particulars of which see Appendix B.); and £339 2*s.* 9*d.* was received as interest. The unexpended balance in the hands of the Crown Agents, amounting to £3,859 16*s.* 3*d.*, not being required for Rolling Stock purposes, has been transferred to Sinking Fund Account. The balance of £2,583 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the hands of the Treasurer, is carried forward.

The receipts from Export Duty were £56,918 1*s.* 4*d.*, plus £830 4*s.* 10*d.*, interest on deposits; and, after paying interest on Debentures, &c., there was a balance of £14,757 1*s.* 0*d.*, which has been transferred to Sinking Fund Account.

At the time of writing I am not in possession of all the information required to complete the Sinking Fund Account to the end of 1869, but I hope to have it completed in time to be printed with this Report. The balances transferred to this Account on the transactions of the year were:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From Revenue Account	93,347	15	3
„ Debenture Interest Account	14,757	1	0
„ Rolling Stock „	3,859	16	3
	£111,964	12	6

General Remarks and Occurrences.

In October the time of running the afternoon Passenger trains was altered from five o'clock to two o'clock, with very satisfactory results as regards the receipts; and I doubt not the results as to expenditure will be equally satisfactory, as there will be a saving in oil for lighting Stations, &c., and in the expenses of the night-guard.

The extra bank brake-van for passenger trains passing down the Incline, was discontinued in October, and these trains are now worked with the ordinary train brakes, and the self-acting brakes fitted to the carriages.

I regret to have to record two attempts to upset the evening down passenger train. The first attempt was made on the 23rd April, about 2½ miles from Colombo, by placing a rail across the metals; fortunately, however, the attempt was discovered and the rail removed before the arrival of the train. The second attempt was made on the 31st July, 1 mile from Colombo, and, as before, by placing a rail across the metals. In this instance the attempt was not discovered at the time; the engine guard appears to have struck the rail and thrown it off the line without accident to the train: so trifling appears to have been the shock, that the driver was not even aware of any obstruction on the line, and it was only when, a day or two afterwards, the engine guard and the rail were found by a plate-layer, that the attempt was brought to light. In both instances the earliest possible information was conveyed to the Police authorities, who, I am satisfied, used every means in their power, though without effect, to discover the perpetrators of these diabolical attempts to sacrifice human life and valuable property.

On the 5th July, a special train with the Director-General and the Chief Resident Engineer, ran into a trolly near the 28th mile, and was thrown off the line. The engine, carriage, and brake-van were all more or less damaged; but fortunately, no one was hurt.

In treating of the Receipts, I have several times had occasion in this Report to allude incidentally to obstructions of the line by landslips, and consequent interruptions to through traffic. The first slip of much consequence was on the 14th July, near the 61st mile, at a point known as "Sensation Rock," by which the line was closed for through goods traffic to 2nd August; the passengers, mails, &c., being transferred, at the slip, from the up to the down trains, and *vice versa*. Again, on the 11th and 12th October, traffic was interrupted by slips on the Incline, and also beween Kadugannáwa and Péráderiya. The last heavy slip was on the 16th November, near the 55½ mile, when the traffic was

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Report.

again interrupted until the 21st. In addition to these, there were scores of slips of various extent, between the end of April and the end of November; and I think it reflects the highest credit on the men engaged in working the trains, that not the slightest accident of any kind occurred, although the majority of the slips were on the Incline. The causes and extent of landslips during the year, and the steps taken to lessen liability to slips in the future, will, I have no doubt, be fully set forth in the Report of the Engineer.

Since the closing of the Capital Account, three annual votes of £10,000, or £30,000 in all, have been passed by the Council for additional Station and other accommodation; but up to the present time, little or no improvement has been made in the accommodation for passengers at the intermediate Stations. The cost of improving such Stations as Mahara, Heneratgoda, Véyangoda, Polgahawela, and Rambukkana, would not be heavy, and as there is now a prospect of the more urgent requirements of the Department being met by the end of 1870, I hope that in 1871, the work of improving these Stations will be commenced.

I also think that the time has now arrived, when the annual [redacted] for additional accommodation may be considerably reduced in amount.

Colombo, 13th June, 1870.

E. R. [redacted] V.
Finance and Traffic Manager.

General Revenue Account, 31st December, 1869.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Maintenance	22,350	0	0	By Passengers ...	32,825	6	5
„ Do. beyond Contract ...	3,711	12	10	„ Parcels ...	1,418	1	4
„ Locomotive Charges ...	24,318	5	9	„ Horses ...	733	12	5
„ Repairs of Carriages and Waggons	5,310	[illegible]		„ Carriages ...	347	15	9
„ Traffic Charges ...	10,494	17	5	„ Dogs	132	15	0
„ Police Expenses ...	1,734	0	2	„ Mails	1,300	0	0
„ Electric Telegraph ...	1,068	13	11				
„ General Charges ...	3,512	14	5	„ Merchandise	141,481	8	3
				„ Live Stock	306	3	4
				„ Rent of Houses ... £451 14 11			
				„ Less repairs of Buildings ... 40 14 8	411	0	3
				„ Warehouse Rent... ...	191	3	3
				„ Waggon Hire	11	2	0
				„ Miscellaneous	208	9	10
„ Balance, Profit on Working ...	108,464	13	10	„ Interest	1,598	3	4
	£180,965	1	2		£180,965	1	2
„ Additional Accommodation ...	9,237	0	1	„ Balance brought down ...	108,464	13	10
„ Rail Fastenings	879	18	6				
„ Steel Rails	5,000	0	0				
„ Balance transferred to Sinking Fund	93,347	15	3				
	£108,464	13	10		£108,464	13	10

Miles open ... 74½. Train Mileage ... 245,464.

Debenture Interest Account, 31st December, 1869.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Interest on Debentures ...	42,090	0	0	By Export Duty	56,918	1	4
„ Crown Agent's Commission ...	105	4	5	„ Interest on Deposits ...	830	4	10
„ Discount Account ...	590	7	9				
„ Sundry Charges	5	13	0				
„ Amount set aside to meet refund of Export Duty ...	200	0	0				
„ Balance	14,757	1	0				
	£57,748	6	2		£57,748	6	2

Dr. *Rolling Stock Account, 31st December, 1869.* *Cr.*

	1868.			1869.			Total.				1868.			1869.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Expenditure in England...	11,998	3	2	7	4	0	12,005	7	2	By Amount voted by Ordinance No. 11 of 1867...	..			...			25,000	0	0
„ Do. in Ceylon (See Appendix B.)...	5,087	0	0	1,829	15	8	6,916	16	1	„ Interest... ..	26	0	8	339	2	9	365	3	5
	17,085	3	7	1,836	19	8	18,922	3	3										
„ Amount transferred to Sinking Fund..	..			...			3,859	16	3										
„ Balance carried forward	...			...			2,583	3	11										
						£	25,365	3	5							£	25,365	3	5

APPENDIX.

A.

EXPENDITURE against the Vote of £10,000 for Additional Accommodation, provided by Ordinance No. 3 of 1869. Appendix.

	£	s.	d.
Colombo.—Enlargement of Coal Store	1,448	10	9
Do. General Store	1,470	10	10
Do. Goods Shed	982	19	2
Do. Smithy	512	10	6
Erecting Locomotive Store	121	13	3
Roof for Carriage Workshop	520	0	0
Extending Boundary Wall, &c.	40	1	0
Building Latrines	40	1	4
Fittings for General Store	97	18	0
Level Crossing at 1 mile 40 chains.—Erecting Gatehouse and Signals...	100	0	0
Mahara.—Building Station-Master's House	172	15	0
Véyangoda.—Alteration of Gradients	357	18	0
Ambepússa.—Cost of new Level Crossing...	60	6	0
Polgahawela.—Building Telegraph Signaller's Quarters.. ...	185	0	0
Rambukkana.— Do. do.	199	19	5
New Goods Shed and Weigh-bridge	981	16	6
New Coal Store	386	12	4
Engine pit	160	0	0
Closet	60	14	2
Fencing	39	5	0
Kadugannáwa.—Fencing	164	12	6
Building Locomotive Foreman's House	168	0	0
Kandy.— New Culvert	720	6	8
New Latrine	40	15	0
Guards Barracks	63	11	7
Weighing Machine	19	1	0
Erecting Pointsmens' Boxes	299	1	6
	£9,413	19	6
Less amounts repaid on account of Level Crossings, &c.... ...	176	19	5
	£9,237	0	1

B.

EXPENDITURE in Ceylon in 1869, against the Vote of £25,000 for Additional Rolling Stock, provided by Ordinance No. 11 of 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Building 41 Covered Goods' Waggons	369	3	1
Landing, removing, and fitting four Locomotive Engines	976	6	6
Do. do. do. four Brake-Vans	146	4	11
Fittings for two Composite Carriages	19	0	6
Converting a Second-Class Carriage to Composite, &c.	118	7	1
Fitting Brakes to Carriages, &c.	200	13	7
	£1,829	15	8
Expended in England.			
Lithographing Specifications for Engines	£ 7	4	0

E. ROBINSON,
Finance and Traffic Manager.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Report.

ENGINEERING REPORT, BY MR. E. STRONG.

THE expenditure of the Engineering Department, under the head of Working Expenses, was:

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance of Way, and Works	26,061	12	10
Locomotive Working	24,318	5	9
Carriage and Waggon Repairs	5,310	2	10
	55,690	1	5
Train Mileage	245,464		
Assisting and Piloting Mileage	37,180		
	282,644		

Working Expenses per train Mile:—	s.
Maintenance	2
Locomotive Working	1
Carriage and Waggon Repairs.....	0

On New Works the expenditure was:—	£	s.
Additional Stations accommodation	9,237	0
Steel Rails	5,000	0
Additional Rail fastenings.....	879	18
Do. Rolling Stock	1,836	19
	16,953	18	3

I annex a Statement shewing these expenditures in detail.

The Way, Works, and Buildings have been maintained in efficient repair. The unusually wet Monsoons of the year caused considerable damage to the works in the upper district of the Railway; landslips and falls of rock were numerous. The most serious fall of rock was at Sensation Point, on 11th July, which caused an interruption to through traffic for nineteen days. The amount of rock in this fall was 1,432 cubic yards. 600 yards fell clear of the line of way over the precipice; the remaining portion had to be removed by blasting. A second interruption to through traffic for four days, occurred in November from a heavy landslip in Deviation Cutting. These were the only two cases which caused any serious interruptions to the working of the Railway; the other landslips and falls of rock, although very numerous, only in a few exceptional cases caused a few hours' delay. But in no instance has any damage been occasioned to passing train or Rolling Stock, the falls of rock, I may say, invariably occurring between midnight and sunrise, at which hours trains are not running.

The wear of the iron rails between Rambukkana and Pérádeniya was so rapid, that I found it necessary to recommend that steel should be substituted for iron rails. A favorable report from the Consulting Engineers, on the improved manufacture of steel rails, has led to their adoption, and 1,700 tons of steel rails for relaying this portion of the line, are now here and on the way from England. Since the close of the year five miles of the Kadugannáwa Incline has been laid with steel rails, and the trains descending are found to be under as easy control when passing over the steel as when on the iron rails; indeed, with the system of self-acting brakes on all vehicles, and which do not lock the wheels, I do not consider any perceptible difference will ever be experienced.

The maintenance of the Railway being under Contract, and as the Contract specified iron rails, an arrangement had to be come to with the Contractor, as the first cost of steel rails is much higher than iron. The terms come to were, that the Government paid the Contractor a consideration of £5,000 for substituting steel for iron rails, which was rather less than half the difference in cost between steel and iron; and as the Contractor's term of maintenance has four and-a half-years to run, it may reasonably be inferred, that he will recover his proportion of the outlay by the longer endurance of the higher-priced steel rails, as against the more frequent renewals of the lower-priced iron rails.

The Permanent Way has been strengthened between Kadugannawa and Pérádeniya by additional rail fastening; the difficulty of keeping the line to gauge on the ten chain curves made this necessary.

The improvement of the gradients at the 23rd mile has given very good results, and will soon repay the outlay. Several improvements of a similar kind, but on a much smaller scale, have also been made, for which the Contractor has not made any charge, but performed under ordinary maintenance. It is due to the Contractor to state, that he is carrying out his Contract for maintenance very satisfactorily.

The vote of £10,000 for each of the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, for additional accommodation, is doing much to improve and facilitate the working of the Railway, and meet increased traffic. The necessity for so large an annual vote will, I trust, cease after the close of 1870.

The Rolling Stock has been kept up in efficient condition. I enclose a Return of the numbers and class, which, with the exception of the conversion of two second class carriages into composites, is the same as my Return for the year 1868. I do not consider any further addition to the number of engines or vehicles will be necessary, unless for extensions of the Railway.

The four passenger engines received during the year, with driving wheels six feet diameter, and four wheels coupled and fitted with the improved bogie centre, which allows the necessary lateral movement on the curves, are working very satisfactorily. In material and workmanship these engines are also very superior, and reflect much credit on the makers.

The wear of the flanges of the wheels, from the sharpness of the curves, which I referred to in my last Report, still continues very heavy, but is less than in 1868. More lateral movement has been given in the axle boxes of the engines, and this has certainly reduced the wear considerably; and as the iron tyres become worn out, I am replacing them with steel o[illegible]ch longer endurance.

A conside[illegible]duction has been made in the cost of fuel,—in 1868 the cost per train mile was [illegible] in 1869 it is 6·2*d.*: but in making this comparison considerable allowance [illegible]ade for the difficulties attending the first opening of a Railway, and the year 1868 had this to contend against. Our present low cost of fuel per train mile will, I trust, be maintained.

Wood, as fuel, [illegible] a great extent taking the place of coal, and, although in first cost the difference in [illegible] a ton of coal and an equivalent amount of firewood is small, still the advantag[illegible]irewood as fuel are great. Coal is very destructive to the fire boxes and tubes; firew[illegible] only very slightly so. The engines also steam much better with a large portion of their fuel firewood. And, independently of the direct advantages to the Railway, the cutting of firewood gives employment to the Natives inhabiting the district the Railway passes through.

The repairs of carriages and waggons, form a heavy item of expenditure. In carriages, painting, va[illegible]g, and turning the wheels, is now the heaviest item. Our passenger stock of veh[illegible] in excess of the present requirements, and, with the exception of the tyres, the [illegible]eriorate nearly as much standing unemployed as when in use. Either our stock is too large, or our passenger traffic too small for this Railway. A much h[illegible]er passenger traffic could be worked with very little increased expenditure.

[illegible]e stock of vehicles for Goods traffic is well proportioned to the Railway. The large per-centage of the stock being covered Goods waggons, gives great protection to the goods carried, and, although very expensive in upkeep, this is fully recovered by the saving effected in claims for damaged goods.

The health of the European Staff has been very satisfactory during the year.

It again affords me [illegible]ch pleasure, to bear testimony to the willing and valuable services rendered to me by the officers and men of my Department.

EDWARD STRONG,
Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

RETURN of Rolling Stock.

Locomotive Engines.

Passenger Engines	... ...	4
Goods Engines	... ...	15
Incline Engines	... ...	4
Shunting Engines	... ..	2
	Total ...	25

Vehicles for Passenger Traffic.

Saloon Carriages	... ...	2
First Class Carriages	... ...	4
Composite Carriages	... ..	3
Second Class Carriages	... ...	7
Third Class Carriages	... ...	24
Horse Boxes	.. ...	6
Carriage Trucks	... ...	4
Break Vans	... ...	6
	Total ..	56

Vehicles for Goods Traffic.

Covered Goods Waggons	...	200
Deep-sided Waggons	... ...	60
Low-sided Waggons	... ...	16
Timber Swivel Waggons	...	10
Travelling Cranes	... ...	5
Gunpowder Vans	... ...	1
Cattle Waggons	... ...	13
Brake Vans	... ..	16
	Total ...	321

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Report.

Expenditure for the Year 1869.

WORKING EXPENSES.

MAINTENANCE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Per train mile. s. d.	s. d.
Maintenance under Contract, 74½ miles @ £300 per mile	22,350 0 0	—	..	1 9·8	
Do. of Buildings and Works, not under contract, including Establishment...	3,711 12 10	—	...	0 3·6	
		26,061 12 10	...	—	2 1·4
LOCOMOTIVE CHARGES.					
Salaries of Superintendent, Foremen, Clerks, &c.	3,122 3 0	—		0 3·1	
Wages of Enginemen, Firemen, &c. ...	8,435 16 2	—		0 8·2	
Fuel, including Freight and other charges ...	6,330 13 6	—		0 6·2	
Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c.	1,226 8 6	—		0 1·2	
Water	214 13 0	—		0 0·2	
Repairs of Engines and Tenders	4,839 11 2	—		0 4·7	
Office Expenses	66 6 3	—		0·1	
Sundry Charges	88 14 2	—		0·1	
		24,318 [illegible]			1 11·8
CARRIAGES AND WAGGONS.					
Repairs of Carriages and Waggons	—	5,310 [illegible]		—	0 5·2
Total, Working Expenses...		55,690 1[illegible]		—	4 6·4

NEW WORKS.

	£ s. d.		
Under vote of £10,000, for Additional Stations Accommodation.			
Colombo, General Store enlargement ...	1,470 10 10	—	... —
Do. Coal Store	1,448 10 9	—	... —
Do. Pulling down old Buildings and erecting Boundary Wall	40 1 0		... —
Do. Carriage Shop Roof	520 0 0		... —
Do. Inwards Goods Shed extension ..	982 19 2		... —
Do. Locomotive Store	121 13 3		... —
Do. Extension of Smithy	512 10 6		... —
Do. Construction of Lock-fast Cases for storing Railway Tickets ..	97 18 0		... —
Do. Building Latrines	40 1 4	—	... —
Level Crossing, 1 m. 40 ch.	100 0 0	—	... —
Mahara, Minor Station-Master's Quarters ...	172 15 0	—	... —
Veyangoda, alteration of Gradients ...	357 18 0	—	... —
Ambepusse, Level Crossing	60 6 0	—	... —
Polgahawelle, Telegraph Signaller's Quarters ...	185 0 0	—	... —
Rambukkana, do. do. do. ...	199 19 5	—	... —
Do. Coal Store	386 12 4	—	... —
Do. Urinals and Water-closets ...	60 14 2	—	.. —
Do. Goods Shed and Weigh-Bridge ..	981 16 6	—	... —
Do. Engine Pit	160 0 0	—	... —
Kadugannawa, Locomotive Foreman's Bungalow	168 0 0	—	... —
Kandy, Guards Quarters	63 11 7	—	... —
Do. Building Latrines	40 15 0	—	... —
Do. Double 10 feet Culvert	720 6 8	—	.. —
Do. Weighing Machine	19 1 0	—	... —
Pointsmen's Boxes	299 1 6	—	... —
Award of Consulting Engineer	203 17 6	—	... —
	9,413 19 6		
Less amount repaid on account of Level Crossings, &c.	176 19 5		
		9,237 0 1	... —
UNDER SPECIAL VOTE.			
Additional Rail fastenings	879 18 6	—	... —
Government portion for substituting Steel Rails	5,000 0 0		
		5,879 18 6	... —
UNDER VOTE OF £25,000 FOR NEW ROLLING STOCK.			
Landing, removing, &c., four Passenger Locomotives	976 6 6	—	... —
Do. do. &c., four Goods Brake Vans	146 4 11	—	... —
Completing forty-one Covered Goods Waggons ...	369 3 1	—	... —
Converting two Second-Class Carriages into Composite Carriages	19 0 6	—	... —
Do. one do. do. do. and transforming an old Second-Class Carriage into a modern-built Second class ...	118 7 1	—	... —
Fitting Chain Brakes to thirty-one Vehicles ...	200 13 7	—	... —
Paid in England for Lithographic Specifications ...	7 4 0		
		1,836 19 8	... —
Total New Works.....		£16,953 18 3	

E. STRONG,
Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS.

I HAVE the honor to forward the usual Annual Returns of this Department for the year 1869, viz.:—

I.—A Comparative Statement of the Work of the Department, for the years 1868 and 1869.

II. and III. Detailed Accounts of the Working, and of the Receipts and Cost, of each Branch, for the year 1869.

There has been a falling off in the total number of transactions during the past year, as compared with 1868, of 11·64 per cent.; in the latter year, the number of Deeds registered being 21,476, whilst in 1869 there were only 18,979,—shewing a decrease of 2,497. In connection, however, of the higher value of the properties transferred in the course of 1868 amounting to £159,748 13*s.* 5*d.* in excess of the former year, whilst the mortgages of the year also exceeded in amount those of 1868 by £155,694 12*s.* 2*d.*, the receipts from stamps (which are fixed on the ad valorem principle) have been well sustained.

The total revenue for 1868 and 1869 was respectively, £5,608 11*s.* 8*d.* and £5,443 7*s.* 6*d.*; deducting therefrom the incidental receipt under the head "Fines and Deficiencies of Stamp Duties recovered on Notarial Duplicates," which amounted in the former year to £158 16 , and in the latter to £10 4*s.* 6*d.*, the result shews only the small deficiency against 1869.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to £6,089 18*s.* 7*d.*, shewing an excess of £194 9*s.* This excess has been in the items of travelling expenses and Books, explained in the remarks appended to Return No. I. under those heads.

I should have contented myself, as in former years, with confining my Report to these statistical details, had not my attention, during the last twelve months, been, more than once, drawn to the deficiencies of the Land Registration Ordinance, as at present partially in force.

I, consequently, feel it to be my duty to bring to His Excellency's recollection, that, after an existence of six years, this Department is still occupied entirely in performing the duties of, what the Ordinance itself conspicuously denominates, "Interim Registration."

Now, this Interim Registration, (however valuable the temporary purpose for which it was intended) can hardly be permanently held to be a sufficient return for the value levied in stamps from those who avail themselves of its provisions,—provisions which were to be gradually laid aside as each District might be proclaimed, on being brought under the simple, but admirable, principal clauses of the Ordinance.

Though, I fear, in direct opposition to the conclusions come to by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, I still humbly presume to adhere to the opinion, that the cost of introducing the essential portion of the original Ordinance would be moderate, and its introduction, I venture to add, would be one of the greatest boons the English rule ever conferred on the Island.

The advocates and promoters of Land Registration in Europe, and in the Colonies, have exhausted the arguments and illustrations in its favour. I doubt, however, whether there be a country in the world more oppressed than is Ceylon, by two of the very evils this Ordinance is intended to crush, viz:—uncertainty of tenure, owing to imperfection of title; and the litigation naturally attendant thereon.

The opinion of so subordinate a person as myself will perhaps hardly have much weight in bringing into action a measure which has been laid aside for so many years; but I think that the fact of my holding the office I do, is sufficient to justify my urging, at least, the reconsideration of the question. In the event of the decision being come to that it is not yet the time for so extensive an innovation, then I must beg permission to submit, that all the more strongly is it required that the Interim Registration be revised, and its temporary character altered to one likely to render it a more complete protection, and a more efficient aid to confidence in the transaction of business connected with land.

For obvious reasons, I refrain from pointing out many weaknesses and defects in the Law as it now stands; but should it be deemed advisable to enquire into the necessity for further legislation, I am prepared to explain my objections, as well as to state what amendments I propose.

W. J. MACCARTHY,
Registrar-General.

Colombo, 18th June, 1870.

REGISTRATION.

LANDS.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

I.

STATEMENT shewing the Progress and Working of the Land Registration Department, for the years 1868 and 1869.

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Business.				
Number of Deeds registered ...	21,476	18,979	—	2,497
Number of Entries	34,004	28,965	—	5,039
Number of Certificates issued ...	29,008	25,369	—	3,639
Applications	1,022	1,141	—	—
Copies or Extracts	849	989	—	—
Number of Notarial Duplicates examined	—	70,572	—	—
Number of Notarial Duplicates indexed	—	18,495	—	—
Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount secured on Mortgages ...	541,287 13 7	696,962 5 9	[illegible]	—
Value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.	674,691 1 4	834,439 14 9	[illegible]	—
Revenue.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of Stamps ...	5,449 15 6	5,432 13 6	—	17 2 6
Deficiencies of Stamps recovered on Notarial Duplicates	18 6 2	4 9	—	13 16 8
Fines	140 10 0	6 5	—	134 5 0
	5,608 11 8	5,443 7 6		165 4 2
Charges of Management.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries, except Extra Clerks ...	5,681 0 8	5,3[illegible] 6	[illegible]	—
Extra Clerks	50 16 0			50 16 0
Book-binders	118 17 0	165 14 8	46 17 8	—
Furniture and Petty Expenses ...	80 15 1	85 8 2	4 13 1	—
Rent	284 0 0	289 10 0	5 10 0	—
Travelling Expenses	—	157 15 [illegible]	157 15 [illegible]	—
	5,895 8 9	[illegible] 18 7	194 9 10	50 16 0

REMARKS.

Business.

The particulars under this head for the year shew a decrease in the general business of the Department, as compared with 1868, of 11·64 per cent.

This decrease has been chiefly in the following items, viz:—

Conveyances 1883
Mortgages.. 2629

It has not however affected the receipt from stamps to any appreciable extent, the latter having fallen short of the Returns of 1868 by only the small sum of £17 2*s.* 6*d.* This result is attributable to the higher values of the transactions registered during last year.

Number of Transactions registered, of Value Not exceeding £250.

	1868.		1869.		Decrease.		Decrease per cent.
Number....	26,438	.....	22,429	.....	4,009	.....	15·16

Exceeding £250.

	1868.		1869.		Increase.		Increase per cent.
Number....	719	.....	[illegible]30	.....	111	.....	15·44

In 1868 the highest registration duty paid in any one case, was £30 ; whilst in 1869, stamps of the high value of £54 and £60 were used.

Notarial Duplicates.

The work done is shewn by the figures given under this head, but importance on one essential point, namely, the examination of the documents as to the stamps they bear, can be estimated only by the deterrent influence it may exercise upon Notaries, who, sometimes from ignorance, and not unfrequently from design, would draw up Deeds on stamps of too little value, thereby imperilling the rights of parties claiming under them, and causing loss to the Public Revenue in stamp duties.

Not less than twenty-five cases of this nature were reported during last year, and had they all been subjected to the full rigour of the Law, the amount recovered by way of penalties would have been £250; but as only a mitigated fine of 5*s.*, to mark the irregularity, with permission to supply the difference of stamp duty, was all that was required in each case, the proceeds amounted to only £10 14*s.* 6*d.*

Total Amount secured on Mortgages,

Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.

The inc[illegible] under both these heads is partly attributable to the orders of Government, under which [illegible] Grants, and Arrack Rent and other Security Bonds, are now registered. It is also an [illegible] of a revival of business and credit after the depression of the two preceding years, which restricted dealings, especially in regard to properties of high values.

While the Returns for 1867 & 1868 shewed an average annual decline on transactions of upwards of £250 value, at the rate of 13·61 per cent., the figures for the last year have slightly exceeded those of 18[illegible] and show an increase of 15 per cent. over 1868.

Revenue.

The total receipt [illegible] exceeded the estimate by £433 7*s.* 6*d.*, while it fell short of the amount realized in the preceding year by £165 4*s.* 2*d.* The decrease in the ordinary receipts, however, is only £17 2*s.* 6*d.*,—the difference of £148 1*s.* 8*d.* appearing in consequence of the larger amount of casual receipt in the previous year under the head "Fines and Deficiencies of Stamp Duties."

Charges of Management.

Salaries, Extra Clerks.

Book-binders, Furniture and Office Rent.

There [illegible] crease in "Salaries," but no charge was incurred for Extra Clerks.

The [illegible] nead "Furniture" and "Office Rent" is attributable to the demand for additional [illegible] Office room, and for Almirahs for storing the perpetual influx of documents [illegible] Island, under the provisions of the Ordinance.

[illegible] ased by the pay of the itinerant Book-binder, and by the purchase of [illegible] tools, [illegible] his use. The appointment of this travelling artizan however is a most important [illegible] in [illegible] economy of my Department. On commencing operations in 1864, instead of [illegible] on the enormous outlay of ordering out from England hundreds of bulkily bound Registers, I began by directing that forms, [illegible] here for the purpose, should be used,—400 forming a volume in stitched covers. I was long [illegible] look-out for a suitable person to fill the post of Binder. On the appointment of the present ([illegible]) holder, I despatched him at once on his travels; he has already bound in a substantial manner the whole of the back volumes at Kalutara, over 40 in number, and is [illegible] at Galle, where he has in like manner nearly completed binding about 90 volumes.

I can only make but a rough guess, but I do not think I am far from the fact, when I say that the cost of each volume, as it now stands completed, is 30*s.*, whilst a similar one from England, though doubtless it would be in some respect of superior work and material, and probably therefore of greater durability, could not be supplied in Colombo under £3 10*s.*, and to each station in the Island at, of course, a considerably increased price.

Travelling Charges.

Except visiting casually a few Offices directly in my route, when travelling in 1867 and 1868 on account of the Department of Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, I had not, since 1866, regularly inspected the Offices of the different Lands Registration Districts; and the charge for travelling was incurred by me in proceeding on that duty during last year. The allowances of Messengers, and of the itinerant Book-binder, also form part of this charge.

W. J. MACCARTHY,
Registrar-General.

11.

RETURN shewing the Transactions, &c., registered under the Land Registration Ordinance, during the year 1869.

Districts.	Government Grants.	Transfers other than Gifts.	Certificates of Sale.	Assignment of Title Deed.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfer of Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Leases.	Transfer of Leases.	Agreements.	Transfer of Agreements.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Partnership.	Deeds of Trust.	Deeds of Declaration, and Attestation of Title.	Power of Attorney.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation, Disclaimer.	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender, &c.	Judgment or Decrees of Court.	Assignment of Judgment or Decrees of Court.	Letters of Administration.	Probates.	Caveats.	Total Number of Deeds.	Total Number of Properties affected thereby.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.	Applications.	Copies or Extracts.
																											£ s. d.		
Registrar General	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	150	126,592 7 8	...	2	...
Colombo	647	1,259	15	1	78	1,274	13	38	76	1	20	...	15	...	1	19	...	3	61	...	1	...	...	...	3,524	4,544	94,608 19 3	146,955 0 8	217	172
Kalutara	881	772	...	...	60	667	10	20	14	...	9	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2,440	3,647	22,224 2 8½	23,635 13 6½	103	73
Negombo	...	374	...	...	31	342	1	1	17	...	4	...	2	...	...	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	918	1,141	13,442 17 6½	19,777 4 11	82	75
Batticaloa	...	416	...	...	38	398	10	1	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	916	1,628	10,123 12 10	12,196 19 6	54	36
Batticaloa	...	636	...	...	48	220	6	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	866	1,525	5,294 19 3	18,539 12 10	48	29
Jaffna	...	114	...	...	1	48	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	583	4,927 2 0	12,059 16 10	38	32
Mannar	...	1,651	27	...	153	684	31	2	65	1	47	1	...	7	...	1	...	2	51	2	...	...	...	2	2,778	4,457	301,819 16 9	459,834 2 4	149	174
Trincomalee	...	552	...	...	85	348	9	...	53	11	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	1,122	1,812	46,256 5 3	50,530 19 6	31	16
Batticaloa	...	27	...	...	3	8	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	93	1,244 0 0	6,141 1 7½	105	124
Amritsar	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	107 10 0	4	3
Trincomalee	...	101	11	...	17	83	...	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	44	...	286 2 0	...	...
Batticaloa	...	296	...	...	59	203	6	10	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	285	364	5,249 16 0	3,372 3 0	3	1
Galle	...	1,141	8	...	38	876	10	...	62	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,710 3 1½	11,149 1 9½	23	26
Galle	213	1,141	1	...	24	715	...	3	63	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 17 11	45,442 17 6½	181	127
Tangalle	329	852	2	...	...	182	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6 11½	15,517 17 11½	92	75
Total	2,837	8,346	93	1	638	6,053	98	83	403	15	119	2	31	8	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 9 4	8,893 11 9	9	6
																				9	1	1					834,439 14 9½	1,141	969

The Registrar-General, as Registrar of Colombo, has registered what is shewn in the second line. The meaning of work done by the [illegible] at under section 16 of the amending Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, any one having Deeds to register concerning property in various districts can, by applying direct to the [illegible] have all the registration done for 2s., 5s. 6d., and 20s. extra for each local registration.

III.

[illegible]and Description of Stamps used in the LAND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT shewing also the Total Rece[illegible]ts therefrom, and the Cost of Establishment, &c., during the year 186[illegible]

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF STAMPS.

s. 2	s. 4	s. 5	s. 6	s. 8	s. 10	s. 12	s. 15	£ 1	£ 2	£ 3	£ 4	£ 5	£ 6	£ 7	£ 8	£ 9	£ 10	£ 11	£ 12	£ 13	£ 15	£ 16	£ 17	[illegible]	£ 28	£ 54	£ 60	Total [illegible]	To[illegible] Rece[illegible] £ s. d.	Cost of Establishment. £ s. d.	Excess of Receipts. £ s. d.	Excess of Expenditure. £ s. d.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	.								1	[illegible]	[illegible] 4 0	1,832 9 3	...	1,399 5 3
195	707	...	494	325	308	...	124	64	13	7	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...									...	4,944	[illegible] 0	573 19 6	473 2 6	...
206	408	...	221	89	30	...	17	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								..	...	2,987	450 17 0	352 7 3	98 9 9	...
[illegible]10	217	...	109	50	39	...	20	4	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...			...	...	...	...	...	1,152	211 12 0	225 0 2	...	13 8 2
[illegible]	162	...	46	18	13	1	2	14	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...	...	1,367	194 16 0	189 12 11	5 3 1	...
[illegible]	139	...	38	22	14	...	3	11	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		.	...			...	...	...	...	...	1,368	193 1 0	462 15 6	...	269 14 6
	51	...	65	24	8	...	5	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	569	107 3 0	62 3 0	45 0 0	...
		1	105	183	184	...	107	101	56	21	17	10	9	7	3	6			...	...	1		..	1	...	1	...	4,068	1,461 12 0	906 14 6	554 17 6	...
		2	109	51	29	...	7	17	9	2	2	4	...	2	...	..		...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1,574	366 19 0	253 8 6	113 10 6	...
				4	5	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	309	42 1 0	134 2 5	...	92 1 5
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16	1 8 0	57 4 8	...	55 16 8
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	44	5 14 0	28 9 5	...	22 15 5
					5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	303	60 18 0	98 5 0	...	37 7 0
					13	...	8	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684	135 0 0	217 8 11	...	82 8 11
					84	...	32	26	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	3,251	545 0 0	607 0 0	..	62 0 0
					31	...	4	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	2,634	361 8 0	312 5 9	49 2 3	...
					10	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	789	114 18 0	75 11 10	39 6 2	...
					[illegible]73	1	334	268	94	38	28	16	14	9	3	7	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25,369	5,432 13 0		1,378 11 9	...

	To[illegible] Rece[illegible] £ s. d.	Cost of Establishment. £ s. d.	Excess of Receipts. £ s. d.	Excess of Expenditure. £ s. d.
Deficiencies of Stamps recovered on Notarial Duplicates...	4 9 6		4 9 6	...
Fines	6 5 0		6 5 0	...
	5,443 7 6	6,089 18 7	1,389 6 3	2,034 7 4
Deduct excess of Receipts....................				1,389 6
Net excess of Expenditure				645 1 1

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, 18th June, 1870.

W. J. MACCARTHY,
Registrar-General.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

REPORT BY MR. G. H. K. THWAITES, F.R.S., ON THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, PE'RA'DENIYA.

GENERAL STATE OF THE GARDEN AND P[illegible]

ROYAL BOTANIC

Report.

THE several buildings are, with the exception of the Sto[illegible] which requires a little attention, in every good condition.

It has been found necessary to make some slight alterations [illegible] Museum building, to prevent leakage from the roof.

The entrance Lodge is now being put into proper repair, and [illegible] gates have been painted.

The roads and walks are in very good order; the large circu[illegible] road only requiring a re-laying of gravel, and to be more effectually drained. This will be done as soon as labour can possibly be spared for the purpose.

The shrubberies and flower-borders are at present well [illegible]ed. The former are requiring attention in the way of thinning out, and replacin[illegible]dd worn out specimens with young vigorous ones. A commencement of this renova[illegible] made.

The young trees planted in the jungle, which had been [illegible] fr[illegible]tana and other weeds, are thri[illegible] exceedingly well; and they have [illegible]nsider[illegible]dded to lately. The groups o[illegible]ng palms which have [illegible] intro[illegible] various pa[illegible] the Garden are also comi[illegible] lingly [illegible], and in [illegible] years will enhance considerably the bea[illegible]of [illegible]

The water-supp[illegible] is s[illegible] a source of anxiety [illegible]ntil the channel is thoroughly repaired, it will continue to entail considerable lo[illegible]r, and uncertainty of that copious supply of water, which is so essential during [illegible]eather. I would, therefore, again very respectfully submit for consideratio[illegible]leness of having iron pipes laid down, which would ensure an unin[illegible] of water into these grounds, and thus enable me to construct, withou[illegible] becoming dried up and unsightly, ornamental pieces of water, in whic[illegible] cultivated those handsome water lilies and other aquatic plants, which for[illegible]g a feature in most Botanic Gardens. This iron piping, too, commencin[illegible] would do, considerably above the level of these grounds, would [illegible] the addition of fountains to these beautiful Gardens, if it should at any time be deemed desirable to have them.

In my last Report I deplored the mischief which was being done to the young planted-out trees, by cattle, belonging to the Native neighbours, being allowed to stray at night, and to find their way into these grounds. This source of mischief still goes on, and I hope that the Officer of Public Works will be allowed to complete for me the deep trench, which I have commenced to have dug for the purpose of keeping out stray cattle, but the completion of which [illegible] limited supply of labour here would prevent my effecting within any reasonable time.

As regards the Hakgala Gard[illegible], the Conductor reports to me, that his dwelling-house has been thoroughly repaired and put into good habitable condition.

A green-house has been constructed to replace the old one, which had become quite decayed. This building is necessary for the protection of tender seedling plants during the prevalence of high wind[illegible]

[illegible]on has been put up at the entrance to the [illegible]

[illegible]ying down of broken stone, and the [illegible] neat turf edging.

[illegible]PARTMENT.

[illegible] good order, and the tree[illegible] [illegible] up in great numb[illegible] [illegible]f the foliage of [illegible] [illegible]ecies, plants [illegible]

The Nurseries at Hakgala are well supplied with young plants for di[illegible]ation. In addition to *Cinchona officinalis* and *C. succirubra*, which have hit[illegible] been the only species sent out in any quantity, *C. calisaya* and *C. micrantha* can also be spared in moderate supplies. Having received from the Java plantations seeds of the valuable *C. lanceolata*, this species will, I hope, before very long be amongst our distributable ones.

It is uncertain whether we possess the narrow-leaved variety of *C. officinalis*, the bark of which has been found to be so rich in quinine; but the Superintendent of the Ootacamond plantations has kindly promised to send plants of it for propagation at Hakgala.

I have been informed that a ton of prepared Cinchona bark has been transmitted to England by one of our principal Planters, and it is to be hoped that the report upon its quality will be encouraging.

Tea.—The small plantations at Hakgala are growing most vigorously, and will be gradually increa[illegible]d, to enable us to supply demands for seeds, which it is generally expected will by [illegible]-bye be made for them.

Seed[illegible] the [illegible]mon China tea can now be supplied from Pérádeniya and Hakgala in conside[illegible]ty; and before very long I hope that the Hakgala plants of the Assam a[illegible] Assam Hybrid teas will be producing seeds abundantly.

Car[illegible]na P[illegible]ddy.—I have received no accounts of the cultivation of this valuable cere[illegible] since my last Report.

Tobacco.—A[illegible] opportunities present themselves, seeds of the best varieties are freely distribute[illegible]

Cotton.—Th[illegible] has been no demand for seeds.

Vanilla.—W[illegible]ntinue to cultivate this plant to a moderate extent, and to distribute it when any dispo[illegible]n is expressed to give it a trial.

Fibre-yielding plants.—There has not been any enquiry here for these since my last Report.

[illegible]TRIBUTION OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

A considerable [illegible]er of young trees and shrubs have been sent out from this establish[illegible]blic roads and walks at Colombo and Kandy, as well as the gardens [illegible]blic buildings. From the Inspector-General of Police I have received [illegible] provide, should it meet with the sanction of Government, sup[illegible] useful [illegible]nental plants for the numerous Police Stations throughout the [illegible]. This cor[illegible] great extra expenditure of labour, and it would afford an e[illegible]ity of making [illegible]wn to the Native population many plants which it w[illegible] they should cultiva[illegible] in their own gardens.

At the mode[illegible] nominal, charges made here to private individuals for plants and seeds, a larg[illegible]r continue to be disposed of, and great pains are taken to keep up the requisite su[illegible] to add new kinds from time to time.

Our Vegetable ga[illegible]ortunately at present much infested with noxious insects, and it will be necessary [illegible]oon as possible, a fresh piece of ground for the cultivation of Native vegeta[illegible]nish us with seeds for distribution, the demand for these being very considerable.

A good many useful and orna[illegible] plants, besides cinchona and tea, are raised for distribution at the Hakgala Garde[illegible] doubt of the Garden becoming more and more useful in that respect. Fir tre[illegible]her plan[illegible] higher estates are raised there far more easily, and in grea[illegible] variety, than is p[illegible]

NEW PLANTS AND SEEDS.

Dr. Hooker, C. B., Director of the Kew Royal Botanic [illegible] interesting contributions, comprising the Ouvirandra or "[illegible] several species of Strelitzia, ferns, &c.; and, amongst o[illegible] *Argania sideroxylon*, producing the "argan" oil; of th[illegible] pepper" or "grains of paradise"); and of the "Vue[illegible]

Dr. Scheffer, Director of the Java Botanic [illegible] palms and of other plants, including those of the [illegible] which we did not before possess.

From the Royal Botanic Garden of Mauri[illegible]

Through the obliging intervention of [illegible] and seeds have taken pla[illegible] Saigon and this establish[illegible] additions to our collection.

From the Queensland Acclim[illegible] an[illegible]ds.

Dr. Kirk, Political Age[illegible] [illegible]ate from which [illegible] [illegible]llowing persons I [illegible] [illegible], Esq. Gover[illegible] [illegible] F. [illegible]